XIV.

A GLOSSARY

OF

VERNACULAR JUDICIAL AND REVENUE TERMS,

AND OF

OTHER USEFUL WORDS OCCURRING IN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF

BRITISH INDIA.

COMPILED IN THE DEPARTMENT OF

REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

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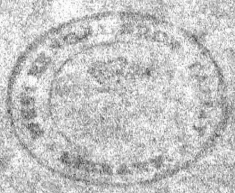

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MEMORANDUM.

This glossary which follows has been compiled from materials furnished by the various local Governments and Administrations of British India in response to a circular issued by the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce on the 11th November 1871. The circulary which is quoted below will show the object of the compilation.

It is to be distinctly understood that the meanings given are not to be considered as authoritative.

"In forwarding the accompanying list as specimens of the vernacular terms which occur in the Revenue Proceedings and official correspondence of the several local Governments and Administrations, but the exact meaning of which is more or less ill understood, except by the officials of the particular Government or Administration concerned, I am directed to request that you will be good enough to cause a complete list to be carefully prepared and forwarded to this Department of all vernacular terms used in the official correspondence of

giving an accurate and exhaustive explanation of the meaning of each.

"2. The terms that are commonly used can be readily ascertained by a careful reading of the Proceedings of the local Government or Administration for the last two or three years, and in explaining the words it will be necessary, where (as not unfrequently happens) they have different forces in different parts of the country, to give both meanings, and to indicate the portions of the country in which each meaning prevails. The words should be grouped in classes, such as—

"Names of landholders, owners, and occupiers.

"Measures of land, length, capacity, and weight.

"Village servants.

"Revenue officials, jurisdictions, and terms connected with revenue matters.

"Crops, seasons," &c.

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A GLOSSARY

OF

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE TERMS, AND OF USEFUL WORDS OCCURRING IN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH INDIA.

A

Ábád—Populous; cultivated.—*C. P.*

Ábádí—Cultivation or village site.—*C. P.*
The inhabited place.—*Oudh.*
The village site.—*N. W. P. & Punjab.*

Abadiraqba—The area under tillage in any village.—*Bengal.*

Abí—Irrigation rate on tank or stream.—*Punjab.*
In the North-Western Provinces it is applied to land watered from ponds, tanks, lakes or water-courses, in distinction to that which is watered from wells. As the supply from the former is liable to fail in the hot season, *Abí* land is assessed at a lower rate, in some cases at less than a half of that watered from wells. —*Wilson.*

Abiána—Water tax.—*Punjab.*

Abkalani—Literally, inundation. Abkalani establishment is that provided each year to look after canals and bunds during the inundation of the Indus.—*Sindh.*

Ábkár—Distiller.—*N. W. P.*
A manufacturer or retailer of spirituous liquors. Literally a maker of (strong) waters.—*Wilson.*

Abkári—Also written Abkaree, Abkary, Abkarry, Abkaury, Abakári (Coorg). Revenue derived from duties levied on the manufacture and sale of inebriating liquors and on intoxicating drugs.—*Wilson.*
Excise.—*Bengal, Bombay, C. P., H. A. D., Madras, Mysore, N. W. P.* and *Oudh.*
Belonging to manufacture of spirituous liquors and drugs, &c. Applied to the revenue derived from these sources.—*Sindh.*

Abkári Dároghá—The head native officer appointed to superintend distilleries, spirit shops, and the like.—*Bengal* and *N. W. P.*

Abkári Mahál—The revenue or profits derived from excise on liquors and drugs in a particular tract.—*N. W. P.*

Abwab—Miscellaneous cesses, imposts, and charges levied by zemindars or Government. Cess other than that stated in the rent-roll.—*Bengal.*
Miscellaneous cesses and taxes.—*C. P.*
Cesses or miscellaneous dues collected by Government for landowners, or by landowner for tenants, &c.—*N. W. P.*
Heads or subjects of taxation, or the taxes which were imposed under the Muhammadan Governments in addition to the regular assessment on the land. Miscellaneous cesses, imposts, and charges levied by zemindars and public officers.—*Wilson.*

Achkát—The total area of land attached to a village When applied to irrigation, it means the total extent of land capable of being watered by any particular work.—*Mysore.*

Adálat, Udalut, corruptly *Adawlut*—Court of Justice.—*Wilson.*—*Bengal, Bombay, C. P., & N. W. P.*

Adamdákhlá—Literally, non-entry. Transfer entries.—*Sindh.*

Adam sailab—Applied to lands watered by floods, to which water has not reached.—*Sindh.*

Adavin yeiroonoody—When personal property is mortgaged, the mortgagor obtains a receipt from the mortgagee for things left as security for the debt.—*Bombay.*

Adavi—Forest.—*Coorg.*

Adav sádhan—A deed of mortgage.—*Bombay.*

Adavu—Mortgage with or without possession, deposit.—*Coorg.*

Áddá, uddu—A stand; a station or place where porters, bearers, or laborers attend to be hired; a place where people assemble; a stall; a booth; a shop; a post or dák station or office; a company or association of persons engaged in the same business; any business constantly going on, especially on a large scale; the place where it is transacted, or any place where people congregate, whether for business or idleness; a salt heap (in Ganjam); the perch of a bird-cage.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Adgharenc—Re-mortgaged.—*Bombay.*

Ádgháro—The re-mortgage of mortgaged property by the mortgagee; sub-mortgagee.—*Bombay.*

Ádhaon—A crop grown between the rabi and kharif, or between kharif and rabi seasons.—*Sindh.*

Adhára—Security; pledge; recognizance; bail; an exhibit.—*Coorg.*

Adhawa—Balance in an account; a general or abstract account framed from the ledger.—*Bombay.*

Adhelá—Half a pice.—*Bombay.*

Adheli, Udhelee—Half a silver rupee, or eight annas; a half share.—(*Bombay*). In Sagar, a measure of corn, half a *chantiya.* In Garhwal, a small fractional measure of land.—*Wilson.*

Adhikár—A public or private charge or situation of authority; jurisdiction.—*Bombay.*
Office; duty; superintendence; government; right; rightful claim or property.—*Wilson.*

Adhikára—Cognizance; jurisdiction; authority.—*Coorg.*

Adhikári, corruptly *Adhkár, Adkári, Adikari, Audicarei*—One who holds a superior office or authority; a superintendent; a ruler; a governor.—*Wilson.*
One who holds a public or private charge or employment, either hereditary or stipendiary, one in authority; any person in office or power. —*Bombay.*

Head of village, or *Adigar*, used on the Western Coast.—*Madras.*

One empowered; usually applied to the principal disciple of a Muhunt.—*Bengal.*

Adhol—The sixteenth part of a seer.—*Bombay.*

Adholi, corruptly *Adolee*, *Adoly*—A measure of capacity, properly equal to half a *Páhali*, or two seers, but varying in different places.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Adhvárú—A person who has two residences, one in one village and one in another, or a person who lives in one village, but cultivates or carries on trade in two villages.—*Bombay.*

Adiyá—A migratory tribe coming from Malabar and working as laborers. They are like Pariahs, and speak Malayalim language.—*Coorg.*

Adnám—A surname.—*H. A. D.*

Adrak—Ginger.—*C. P.*

Adsattá—An estimate.—*H. A. D.*

Abdul-badal—Exchange of persons, situations, or things.—*Bombay.*

Afim—Opium.—*Sindh.*

Afyún—Opium.—*C. P.*

Agádh—A field in which seed is sown; a nursery.—*Coorg.*

Agar—A salt work; a tract of land containing salt-pans.—*Bombay.*

Agariá—Salt makers.—*Bombay.*

Agásá—Washerman.—*Bombay* and *Coorg.*

Agasála—Goldsmith.—*Mysore.*

Agáshee—An open uncovered verandah, porch, or terrace.—*Bombay.*

Age—A nursery for paddy, *i. e.*, rice.—*Coorg.*

Aghani—The great dhan crop of the year sown in Asárh (June and July), and cut in the latter half of Aghan (December).—*Bengal.*

Aghát—A stone on which a deed of sale or grant of land is engraved, and deposited in or near the land to which it relates. The following remarks are taken from Lieutenant Melvill's report on the Veerumgaum district, Ahmedabad zilla:—"There is a peculiar custom in this country, which has not been observed in other parts of Gujerat—that of describing deeds of sale as free grants of land upon stones, which are afterwards deposited in the field, and remain as permanent title deeds from generation to generation. Those stones are called '*aghát*,' and hence free land is often called '*aghateeya*.' They are produced and cited as good evidence in questions relating to boundaries, but the inscriptions are usually found to be quite illegible; they always bear at the top a representation of the sun and moon, meaning that the deed is to have effect so long as these luminaries continue to shine. The term '*aghát*' is also used when one man in giving up any thing to another, renounces without exception all claims upon it. Thus, in the case of a man holding '*salámee*' land and giving '*aghát*' to another person, although the donor would have no further claims of any description, the recipient would still be liable to the salamee."—*Bombay.*

Aghátiyá—Lands granted or sold, and held rent-free.—*Bombay.*

Aghotrí—Price current.—*Sindh.*

Agora—One who guards the village lands and crops.—*Bombay.*

Agorbatai—A division of the crop between the landlord and the cultivator after it has been cut, stored, and thrashed. The thrashing.—*Bengal.*

Agrahan, *Aghan*—A Bengali month corresponding to parts of November and December.—*Bengal.*

Agraháru—A village held by Brahmins on a favorable tenure.—*Mysore.*

Agrahára, *Agraháram*, *Ugraharam*, *Agraharamah*, *Agraharamu*, *Agaram*, *Agráram*, corruptly *Agraghrah*, also *Agraháravádai.*—A village, or a part of one occupied by Brahmins, and held either rent-free under special grants, or at a reduced rate of assessment. The precise nature of the tenure is usually denoted by a term prefixed, as *sarvagraháram*, free from all (sarva) tax: *bil-mukt agraháram*, a village at a stipulated rent, and *kattubadi agraháram*, a village held at a rent which fluctuates with the produce. The same is termed in Karnata *jodi-agrahára.*—*Wilson.*—*Bombay*

Village held by Brahmins on a quit-rent or free from assessment.—*Madras.*

Agrahára—A Brahmin village held rent-free (Yélusánirasim).—*Coorg.*

Agrerias—salt workers.—*Bombay.*

Agria—See *Agaria.*—*Bombay.*

Agur—See *Agar.*—*Bombay.*

Ahar—An embankment raised to catch surface drainage for irrigation purposes.—*Bengal.*

Ahlkár—A writer or clerk.—*Sindh.*

Ahkám—An authoritative patent or order—*H. A. D.*

Ahlmad—Persian writer.—*Oudh.*

Ahloo—A religious offering.—*British Burma.*

Ahmakhan—Bail or security.—*British Burma.*

Ahshám, corruptly *Ashám*, *Hashám*—Attendants, followers, retinue. In the Dekhan and Carnatic a kind of irregular troops or militia, employed chiefly as garrisons, and as an armed police.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Aida—A cash allowance or bond given for subsistence.—*Bombay.*

Aika—An acre.—*British Burma.*

Ail—A bank or ridge of earth forming a division between fields.—*Bengal.*

Aima—Land grant by the Mogul Government, either rent-free or subject to a small quit-rent, to learned and religious persons of the Muhammadan faith, or for religious and charitable uses, in connection with Muhammadanism. Such tenures were recognized by the British Government as hereditary and transferable.—*Bengal.*

Aima-bázyáft—Lapsed *aima* grants, or such grants subsequently assessed.—*Bengal.*

Aimadar—The holder of lands granted rent-free or at a quit-rent for religious or charitable purposes.—*Bengal.*

Ain or *Ainjamá*—The actual, regular, ordinary revenue, as distinguished from "extra." Sometimes used to distinguish Government lands from inam or zemindári. Commonly spelt *Ayen.*—*Madras.*

Ain-bab—Revenue derived principally from land.—*Bombay.*

Ainkáli—Net land revenue.—*H. A. D.*

Ain-khoon—House tax.—*British Burma.*

Ainshin—Householder.—*British Burma.*

Ain-ul-mál—Land revenue—*C. P.*

Aiput—Revenue, income, wages, pay.—*Bombay.*

Airi—Carpenters and ironsmiths who originally emigrated from Malabar; they live and dress like the Coorgs, but have no closer connection with them.—*Coorg.*

Ait—Literally, spinning wheel On the Upper Sindh frontier, double Persian wheel —*Sindh*

Aitho—Exhausted land lying fallow —*Sindh*

Ajala—A class of Pále who personate demons.—*Coorg*

Ajjar—Land not subject to diluvion —*Bengal.*

Ajmaesh—See *azmáish* —*Bombay.*

Ajmáesh khardo—An estimate book —*Bombay.*

Akar, Akur—The assessed rent or revenue of a village or district, estimate in general —*Wilson* —*Bombay* —Assessment on land, amount —*H A D*

Akurband or bund—A statement prepared at the time of the annual settlement, showing the highest amount of revenue derivable from a village, the quantity of land paying rent, or rent-free, the sum assessed, and land cultivated during preceding years, the balances due, and instalments by which they are to be discharged, the sums payable to the village officers, and the shares in which the assessment is to be distributed among the occupants of the lands (*Wilson*) —*Bombay*

A survey paper showing the area, rate, and assessment of each survey number in a village —(*Robertson*) —*Bombay*

Akasia —Dependent upon rain —(*Robertson*) —A term commonly applied to land under rice cultivation It signifies land that is not artificially irrigated, but that depends upon rain for its supply of water It is however, also understood to include land casually watered from tanks —*Bombay*

Akhar—June —*Sindh*

Akhon—Revenue —*British Burma*

Akhon-woon—The Burmese assistant in charge of the vernacular department of the revenue office of a district —*British Burma*

Akki—Rice deprived of the husk —*Bombay*

Rice when the husk is on it is called paddy

Kartana Akki—Red unhusked rice

Kalame Akki—Paddy used for parched rice

Kusalakki—Cooked rice

Kusalasannakki—Cooked rice of a superior or fine sort

Kembatti—Red unhusked rice

Kusakki—Coarse rice

Dhappakki—Coarse rice

Pultakki—Rice of medium sort

Sannakki—Superior description of rice.—*Coorg*

Akoti kasar—Charter party —*Bombay*

Akoul—Customs duties —*British Burma*

Akoul-woon—Collector of Customs —*B Burma*

Aksale—Goldsmith —*Coorg*

Al—A plant, the root of which yields a red dye (*Morinda citrifolia*) —*C P*

Alam—A banner The banner of Hussun and Hoosain carried in the procession at the Mohurrum —*N W P*

Alang—Embankment —*Bengal*

Alasandi—Dolichos catiang, a kind of lentil —*Mysore*

Alave—Lease —*Coorg*

Alavi—Progressive rental for improvement of land, or rent commencing at a low rate, and increasing gradually year by year, till the maximum limit is attained —*Mysore*

Alsandi—See *Alasandi* —*Bombay*

Alsi—Linseed —*Bombay*

Linum usitatissimum, the flax plant, only grown for its oil —*Oudh*

Alumgha—A grant of land under the royal seal conveying the property to the first proprietor and his heirs in perpetuity —*Bengal* —A perpetual rent-free grant.—*H A D*

A royal grant under the seal of some of the former native princes of Hindustan, and recognized by the British Government as conferring a title to rent-free land in perpetuity, hereditary and transferable —*Wilson*

Amal, Umal—Business, affairs, an office, collection of revenue, administration of justice, management of any land or business on behalf of another, deputation, authority, government In Maratha finance an item or head of collection, the share or portion of the revenue after the expenses and extra charges have been defrayed —*Wilson* —*Bombay* —Operation —*Coorg*

Amal—Opium —*Sindh*

Amaldar—A manager, an agent, a governor of a district, a collector of revenue, an officer appointed to collect the revenue of an estate which has been attached by Government —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

A manager, agent, collector of revenue, or magistrate —*C P*

A native collector in charge of a talook —*Mysore*

Amaldustuk—Warrant giving possession —*Bengal*

Deed of conveyance, any document giving possession of property, warrant or authority to collect the rents of an estate, a written order from the proper authority to enable the purchaser of an estate at a public sale to obtain possession of it —*Wilson*

Amalyari—Execution, particularly of a decree —*Coorg*

Amalnama—A written authority to take possession of land or other property, character book —*Bengal*

Aman—The rice crop sown on low wet ground about July or August, and reaped in December —*Bengal*

Amánat, Umanut, Amanattu, Anamat, Anamatu—Deposit, charge, anything held in trust, money deposited in court Among the Marathas, profit derived from deposits and temporary sequestration of estates —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Deposit —*Sindh, H A D*, and *Coorg*

Amáni—Lands, or other sources of revenue, held under the direct management of Government officials —*Wilson* —*Coorg, Madras, Mysore, and Punjab*

Assigned, or held in trust —*H A D*

Held in trust or deposit, applied especially to the collection of the revenue direct from the cultivators by the officers of Government upon the removal or suspension of an intermediate claimant or zemindar, the same as the *kh s* collection it is also applied to ryotwari settlements or settlements with each cultivator individually, where no renter or proprietor has been acknowledged, also to lands in the possession of the collector's officers for arrears of revenue, or which, on any other account, are not held by individual tenants —*Wilson*

Ambadi—Hemp —*Bombay*

Ambala—A shed built as a meeting place of the villagers for festivals, &c —*Coorg*

Ambaya, Amrái—A grove of mango trees, or any garden Revenue derived from gardens and groves —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Ambeara—Instalment, a cash allowance continuable for life —*Bombay*

Ambekari—Ferryman —*Bombay*

Ambli—Ripe tamarind —*Mysore*

Amdanee—Income, receipts, revenue, import, or import duties as opposed to "Ravangee"—*Bombay*

Amendaw—A firman or Government order —*British Burma*

Amhoo—A case —*British Burma*

Amhoodwai—The records of the proceedings in a case —*British Burma*

Amil—One of that class of Hindus who live by employment as clerks, munshis, vakils, or the like —*Sindh*

A collector or farmer of revenue —*C P*

An officer of Government in the Financial Department, especially a collector of revenue on the part of the Government, or of the farmer of the revenue, also himself a farmer of, or contractor for, the revenue under the native system, and invested with supreme authority, both civil and military in the districts which he farmed, as is still the case in several native states, especially Oudh and Haidarabad In the early settlement of Berars by the Government of Bengal the *amil* was entrusted with the joint power of Hakim or magistrate, and Tehsildar or collector, and was responsible for the realization of a fixed amount of revenue, being precluded from levying any excess on the Government demand.—*Wilson*

Amin, Umeen, corruptly *Aumin, Aumeen*—A confidential agent, a trustee, a Commissioner Applied in Upper India especially to a native officer of Government, employed either in the Revenue Department to take charge of an estate and collect the revenues on account of Government, or to investigate and report their amount, or in the Judicial Department, as a judge and arbitrator in civil cases In the Presidency of Bengal, in particular, two classes of native judicial functionaries are now so named —*Wilson*

Land measurer or estimator of standing crops, a commissioner employed in local inquiries

Sadar amin—A subordinate judge

Sadar Amin Ala—A subordinate judge of a higher class An officer employed generally by a civil court, or revenue officers, to make measurements or local inquiries —*Bengal*

A class of stipendiary officers under native Governments —*Robertson*

Native surveyor —*Oudh*

A revenue official —*C P*

Umpire, arbitrator, a classer of fields, in the Settlement Department —*Sindh*

An overseer, a title given to an official exercising supervision in minor matters or over a small establishment in the Excise (Abkari) Department, also a bailiff in the Judicial Department —*Coorg*

The office of ameen differs considerably in the different collectorates of Gujerat

In the Broach collectorate the office of Ameen was never considered to be hereditary like that of the Desáees and Majmundars, whose watans are of very early date The ameen patels, it is presumed, were appointed by the Subedars of the Maratha Government Those who were favorites of these officers were generally selected for the office of ameen These selections were chiefly made from men of rank and influence among the Kunbee and Borah (Vohorá) Pateedar castes The emolument attached to this office was something like a stipend, and generally fixed at Rs 500 per annum The duties consisted in estimating crops, fixing the assessment upon waste lands, assisting the district revenue officers in collecting revenue, and furnishing such information as might reasonably be expected of them respecting the revenue details The primary object in creating the appointments of Ameens appears to have been, (1st) to oblige the favorites, and (2nd) to invest the cultivating class with some rank and position The emolument enjoyed by this class of people was styled "*mushayrá*" or "*salrano*" and not "*watan*," and on this subject a very valuable report was made in 1848 or 1849 by the late J M Davies, Esq, while Collector of Broach In this report (which met with the approbation of Government) the ameen patels were treated as stipendiary servants and not watandars

Lately several of the offices of ameens were abolished on the death of the incumbents, and to some of them, men who had no connexion whatever with the families of the last incumbents, were appointed

The ameens in the Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates profess to be like Desáces, and are sometimes Desáees

The emolument of these ameens is denominated *ameen sukhdee* (and not *watan*), and under the orders of Government in Resolution No 5454 of the 14th of September 1853, and published at page 285 of the printed revenue circular orders, it was directed that ameen sukhdee is not to be dealt with as a hereditary allowance —*Bombay*

Aminsúkhdi—Emoluments enjoyed by ameens who, under former governments, were similar to Desáis, and other hereditary officers, with the distinction that the office of the ameen was not hereditary, but filled by persons of influence Their duties consisted in rendering general assistance in the revenue management of the taluka in which they actually served Such an appointment is not in existence in the Punch Mahals —*Bombay*

Amla —The collective subordinate native officers of any office—*Bengal, Central Provinces, H A D*, and *Sindh*

Amma Kodaga—Superior class of Coorgs who do not give or take in marriage with the other sects of the Coorgs, nor partake of food in their houses —*Coorg*

Amrai—A grove of mango trees, revenue realized on proceeds of mango trees—*Bombay* and *H A D*

Tope of trees, grove, the receipts from produce from such are entered under the head of *amrai* —*Mysore*

Amrai-mohari—Fruit, mango or mhowa (revenue realized from) —*H A D*

Amraimahal—A department for improving the breed of cattle for Government purposes —*Mysore*

Amul—See *Amal*

Amuldar—See *Amaldar*.

Amuldustoor—Ancient usage —*Bombay*

Amyat-daw—Income tax —*British Burma*

Ana—The 16th part of a rupee, commonly but incorrectly written *anna* It is used either singly or in its multiples to denote proportional fractions of any article thus, one *anna* of any thing is one-sixteenth Equivalent to a powah of land, used in Bassea Purgannah and the southern portion of Sonepore —*Bengal*
One sixteenth of a rupee —*Oudh*
A salt measure varying from 72 to 80 Indian maunds —*Bombay*

Anagí—An allowance at the rate of one anna per rupee —*Sindh*

Anámat—See "Amanat"—*Bombay*

Anapatti—An extra cess at the rate of one anna on each rupee of the assessment, or a like charge per plough, or per head —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Anche—Post —*Coorg*.
Public conveyance, post, posting, a post-stage, a relay of palankeen bearers or post runners —*Wilson*.

Anchéchila} —The leather wallet containing letters
Anchebastu} and papers carried by the postal runners —*Coorg*

Anché kachéri—Post office —*Coorg*

Anche mane, Anche yavara, Gudisalu—Runner's hut —*Coorg*

Ancheyara—Postal runner —*Coorg*

Andala—A kind of palankeen used by Gurus and at marriages —*Coorg*

Angadi—A shop —*Coorg*
A stall or shop in a market where provisions are sold, a betel stall, a tax on shops or stalls, a village in which there is a market —*Wilson*.

Angari—Smut or blackness in ripening corn —*Sindh*

Angethee—A fire used by goldsmiths, also the fire in the fields, made of ashes, in which unripe ears of grain are placed and roasted —*Bombay*

Angsayi yot—Where one man furnishes the bullocks and the cultivator his own labor —*C P*

Angula, vernacularly *Angul*—A linear measure, eight barleycorns make an angula, and twelve angulas a span, a finger's breadth —*Wilson* —*Bombay*, and *C P*
An inch, or the breadth of the points of two fingers There are 24 angulas in a Lingaraj pole, and 28 in a Veerarajendra pole —*Coorg*.

Anjam namo—Agreement; deed —*Sindh*

Anjan—An inferior kind of rice —*Oudh*

Anjli—Handful, taken at the division of produce, where grain rents prevail, for offerings to the deities —*Oudh*

Ank—A figure, a number —*Bombay*.

Ankh—A bale of cotton, half a bojah —*H A D*.

Anna—See *Ana*

Annachhatra or *annasatra*—A building in which food is distributed to Brahmins and mendicants, also the act of distributing the food —*Wilson*
A charitable institution endowed with a cash allowance or grant of land, intended to afford a temporary shelter and a meal to travellers —*Bombay*
A building for the accommodation of travellers where food is also supplied —*Mysore*

Anne, Annekat—A masonry or brick dam across a river or stream for the purpose of raising the water and distributing it by side channels to the land on each side that would otherwise not benefit by the overflow —*Mysore*

Ano—See *Ana*, &c —*Bombay*.

Anóradha—A rain commencing between 17th and 29th November, paddy is sown at this time —*Mysore*

Ansam or *amshom*—In Malabar, a sub-division of a district —*Madras*
A part, a share, a sub-division of a province, a territorial division —*Wilson*

Ansar —Under agreement —*Punjab*

Anteel daroga—Inner, of or belonging to the interior The daroga of the inner station, a term used in the Customs and salt department —*Bombay*

Anwadidar—A re-mortgagee, the mortgagee who holds the property from the proprietor being called Bógirnudár —*Mysore*

Aorya or *Uariya*—A revenue account showing first the unproductive land of a village, and then those paying revenue, field by field, arranged under the name of the occupant, with specification in separate columns of the number of each field, the quantity of land, and the kind of cultivation (used in Orissa) —*Bengal*

Aragu—Resinous gum, lac —*Coorg*.
The resin of the nest of the lac insect, shellac —*Wilson*

Araj—See *Arz* —*Bombay*

Arajee—See *Arzi* —*Bombay*

Aran or *Wari*—Cultivation of musk and watermelons, &c —*Sindh*

Arázi—Land —*C P*, *N W P*, *Oudh*, and *Bengal*.
Applied especially to detached portions of land which are either rent-free or have been recovered from the retrocession of rivers —*Wilson*

Arbá—Wednesday —*Sindh*

Arbab—Great landholder, head man —*Sindh*.

Archáka—The officiating priest of a pagoda.—*Mysore*

Ardhéledar—A tenant who cultivates cocoanut or other fruit trees, and who shares the produce equally with the landlord —*Bombay*

Ardhamania —Land granted on a light quit-rent. Generally half rent, as its name implies —*Mysore*.

Ardamanieyadar—A man who holds as a maniyem, lands assessed at half the usual rates —*Mysore*.

Ardhilgár—Inam held by one whose duty it is to supply water to travellers (others in the hot season) —*Bombay*

Are—Mahratta.—*Coorg*

Are-kula —Traders of the 2nd class who pay mohturfa at the rate of Rs 2-4-5 per annum —*Coorg*.

Arhaiya—Two and half seers kachcha, equal to one seer packa A cess formerly imposed where rents were taken in kind, to recompense the Zemindar for his trouble, and the charges of chaukidar and patwari —*Oudh*

Arhar—A kind of pulse (*Cytisus Cajan*) —*Bengal*, *N W P* and *C P*
Sown generally with kodo in the beginning of June, but not reaped till the end of the wheat harvest—*Oudh*

Arheta—Lands sown with *arhar* or other double crop —*Oudh*

Ari—Low ridge of land which separates and forms the boundary between two fields —*Bengal*

Ardrá—A rain commencing between 19th June and 2nd July Paddy, cotton, &c, are sown at this season —*Mysore*

Arsatha—A zemindari village account showing the gross holding of each ryot in a mouzah, and details founded on the teri —*Bengal*

Arshana—Turmeric —*Mysore*

Arukanike—Plough tax levied as an educational cess at the rate of 3 or 4 annas a plough —*Coorg*

Arwa—Rice husked without heating —*Bengal*

Arz, Urz, vernacularly *Arj, Urj*,—Petition, representation In Mohammadan law, personal property except money —*Wilson* —*Bombay* and *C P*

Arzi, Arjí, Urzee—A petition, an address, a memorial, a respectful statement or representation whether oral or written —*Wilson* —*Bengal Bombay, Madras*, and *N W P*

A petition, memorial (written),—*C P*

A petition addressed by an inferior to a superior *vice versa*, it would be a takeed, among equals it would be a yadasht —*Mysore*

Arz-Itsdl—Petition of proprietor of revenue paying land, containing an account of money sent or brought for payment, a remittance, an invoice —*C P*

Asahr—A Bengali month corresponding with part of June and July —*Bengal*

Asal-jama—The original rent or revenue charged upon the lands of an estate, or village, or district, without any *abwab* or extra cesses —*Bengal*

Asami—A cultivator or renter, a non-proprietary cultivator, a tenant —*Bengal* and *C P*

A cultivator or tenant, (2) a person implicated in a suit as plaintiff or defendant —*N W P*

A tenant, citizen, a subject of the crown —*H A D*

A resident tenant —*Punjab*

An individual —*Coorg*

Cultivators who rent lands on their own account —*Oudh*

Asami Chapparband, or Dehi—Tenant cultivating in the village in which he resides —*N W P* and *Punjab*

Asami ghair-Maurusi—Non-hereditary —*Punjab*. Tenant-at-will —*N W P*

Asámi ghair-Mustakall—Tenant-at-will —*Punjab*

Asami Maurusi—Tenant whose holding is ancestral —*Punjab*

Hereditary tenant, tenant with right of occupancy —*N W P*

A hereditary cultivator, one who although not a proprietor, cannot be dispossesseda s long as he pays a stipulated rent —*Wilson*

Asámi Mustakall—A tenant with right of occupancy —*Punjab*

Asámi Páhikasht—A non-resident cultivator, *i e*, a man cultivating lands in a village in which he does not reside —*N W P*

A man who cultivates land in a village without any hereditary right, a tenant-at-will—*Wilson*

Asámiwár—Individually, personally, according to name, applied to a revenue settlement with each individual cultivator —*N W P*

Person by person, nominal roll —*Robertson*

Singly, man by man, hence applied to accounts, statements, returns, in the leading column of which the name of each person is entered, nominal rolls —*Bombay*

Including all the names, usually applied to such statements as nominal rolls and to revenue settlements made with the proprietors in detail —*Oudh*

Ashádha—4th lunar month, corresponding to July and August —*Coorg*

Ashrafi—A gold mohur, a Persian coin.—*Coorg*

Ashviya—7th lunar month, corresponding to October and November —*Coorg*

Aslésha—A rain commencing between 31st July and 13th August Gram and mangoes are sown at this time —*Mysore*

Asli Mouzá—An original village —*C P*

Asmani—Derived from heaven The word is used in deeds along with Sooltani Asmani or Sooltani affliction, means affliction descending from natural, unforeseen causes, (the "Act of God" in English law) or affliction inflicted by the ruler —*Bombay*

Asmani furmani—A term used formerly in deeds and leases providing for any incidents or injuries arising from calamitous seasons or unjust exactions of the Government, which, if affecting the zamindar, the ryots engaged to make good In Garwhal, estimated fines and forfeitures, as part of the revenue —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Assami—See *Asami* —*Bengal*

Assin—A Bengali month, corresponding with part of September and October —*Bengal*

Asti—Property —*Coorg*

Real or personal goods, riches, estate, property, possessions That which is of, or belongs to, an individual —*Wilson*

Asu—September —*Sindh*

Aswáni—A rain commencing between the 11th and 23rd April Ground tilled at this season —*Mysore*

Atá—A coarse kind of flour —*Bengal*

Atar—A perfumer, a maker of perfumes and essences, a druggist, a chemist —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Athog—A remission on the ordinary grain rates —*Punjab*

Atkeatho—A paper formerly compiled to assist in the preparation of the jamabandi or revenue returns for the year —*Sindh*

Atpraharí—A village peon who attends and receives orders at the zemindar's cutcherry (used in Chota Nagpore) —*Bengal*

Atráfi—Trade tax —*Punjab*

Atrafirawana—A pass for the transit of salt or other dutiable goods —*Bengal*.

Ateet-khan—To be examined (as a witness) —*British Burma*

Attari—A small hut or platform raised on poles or constructed in a tree for shooting large game or for the use of the people who watch the crops —*Coorg*

Atthainya—One-eighth, a term used to describe the landlord's share of the produce, where rents are paid in kind —*Oudh*

Augoriyo—A disease common to grain —*Bombay*

Aukár—A reservoir for irrigation —*Bengal*

Aus—The early rice crop sown about March and reaped about August or September —*Bengal*

Ausat—Subordinate, under, dependent, a term applied to a tenure of land or part of an estate held of a superior The term is peculiar to East Bengal —*Bengal*

Ausat hawala—A tenure subordinate to a "hawala"—*Bengal*

Ausat-taluk—A portion of a taluk held in subordination to the entire taluk —*Wilson*—*Bengal*.

Áút, Áoot—An implement, a tool, especially one used in agriculture, as a plough. As much land as may be ploughed by a pair of bullocks, usually considered equal to 80 bighas.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Áutbandí, áootbundee, corruptly *outbundee*—Assessment of revenue calculated at a fixed rate per plough. Engagement to pay a fixed charge for the use of a plough and pair of bullocks. *Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Áutpattí, Áootputtí—The tax on ploughs; also any extra cess, whether authorised or unauthorised, upon each owner of a plough—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Ávadhia—Alienated land, which either from a defective tenure or some other cause is resumable by Government on the expiration of a certain period, either distinctly specified or pending on a life or lives.—*Bombay.*

Avak—Inward One of the books kept, *viz.*, the "Inward Register"—*Bombay* and *H. A. D.*

Aval, properly *Awwal*—Land of the first class or quality. In Gujerat previous to the introduction of the survey each particular variety of soil was sub-divided into "*Aval*" or best, "*Doem*" or middling, and "*Soem*" or inferior. With reference to the assessment, local circumstances, such as distance from the village, facility for irrigation, &c, were considered in the classification, as well as capability of the soil—*Bombay.*

Aval kárkun—Head karkun in a mamlutdar's cutcheriy.—*Bombay.*

Avára—A species of pulse, Dolichos.—*Mysore* and *Coorg.*

Avarja, Avaryá bahi—Ledger book of tenants—*Bengal*

Avati or *auti*—A goldsmith's stamp. The officer of a town who has charge of the standard measures, and measures all the grain that is brought to market.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Avey—Stead, room, place, proceeds, net return of any merchandize; anything substituted for another, money; property—*Bombay.*

Avro—An account book used by sáhukárs, a rough ledger made up from the cash book, either weekly, fortnightly, or oftener, as may suit the individual. The ledger is made up from this account book.—*Bombay*

Avuck—That which comes in, income; inward register of letters, as opposed to Jovuck.—*Robertson.*—*Bombay.*

Avul—See *Aval.*—*Robertson.*—*Bombay.*

Awak—The inward file of an office—*Bombay.*

Awari—A kind of bean—*Bombay.*

Awáriya, Uwaryu, Uwuryu, corruptly *Awerja, Awarja, Awuzza*—A diary; a day book, a ledger, a rough note book; an abstract account of receipts and disbursements. The word occurs in most dialects, somewhat modified occasionally in spelling and in meaning; as in Cuttack it denotes a revenue account, specifying, first, the unproductive lands of a village, and then those paying revenue field by field, arranged under the names of the occupants, with a specification in separate columns of the number of each field in the bhauriya or field-book, the quantity of land and kind of cultivation, the total rent by each occupant being also summed up. Mar *Awaryá* A particular and distinct head of account abstracted from the day-book, or a separate account of each cultivator's land revenue, and charges upon it. Tel. *Awaryá*. A distribution of items of account under appropriate heads. Posting an account—*Wilson.*—*Bombay*

Áya, Ayam—Toll, tax, tribute, custom; measurement. In the Dakhin, the portion of the crop formerly paid to the hereditary village officers and servants.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Ayaing—Wild tribe, applied to all Hill-men who are not tributary. The literal meaning is simply "wild"—*British Burma.*

Ayakattu or *Ayacut*—The total extent of land belonging to a village, or lying under one tank or channel—*Madras.*

Ayakut—The total area of land attached to a village, when applied to irrigation it means the total extent of land capable of being watered by any particular work—*Mysore*

Ayámá—Grant of land for religious purposes.—*Bengal.*

Ayay-baing—Deputy Commissioner—*British Burma.*

Áyáá—A cash allowance, paid in the Surat Collectorate. It originally meant the deduction made from Todá Giras for the maintenance of Girasiya widows. It, however, subsequently obtained a wider signification.—*Bombay.*

Ayookhan—Appeal—*British Burma.*

Ayookhan-tara-khan—Respondent—*British Burma.*

Ayookhan-taralo—Appellant.—*British Burma.*

Ayookhan-you—Court of appeal—*British Burma*

Azmaish—Estimate of the crop while standing, made by the subordinate revenue officer Remeasurement or repetition of survey. Among the Marathas, an anticipatory statement or estimate of the receipts, expenses, and nett balance of a district made up at the beginning of the revenue year.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Azrakha—A parcel of an estate divided off to form a separate tenure.—*Bengal*

Azum—An honorary title prefixed to the names of superior native officials.—*Bombay.*

B

Báb, corruptly *Baub, Babu*—A section; a chapter; a title, a head of accounts, a tax, a cess.—*Wilson*

An article, item—*Bombay*

Head of account, item, chapter.—*H. A. D*

Babar—See *Babúl.*—*Sindh*

Babat—Account; statement; item of account.—*C P.*

Babati, corruptly *Babti, Babtee* or *Baubtee*—The shares of the public revenue, especially those arising from the *Chauth*, which were appropriated to the chief officers of the Maratha State Any cess or item of revenue, particularly when imposed in addition to the ordinary revenue.—*Wilson.*

A term used in the Bhágbatáee system of assessment to imply certain deductions or extra cesses to which the crops were liable prior to the division of shares. There are two kinds of "*Bábtee*"—1st, the "*Sarkáree Bábtee*", or cesses on account of Government, and 2nd, the "*Parbháree Bábtee*," or cesses for other persons or purposes—*Bombay.*

Babúl, Bubool, Babur, Buboor.—The name of a tree (*Acacia Arabica*), the wood of which is much used in making agricultural implements, the bark is employed in tanning leather, and

in the North-West, in the manufacture of a spirituous liquor —*Wilson*
Gum Arabic tree —*Bombay*

Babut—Subject matter, extra cess on particular amounts —*Robertson* —*Bombay*

Babutee vero—Subject matter, extra cess on particular amounts —*Robertson* —*Bombay*

Báchhá or *Rachh*—Apportionment of a village or estate or of the produce in separate portions among associated or coparcenary tenures — *C P, N W P.*

Bachro—A small stone boundary mark to show the direction of the boundary line —*Sindh*

Badagi, Badiga—A carpenter, a man who supplies travellers with water —*Wilson* —*Bombay*
A carpenter —*Mysore*

Badh—High rice-fields which fetch less produce —*Bengal*

Badhawara—One who guards the village lands and crops —*Bengal*

Badi—Fortnight of the waning moon —*Bengal*

Badla—Remuneration for service rendered —*Bombay*

Badmásh—A notoriously bad character, a person of bad livelihood —*N W P*

Bado—August —*Sindh*

Badrad—Item of expenditure disallowed or objected to —*Bengal*

Bagh—A garden, an orchard —*N W P*
A plantation Land which being well supplied with water and adapted to the cultivation of various useful and edible vegetable substances, is appropriated to their growth, or to that of betel, hemp, sugarcane, plantain, saffron, ginger, pepper, tobacco, onions, garlic, chillies, and other vegetables, also to that of fruit trees, and the areca, cocoanut, and other palms —*Bengal*

Bágaet—Irrigated cultivation, garden cultivation —*Bombay*

Bagdet-kasar—The total water-rate fixed under the survey upon a well This rate is generally divided into shares, and these shares are held by the occupants of land under the well The rate for the land and the rate of the "*kasar*" are separate, but still the holder of the land must pay his "*kasar*" whether he use the well or no He cannot give up the land and retain the right to irrigate from the well He can however, while holding the land, sub-let his right to water to any other person
The water rate assessed under the revenue survey —*Robertson* —*Bombay*

Bághayat, Bagáyat, Bagait—Land which, being well supplied with water, and adapted to the cultivation of various useful and edible vegetable substances, is appropriated to their growth, or to that of betel, hemp, sugarcane, &c, also to that of fruit-trees and the areca, cocoanut, and other palms It is assessed at a higher rate than arable lands, according to the value of the produce —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Bágáyet—Irrigated land —*H A D*
Irrigator, irrigated cultivation, garden land —*Robertson*

Bagáyeta—Garden lands, the assessment on which is levied according to the number of trees the rate varying according to the fertility of the soil Rs 16 is paid for 1,000 trees on land of the 1st class, Rs 14, ditto 2nd class, Rs 12, ditto 3rd class, Rs 10, ditto 4th class
A square, each side of which measured one pole, was nominally allowed for 9 trees, but the allowance is not sufficient, and has been consequently exceeded
There are very few garden lands except in the Paddynalknad Taluok —*Coorg*

Baghat—Garden land —*Sindh*

Bahádri varaha—A gold pagoda coined in the days of Nabob Hyder Ali Value Rs 4-8 —*Coorg*

Bahadur—A title of honor, as Khan Bahadur, Raja Bhádur —*N W P*
A hero, a warrior under the Muhámmadan Government, a title of honor given to the nobles of the court, in more recent times it is given to persons of inferior although respectable station, and to some of the Government native officers —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Bahali—Confirmed rent from land —*Bengal*

Bahan—A useful timber tree *Populus Euphratica* —*Sindh*

Bahar-khale—Alienated land It dates its origin probably to the time when the Government received its dues in kind and signified without the Government barn, from "*Bahar,*" without and "*khale,*" a barn —*Bombay*

Bahasni—See Basmatee, a kind of good rice —*Bengal*

Bahbala—Rice field reclaimed within recent times —*Bengal*

Bahi khata—Account book —*Bengal*
A day account book kept by merchants —*Oudh*

Bahi Waz Kham and *Khary az Siaha*—Cash account current and extra items —*Punjab*

Bahi-yaddasht—Memorandum book —*Bengal*

Bahoi mohasali—Carriage of grain by the tenant to the proprietor's house, a service claimable —*Punjab*

Bai—Private sale —*Punjab* A sale —*C P*

Baibutofa—Deed of mortgage —*Bengal*

Baiga—A village priest —*Bengal*

Bailu—A plain, an open field, especially such a field as is best fitted for rice cultivation, lying low, and having abundance of water The first sort of rice land, producing in general two crops of rice and one of dry grain or vegetables, or sometimes even three crops of rice in the year It also means waste, uncultivated —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Baimukasa—Bill of sale of landed property —*Bengal*
Sale, or exchange of one article for another, sale of goods for goods, barter Sale or transfer of property by a husband in liquidation of dower due to the wife —*Wilson*

Bainama—A deed or certificate of sale —*Bengal, N W P*

Bairagi, Byragee, corruptly *Bairaggie, Byraghee*—A Hindu religious mendicant, most correctly one attached to the worship of Vishnu —*Wilson* —*Bombay* and *N W P*

Baisakh—A Bengali month corresponding with part of April and May —*Bengal*

Baisallanie—Bill of sale from Government —*Bengal*

Baiswun—Service tenure granted to ministerial officers —*Bengal*

Bajal—A rice-crop sown in May or June and reaped in October —*Bengal*

Bajar—A market (vernacular corruption of the Persian 'bázár") —*Wilson* —*Bengal* and *Bombay*

Báyhrí—A grain (*Holcus spicatus*).—*Sindh.*

Bayra—A large boat used in travelling, round bottomed, and without keel —*Bengal.*

Bayra, Bájrí—A grain much cultivated throughout India, a species of panic or millet (*Panicum spicatum*). Bájri properly denotes a smaller kind which ripens earlier. It is also applied to the stalk of either sort used as fodder —*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Panicum spicatum—A kind of grain sown in June or July, reaped in September and October. Grain much used in cold weather for food.—*N. W. P.*

A cereal grain (*Holcus spicatus.*)—*H. A. D*

A species of panic or millet (*Panicum spicatum*). —*C P.*

Penicillaria spicata—spiked millet.—*Oudh.*

Millet.—*Bengal.*

Bayyafti (properly *Bázyáfti*)—Rent-free tenure resumed.—*Bengal.*

The article recovered or resumed; a grant of revenue, or a land-free tenure resumed.—*Wilson.*

Bakáyá—Balance of revenue arrears.—*Bengal, N. W. P., C. P.*, and *Sindh.*

Bakáya-tauzi—A return showing arrears of revenue of previous years —*N. W. P*

A return showing arrears of land revenue.—*H A. D*

A revenue statement showing the outstanding balances —*Oudh.*

Bákesaltar—Outstanding balances for several years —*Bombay.*

Bakhshí—A paymaster; (more generally) assessor. —*C. P.* A collector of house tax and the like.—*N W. P.*

Superintendent of peons —*Bengal.*

Báki, Bagee, corruptly *Baky*—Remaining; continual. Remainder; balance; arrears; especially of revenue, in which sense the term is current in most parts of India. Also balance of an account.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay, C. P., H. A. D., N. W. P., Punjab*, and *Sindh.*

Bakir—Declivity.—*Sindh.*

Bakr-id—A festival observed by the Muhammadans in commemoration of the offering of Ishmael by Abraham —*Bengal.*

Bakse corrupt for *Bakh-shi*—An officer subordinate to a nazir —*Bengal.*

Bákshi—Head of an office —*Mysore.*

Bala—Boundary post or pillar —*Bengal.*

Bala-bandi—Fixing the boundary posts and pillars —*Bengal.*

Balácc-jameen—Alienated land. The same as "*Baharkhalee,*" and applied to certain alienated land in the Broach collectorate. Some of this land pays a small salamee and some is entirely rent-free.—*Bombay.*

Balagei—Parihs of Mysore and other Canarese countries. See Holeya.—*Coorg.*

Balahar—A village guide or messenger.—*N. W. P.*

A low-caste servant; a village guide or messenger; a village watchman, inferior to the ordinary chaukidar; he is also employed as a sweeper.—*Wilson.*

Baláhi—The village drudge; a kotwal.—*C. P.*

Balái, corruptly *Ballae, Bullaee*—Any extra cess or tax, especially such as were formerly levied by the Peshwa and Gaekwar at Cambay and Surat, of undetermined amount and varying application. Payment of revenue in kind, or a village where it is so paid.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Bali Pádya—A feast in memory of Vishnu's treading down the Rakshasa Bali to the infernal regions, observed on the 1st day of the 8th lunar month —*Coorg.*

Balla or Bullah—A measure of dry land in Coimbatore = 1,66,464 square feet, or 3 85 acres —*Madras.*

A measure of capacity containing 48 double handfuls, or two *sers.* A large land measure in Coimbatore equal to 3 85 acres —*Bengal.*

A weight of two *ratis* —*Wilson.*

Ballar—A species of pulse, dolichos —*Mysore.*

Bálolulára—Carpenters among the Konkanigaru —*Coorg.*

Balsundar—Sandy land —*Bengal.*

Balthaar—Soil consisting mostly of sand —*Bengal.*

Balu-burd—Too sandy land to be cultivated.—*Bengal.*

Balutá, Buloota · plur. Balute, Bulootee, Balote, Balutyá, Balotyá, corruptly *Balootee, Bullooteh, Ballutay, Bullotee, Bulooteh, Bulowtay*—A village officer or servant. The popular enumeration is twelve, but the whole number, by including three who may be regarded as the heads of the village, and the twelve inferior classes or *Alute*, extends to twenty-seven The actual number, however, varies in different parts of India, as do the respective appellations.—*Wilson.*

Village smiths, carpenters, &c —*Bombay.*

Balutedar—Village servants, anciently remunerated in kind, twelve of whom were attached to each village, and are named below, *viz.*—

The Sutar.	Tullari.
Shimpi.	Warti.
Lohar.	Beldar or Oadh.
Mhali.	Sonar.
Joshi.	Mang.
Dher.	Mulla.

H A. D

A village officer or servant receiving a share of the crop, &c.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Baluten, Baloten, Bulooten, Buloten, also read *Baluteh, Baloteh*—The portion of the crop assigned to the village servants for their maintenance; also their fees, perquisites, or other rights.—*Wilson —Bombay.*

Balutey—A portion of the crop assigned to a Balutodar, also his fees, perquisites, and other rights.—*H. A. D.*

Balwalli patra—A deed of dower.—*Bombay.*

Ban—Land which is covered by salt-water at spring tides; a salt-water marsh This word is used in the Surat and Broach Districts — *Bombay.*

Ban, Bun—A division of a Patilship.—*Bombay.*

A wood, a forest.—*Wilson.*—*Punjab*

Banaur—Cotton-seed, food for cattle.—*Bengal.*

Band—Earthen embankment.—*Sindh.*

This is sometimes employed, though laxly, to designate the piece of water confined by an embankment; a dam; a dyke, a causeway; a raised bank or mound of earth constructed to confine the waters of a river or reservoir, or to preserve a roadway across plains inundated in the rainy season.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Bandobastdár—The person with whom settlement of land is made.—*Bengal.*

Bandar, Bundur—A port, a harbour, an emporium. In Bengal, also a market, a mart —*Wilson — Bombay.*

Bandara—A stone dam or dyke, an embankment of masonry.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay*

Bandar-denun—Port dues.—*Bombay.*

Bandar no bhandol—Port fund.—*Bombay.*

Band Behri—Cess levied from land proprietors to maintain embankments.—*Bengal.*
Statement of the amount of each share of the money instalment of the revenue assessed on a village.—*Wilson.*

Bándh Bundh.—A bank; a dyke; a mound for confining water, or forming a roadway over inundated fields. Boundary of a field or village.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
An embankment raised across a stream or nallah for irrigation purposes.—*Bengal.*

Bándha—A dam across a river or stream.—*H. A. D.*

Bándhdro—Well-builder.—*Sindh.*

Bándhí—A paddy-field.—*C. P.*

Bandki jumma—Fixed assessment.—*Bombay.*

Bándho—A weir to catch fish.—*Sindh.*

Bandi—Failure of crop owing to the plant not reaching maturity, or owing to the ear not forming.—*H. A. D.*
Any book, or an account book.—*Sindh.*

Bandobast, bundobust, or sometimes *bastoband*—Agreement; settlement; bargain; adjustment; arrangement; settlement of revenue to be paid by the zemindar, renter, or farmer to the Government, or by the tenant to the zemindar.—*Bengal, Bombay*, and *C. P.*
Land revenue settlement.—*N. W. P.* and *Punjab.*

Bandobast Ameen—Settlement measurer.—*Bengal.*

Bándwarolia—Field boundary marks.—*Bombay.*

Báne—Land adjoining the rice fields, generally covered with jungle.—*Coorg.*

Bángar—High grounds; uplands.—*N. W. P.*
A variety of soil; stiff clay irrotentive of moisture. Cotton.—*Bengal.*

Banghibardár—Carrier of two bundles on his shoulders by means of a stick, on the two ends of which the bundles are suspended.—*Bengal.*

Bangi—A load.—*Bengal.* A parcel.—*Bombay.*

Banglá, corruptly *Bungalow*—A thatched cottage, such as is usually occupied by Europeans in the provinces, or in military cantonments.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Banglá pán—A species of betel leaf or pán.—*C. P.*

Bani—A name of cotton harvested in the winter.—*H. A. D.*
A large earthen vessel or jar for storing rice.—*Coorg.* A field.—*Sindh.*

Baniya—A trader, shop-keeper, or money-changer; it is also commonly applied to the native cashier or man of business in the service of Europeans.—*Bengal.*
Grain-seller, trader, and money-lender.—*N. W. P.*
Oil-millers of Malabar—*Coorg.*

Banjar, Bunjur, Bánjur, Banjh, Banjaru, Banje—Waste or fallow land.—*Wilson, Bombay, N. W. P. C. P., Madras*, and *Punjab.*
Land that has lain waste upwards of 20 years.—*H. A. D.*
Anádi banjar, immemorial waste.—*Madras.*

Banjárá, Banjárí, Bunjaree, corruptly *Bunjary, Benjary, Brinjaree*—The term is most usually applied to a grain and cattle merchant, who, with a more or less numerous party of the same calling, moves about to different markets, and especially accompanies bodies of troops to supply them with corn. It is especially applicable, also, to a numerous tribe spread along the foot of the mountains from Hardwar to Gorakhpur, and forming various sub-divisions, many of whom are stationary and follow agriculture. They comprise both Hindus and Muhammadans, acknowledging a common origin and affinity. The most migratory are the *Bahurúpa Banjárás*, of whom there are five branches, four of whom assume the well-known appellations of the chief *Rajput* tribes, or *Rahtore, Chauhan, Bowar*, and *Tumár*. The fifth, called *Barka*, is said to be descended from a Gaur Brahman. Each of these is infinitely sub-divided. The *Rahtore* branch, for instance, splits into four families, and these comprehend 138 sub-branches. Some of the *Banjáras* have the privileges of the *Chárun* and *Bhát*, their persons being sacred, and accepted in guarantee of engagements. The origin of these people is obscure: if they were primarily a distinct race they are now much intermixed.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
A tribe of travelling traders, who carry merchandize (mostly grain and salt) on pack-bullocks.—*N. W. P.*

Banjar jadid—Land again brought into cultivation after lying fallow for some years.—*C. P.*

Banjar kadím—Culturable land uncultivated for many years, or never cultivated.—*C. P.* and *N. W. P.*
Land uncultivated at settlement.—*Punjab.*

Bank—A bend or reach of a river.—*Bengal.*

Bankar—Spontaneous produce of jungle or forest land; timber; brushwood; gums, wild honey, &c. The term is also applied to revenue derived from forest lands.—*Bengal.*—*N. W. P., C. P.*, and *Oudh.*
Forest produce.—*Punjab.*
Forest right.—*Bengal.*

Banki—A species of blight.—*Bengal.*

Bánu—A salt-water marsh.—*Bombay.*

Banna Chár—A tax paid by the tenant to the land-owner of one load of fodder per field.—*Punjab.*

Báns—Lineal measure of nine feet.—*Bengal.*

Bár—Grazing ground.—*Púnjab.*
Infantry.—*Mysore.*

Bárabalóti—Village officials.—*Mysore.*

Bara Bhuya—A title obtained by a mirasdar in the time of the independent Rajas by payment of Rs. 200.—*Bengal.*

Barad, Burud, corruptly *Burrud*—Inferior soil, stony and sandy land. In the Dakhin it is distinguished as *Lál-barad*, red gravelly soil; *Pinla-barad*, yellow; and *mál-barad*, hilly and stony.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Baragu—A variety of *Panicum Italicum.*—*Bombay* Panicum Miliaceum.—*Mysore.*

Baráhíl—The peon who collects rents in the village.—*Bengal.*

Barat—Pán-garden keeper.—*C. P.*
A kind of pulse.—*Bengal.*

Baraik—A Zemindar of the Routia caste or Chik caste.—*Bengal.*

Baráná gám, Barana gaon—The Bárá villages are those villages in the Broach and Surat collectorates which are situated along the coast of the Gulf of Cambay: they are entirely composed of rather an inferior description of black soil, and are termed "Bárk" in contradistinction to the more inland villages which are termed "*Kanam*".—*Bombay.*

Báráni—Lands cultivated on rain-fall, or crops produced by rain.—*Sindh.*
Unirrigated land.—*C. P., N. W. P.*, and *Punjab.*

Barár—Alluvium —*Bengal*

Barattu—Unculturable land —*Bombay*

Baravard—Pay abstract —*Mysore*

Baravardu—Account of monthly salary or pay —*Coorg*

Barbati—A kind of pulse (*Dolichos Catjang*) —*C P*

Barcha—See Basmatee —*Bengal*

Bárdi—Stony soil near hills —*H A D*

Bareel—Exterior, or belonging to the outer

Bárcel Daroga—The Daroga of the outer station —*Bombay*

Baremakki—Paddy, i e, rice fields in terraces on the side of a hill or slope —*Coorg*

Barga—An agreement by which the cultivator engages to pay the landlord half the produce, the latter providing half the seed, and paying the whole revenue —*Wilson* —*Bengal*

Barga-it—One who cultivates land on the terms of *barga*, also *barga-jot-dar* —*Bengal*

Bargan—Partition, share, subscriptioncess —*C P*

Bárgír, Bargeer, corruptly *Bageer*—A trooper who is mounted on a horse which is supplied by the State or the Chief he serves —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Barhí—Interest in kind upon seed grain —*C P*
Profit, increase, interest.—*Wilson*

Brahmotur—Land given to a Brahmin free of rent —*Bengal*

Bari—A homestead, homestead land —*Bengal*
Creek of the river Indus —*Sindh*

Bari juwar—Sorghum vulgare Zea mays, Indian corn —*Oudh*

Bárigát—Bodyguard —*Mysore*

Barika—A menial among the village servants, a Deputy talari, who is employed to watch the crops, from the growing crop to the granary —*Mysore*
A village officer who affixes the public seal to official papers Any one who applies a public seal or stamp —*Wilson*

Barike—Low, swampy, land adjacent to or below the rice fields —*Coorg*

Barkee—A bale of cotton —*Bombay*

Barki—A villager whose duty is to clean the chowdee and light the lamp in it —*Bombay*

Barnis, Barnees—An officer under the Maratha Government whose duty it was to write the word *Bar* upon original documents, to intimate that they had been entered in the public register —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Barnishi—A register of letters despatched or received —*H A D*

Barnisi—The making or registering of copies of public documents, and marking upon them the word *Bár* —*Wilson* —*Bombay*.

Báro—A bed in a field made for the purposes of irrigation —*Sindh*

Barot—See "*Bhat*" —*Bombay*

Barsat—Rainy season —*Bengal*, *N W P*, *Oudh*, *C P*, and *Punjab*

Baru—Reeds, used as pens by Natives —*H A D*

Barua—The headman of a village, whose business is to keep the boundaries in order, to give information of heinous offences, and to assist the authorities in local inquiries (used in Midnapore) —*Bengal*

Basanni—Small perquisites of grain which chaukidars receive from cultivators —*Oudh*

Basti—Inhabited portion of a village, town, &c —*Bengal*

Basmatee—One of the best sorts of rice, besides this there are other sorts of rice, *viz*, langi jaisana, barcha, sathi, baharni, shanzira, &c —*Bengal*

Básmatti—Superior kind of rice —*Punjab*.

Basta—A cloth in which papers are tied up, a bundle —*Bengal*, *N W P* and *C P*

Bat—Fallow land, one-twentieth of a Ranki —*Bengal*

Batái Butaee, corruptly *Betay*, *Buttaee*, *Buttai*, *Buttei*, *Buttaye*, *Bhuttye*—Division of the crop between the cultivator and the landlord, or the Government in that capacity The proportions vary in some poor lands the share of the landholder may not exceed a sixth, in the Konkan it is a half, the more usual proportion was a third *Batai-no asra* was a division which, in the Benares district, assigned nine sixteenths to the cultivator, and seven-sixteenths to the landlord The portion in kind was early commuted in Bengal for a money payment Bengal Regulation II of 1795 defines "Betay lands as those of the produce of which Government, or the collector of its dues is entitled to a certain proportion, the value of which, estimated at the current market price, is paid in money by the cultivator of the land" The proportion in kind is still receivable in some parts of the south The word is also applied to a kind of joint interest in land, in which one party pays the Government assessment, and the other furnishes the labor the seed and implements are provided jointly, and the net produce or profit is equally divided In Mar *Batai* means also difference of exchange—*Wilson* —*Bombay*
Share of crops, usually one-third of the gross out-turn This used to be the Government share of the revenue when it was collected in kind —*Sindh*
Division of crops, the metayer system of payment of rent in kind —*N W P*
Division of crop between cultivator and landlord —*Madras*
Rents taken in kind —*Oudh*

Batasdár—A tenant who arranges to pay the owner of land a half share of the crops, and he, the tenant, provides seed and labor for the tillage of the land, the owner paying the assessment A cultivator who shares the crop with the proprietor —*Wilson* —*Bombay*
A cultivator of a holding, hired from the holder on *buttai* tenure —*H A D*
One who measures the Government share of grain —*Sindh*

Batana—Common pea (*Pisum sativum*) —*C P*

Batayee—See *Batai* —*Bengal* and *Coorg*

Batela, corruptly *Botilla*—A single masted vessel of the burthen of from 30 to 85 tons employed in the coasting trade of the Malabar coast —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Batelo—Flat-bottomed boat, small cutter —*Sindh*

Bathan —A place for grazing and keeping cattle.—*Bombay*

Bathán—Green peas —*Coorg*

Bathi—Liquor manufactory, distillery, a large furnace, kiln —*Sindh*

Batkhila—Fallow but cultivable land (used in Chittagong) —*Bengal*

Batta—Difference of rate of exchange, discount, an additional allowance of any kind Keeper of a native inn —*Bengal*

Battajadalo—The pea (Pisum sativum) —*Bombay*.

Battāi—See *Batai* —*H A D*, *Punjab*

Batura—A kind of pea, same as bataná This term is used in Chattisgarh —*C P*

Batwara—The partition of landed property among several proprietors —*Bengal, C P, Punjab*, and *N W P*

Buvakhāni—A Persian gold coin, value Rs 5 — *Coorg*

Bazar, Bayár—A market, a daily market, A market place As opposed to a *Bázár*, a *Hát* is held only on certain days, a *Ganj* is where grain and the necessaries of life are principally sold, and generally wholesale *Bázárs* and *Háts* are sometimes included in *Ganjes* — *Wilson* —*Bombay*

A market —*Bengal, C P, Mysore, N W P* and *Oudh*

Buzār-Bythuck—A cess levied on sellers at periodical markets —*H A D*

Bazeenamah—A deed for relinquishment —*Bengal*

Báznamah—Deed of relinquishment —*N W P*

A deed of relinquishment, one abandoning or renouncing a claim, whether valid or not —*Wilson*

Bechiragh—Without lamp, deserted Applied to an uninhabited village —*H A D, C P*, and *Punjab*

Bechoba—A tent without pole —*Oudh*

Bedaru—A class of fishermen, poachers —*Coorg*

The name of a caste, or of members of it, who are considered as outcastes or Chandálas, and live by the chase, hunters, fowlers — *Wilson*

Beed, Beer—A tract of grass land reserved for hay A reed which grows at the Null The poor people make a kind of flour from the bulbous roots of this plant —*Bombay*

Beegha—A land measure equal to 20 *páncls* or 400 square roods —*Bombay*

Beegotee—Ground-rent levied on each beegha of land —*Bombay*

Begar, Begari, Bigar, Bigari, corruptly *Beegar, Beegarah, Bagárah*—A forced laborer, one pressed to carry burdens for individuals or the public Under the old system, when pressed for public service, no pay was given The *begari*, though still liable to be pressed for public objects, now receives pay, forced labor for private service is prohibited — *Wilson* —*Bombay*

A forced laborer —*Bengal*

Forced labor —*Sindh*

Begarí—The act of pressing laborers or servants In Mar *bigar* or *begar* is the forced labor, *bigari* or *begari* the laborer In Karnata, *begari* is the performance of the lowest village offices without pay, but requited by fees in grain, or rent-free land —*Wilson, Bombay*

Forced labor —*C P* and *Oudh*

Beghu—Where two nullahs meet.—*Sindh*

Begmi—Superior sort of rice —*Punjab*

Behar—Two Persian wheels placed one above the other, the upper of which lifts the water which has been raised by the lower one — *Sindh*

Behrikharch—Sums allowed for village expenses by subscription —*C P*

Beilugadde—The lower and broader field of a valley —*Coorg*

Bein—Opium —*British Burma*

Beinthenda—The juice of the Beine or sago palm tree, which ferments and becomes intoxicating "toddy" —*Coorg*.

Bein-htsaing—Opium shop —*British Burma*

Bein-khoon—Opium revenue —*British Burma*

Bein-tong—A ball of opium —*British Burma*

Bein-tsa—Opium eater —*British Burma*

Bel—An iron instrument used for cleaning out wells —*Sindh*

Bela—Low lying land on river bank —*Punjab* and *N W P*

Beldar—A mason, one of the Balutedars — *H A D*

A digger, a delver, one who works with a *bel*, a pick-axe, or a spade, a pioneer, a sapper, a miner —*Wilson*

Bella—Jaggory, coarse sugar made from the cane juice or from date palm juice —*Coorg*

Belladasáruye—Liquor distilled from the jaggory made from the date palm juice —*Coorg*

Bellalha—The cultivated country outside the jungle —*Bombay*

Belo—Forest —*Sindh*

Bena—Grass land on the borders of cultivated land —*Bombay*

Benami—Under cover of the name of another person Fictitious Estate purchased by an actual purchaser in the name of another is called a Benami purchase —*Bengal*

Beopáree or *Baipári*—A trader, a merchant — *N W P*

Beoparri—A pack-bullock—*Bengal*

Ber—Jujube *(Zizyphus vulgaris)*—*Sindh*

Berars—Alluvial land —*Bengal* See *Barar*.

Berasu—To mix, join —*Coorg*

Beri—Boat, fetters, handcuff —*Sindh*

Beri—Water is usually lifted from tanks and marshes from low to higher land, by *beris* or water baskets the water is swung up in these to a higher channel along which it runs till it reaches another lift, and so on, the operation being sometimes repeated four or five times till the fields are reached —*Oudh*

Berij, Beriyu, also written *Bary, Berez, Bariz*—The total sum or aggregate of an account, the total amount of a revenue assessment, the same as jamá, the total assessment of a district, the items of the assessment in a *Zamindari* usually inserted in former times in the middle of the grant, and thence identified with that part of the document in which the entry was made, also the net revenue assessment, after allowing for village and other fixed charges —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Beriz—The gross assessment of a village or district —*Madras*

The full Revenue obtainable —*Mysore*

Besngekala—Dry season —*Coorg*

Besta—A fisherman, generally a poacher —*Coorg*

The name of the caste of fisherman in the Madras and Mysore provinces, to which the palankeen-bearers usually belong —*Wilson*

Besu—A class of soil, being an amalgamation of the *lálse* and *gorát* soil, it is considered a good and productive description It partakes in a degree of the qualities of both the *gorat* and *lálse*, but is inferior to the pure *gorát* —*Bombay*

Bet—Island in the river —*Sindh*.

Betava—A class of Puriahs who speak a language allied to Malayalim —*Coorg*

Bethele vero—A tax levied from persons not engaged in cultivation In Narvá villages, a tax levied from a Narvádár, the sub-tenant who cultivated the land of another Narvádar. Formerly if a Narvá proprietor could not clu-

tivate himself all his land he usually tried to get some stranger to settle in the village and rent it from him To this person he gave a site for a house in his share of the village site and was considered to have a right to the tenant's services If the latter rented other lands, he paid a cess to the original landlord in acknowledgment of this right, which is still known in Khaira under the name of *Bethele-vero* —*Bombay*

Beti—The pole in the centre of the level place used for oxen to tread out the corn —*Coorg.*

Beti-salami—A cess levied by a zemindar on the occasion of his daughter's marriage —*Bengal*

Betid, Bett—High land, a hill, a mountain The third and worst kind of land for rice, situated on high ground, and imperfectly irrigated, yielding but one crop a year, also called *Boru-bett* —*Wilson* —*Bombay*
A hill, a mountain —*Coorg*

Bevarasu—A term generally applied to property left by persons without heirs, unclaimed —*Coorg*

Bewaris, Bewarasi—Without heirs, lands, property, &c —*Wilson* —*Bombay*
Intestate (literally without heir) —*H A D*

Bewarisimal—Intestate property —*H A D*

Beysur—Land which is a mixture of the black and gorat soils —*Robertson* —*Bombay*

Bhadai—Crops in season in August, the rainy weather rice crop sown about Bysakh and cut in Bhadai, August—September, it is of inferior quality to the Aghani, but admits of a further crop in the cold season —*Bengal*

Bhadé chitti—Lease of building, deed of hire —*Bombay*

Bhadoi—All crops reaped during the rainy season —*Bengal*

Bhadra—A Bengali month corresponding with part of August and September —*Bengal*

Bhadrapata, 6th lunar month, corresponding to September and October —*Coorg*

Bhadu—A tax levied from the ryot under the Bhágbatace system, when the assessment is taken in kind This tax is to cover the expense of conveying the produce to the market where it is to be sold
Rent, *e g "ghur bhada"* house rent —*Bombay*

Bhadui—Autumn crops —*Bengal*

Bhag—A share, the share of a Nurvadar or Bhagdar —*Robertson*
A share, portion, or part of any thing (In arithmetic the quotient) —*Bombay*

Bhagar—A waste piece of land where carcases are thrown —*Bengal*
The small piece of open ground immediately outside the village "jhanpa" or gate —*Bombay*

Bhágbatai, corruptly *Bhagwuttee*—Appportionment of shares of the crop in kind between the cultivator and the Government.—*Wilson*
A division of shares, a revenue system under which a share of the produce was taken by Government in kind —*Robertson* —*Bombay*

Bhagdar, Bhágidár, Bangdar—A sharer, a partner also, in Cuttack, an accomplice —*Wilson*
The holder of a bhag or share in a Bhagdaree or Nurvadaree village, *vide* Nurva —*Bombay*

Bhagdaree, Bhágdari—Appertaining to a bhag or bhagdar The Bhagdaree and Nurvadaree terms are similar, the former name being used in Broach and the latter in Kaira and Ahmedabad —*Robertson*
Holding a share —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Bhag laree-gam (*vide* Narwa) —*Bombay*

Bhagdaree-vakesvat—The *Bhagdaree* and *Narwadaree* tenures are exactly similar, the term "*narwa laree*" being used in the Kaira and Ahmedabad collectorates, while "*bhagdaree*" is used in Broach (See Narwa) —*Bombay*

Bhagundar—Co sharer in a holding, partner —*H A D*

Bhagio—A cattle owner, a man of means —*Sindh*

Bhaiwal—A partner, or one related to the proprietor —*Punjab*

Bhaiwar—A partner —*Sindh*

Bhaiwari—Partnership —*Sindh*

Bhaiya chara—Co-parcenary estate held in severalty where rights are measured by extent of possession —*N W P*
Lands or villages or certain rights and privileges held in common property by a brotherhood, a term applied to a village where the produce of the common lands is divided according to the custom of the brotherhood (*bhaiyachar*) —*Oudh*
Lands, or villages, or certain rights and privileges held in common property, either entirely or in part, as in the perfect or imperfect *pattidari* tenure by a number of families forming a brotherhood, originally perhaps descended from a common ancestor, but now not always connected by sameness of descent Their several claims and liabilities are sometimes regulated by established custom, but they sometimes rest upon ancestral rights, the nature and extent of which are not always easy of determination and adjustment, and require careful investigation In all such fraternities the Government revenue is most usually paid through one of the number representing the whole Any one of the coparceners may let or mortage his share to a non-proprietor, in some places subject to the concurrence of the rest of the fraternity In such case the original shareholder may retain his privileges of administering and voting, in regard to the interests of the community as well as his share in the manorial rights of the whole to waste lands, water-courses and reservoirs, ground rents on land let to strangers, taxes on trades, fees on occasional fairs, and a variety of other emoluments which are shared in common —*Wilson*

Bhal—A kind of rice cultivation peculiar to the lower delta of the Indus —*Sindh*

Bhala lar—A spearman usually employed by native noblemen —*Bombay*

Bhan—Cattle pen, manure, a stake—net used in fishing —*Sindh*

Bhandar—A granary or village storehouse —*Bengal*

Bhandari—The agent of a Kol village in dealing with the landlord One having charge of a bhandar —*Bengal.*
A man of a low caste, whose especial employment it is to draw the sap from the cocoanut tree, and convert it, by fermentation, into a strong spirituous liquor —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Bhandar-lahet—The accountant of a temple, used in Assam —*Bengal*

Bhang, Bhung, corruptly *Bang* —An intoxicating preparation of hemp —*Wilson* —*Bombay, C P*, and *H A D*
Hemp (*Cannabis sativus*), of which an intoxicating potion is made —*Bengal* and *N W P*
An intoxicating drug —*Oudh*

A drug *(Cannabis Indica).—Sindh.*
Hemp used in making an intoxicating and stupefying preparation which is smoked like tobacco —*Coorg.*

Bhangí, Bhungee, corruptly *Bangy* or *Bahangy*—The name of a low caste employed as sweepers, and in the most inferior menial offices.—*Wilson —Bombay*

Bhángo—Portion of a district, field, or the like.—*Sindh*

Bhanśali—The store-keeper of a temple, used in Assam —*Bengal*

Bhánta—Brinjal —*C P*

Bhágoli—Distribution of the crop between cultivator and zemindar —*Bengal*
Distribution of the products of the harvest in previously stipulated proportions between the landlord and tenant, rent paid in kind instead of money —*Wilson*

Bhárámárga—Transit duty —*Mysore*

Bhárani—A rain commencing between 27th April and 2nd May Various kinds of grain are sown at this season —*Mysore*

Bhardár—Liable to full assessment.—*H A D.*

Bhari—Eight khari —*Bengal*

Bharjodi—Applied to lands of patels and kool-karnis, originally paying quit-rent, but now subjected to full assessment, although retained under the head of alienated.—*Bombay.*

Bharná—Specie remitted to treasury, any payment —*H A D.*

Bharnádár—Usufructory mortage —*Bengal.*
A mortgagee, one who has occupation of an estate the rent of which is retained until it liquidates the principal and interest of the debt —*Wilson.*

Bharpái—Receipt, acquittance —*H. A D*

Bhartee—The flood tide A wooden slab, or shovel without a handle, 12 inches long, 5½ inches broad It is used as a shovel in filling the salt into the baskets when removing it from the ridges to be heaped up, as also when delivering out salt from the heaps to purchasers —*Bombay*

Bhár—Export —*Mysore*

Bháruthál—A tax for liberty to graze cattle —*Wilson.*
A grazing tax on sheep —*Bombay.*

Bhasondha—Pasture for cows, &c —*Bengal.*

Bhát, Bhárata, Battu, Bhattu, Bhatrájn—The bard, herald, genealogist, and chronicler of ancient days, sprung from a Kshatriya father and Vaisya mother The modern Bhát is sometimes said to have been born of a Brahman widow by a Kshatriya father. He fulfils the same office as his prototype, though with inferior dignity; although in the west of India, where he is identified with the *Chárun*, his personal security is held sufficient for the payment of a debt, or fulfilment of an engagement, its violation being followed by the voluntary death either of the Bhát himself, or of some member of his family, the retribution of which falls upon the defaulter. In some parts of India the *Bháts* are distinguished as *Birmbhát* and *Jagabhát*, the former being hired on particular occasions to recite the traditions of a family, the latter being the chroniclers of the family by hereditary descent, and visiting the members periodically, to take note of all occurrences regarding them Both classes are as much dreaded for their rapacity, as respected for their reputed sanctity In some places in Upper India the *Bháts* are found forming village communities, and branching into various sub-divisions. Some have become converts to Muhammadanism. The *Bhát* of the village establishment appears to be of an inferior class —*Wilson.*
The ancient bards and chroniclers of the country. In former days they were extremely powerful and wandered about the country visiting the houses of those chiefs and persons with whom they had especial influence. Nothing was undertaken without previously consulting the Bhát, and he also selected the propitious days for marriages, expeditions, &c He was also in marriage a kind of ambassadorand made all the arrangements. Now the *"Bhats"* are chiefly met with in the character of landholders and cultivators. Most Bháts, or Barots as they are also called, hold alienated land. The Bhát used formerly to be the security for the performance of engagements between the village and Government, and between man and man. *"Bhát jamin"* was the strongest security which could be given, the Bhát enforcing the faithful discharge of such obligations by the threat of shedding his own blood, and there adiness always shown to carry the threat into execution. As the superstition of the country teaches that inevitable ruin and destruction would follow the person who sheds, or causes the blood of a Bhát or his family to be shed, this species of security was generally found to bea good as the severest penal bond. Section 34 of Regulation XIV of 1872 put a stop to this, and the Bhát was turned into a cultivator, and sometimes exercises a profitable trade in advancing money at high rates of interest to the cultivators. In no instances, however, are they found as patels or bhagdars of villages. In some villages a single one with his family is still maintained in the exercise of the original calling of the caste He is the genealogist, poet, and story-teller of the village; it is his business to preserve the traditional history of the country as well as of the interesting events of the place in which he resides, and he recites these memorials in poetical language and measure, in the hours of leisure and recreation, much to the delight of his auditors. The Chárans and the Bháts in the Broach collectorate are very similar, but the Chárans are more frequently engaged in traffic and money dealings. The Chárans are not unfrequently addicted to the use of spirituous liquors, and they eat the flesh of sheep and goats —*Bombay.* A bard —*Oudh.*

Bhát—An elevated spot of land, dry, and fit only for the cultivation of inferior grain, also a shoal, a sand-bank.—*Wilson.*
Paddy.—*Bombay*

Bhata, Bhutá or *Bhátá*, incorrectly *Batta, Bhatta, Bhaten, Bhatyamu*—Additional allowance, extra pay or allowances to public servants or soldiers, subsistence money, or additional allowances to officers employed on special duties, or indistant places —*Wilson —Bombay*

Bhatamanya—Land endowed on Brahmins (Nanjarajputna) —*Coorg.*
A small portion of rent-free land granted to Brahmins —*Mysore*

Bhataménydgárá—A Brahmin holding rent-free lands.—*Coorg.*

Bhatangi—A man who precedes a native noble when he goes out, and proclaims his title.—*Bombay.*

Bhatavritti—A small portion of rent-free land granted to Brahmins.—*Mysore.*

Bháth—A still for distilling liquor.—*Bengal.*

Bháthá—The sandy uncovered bed of a river or water-course; lands formed by alluvial deposits; a tract of sandy cultivable land.—*Robertson.*

Land left in the bed of a river, either, by the water receding or changing its course. Alluvial soil; as a rule it is very fruitful.

Bháthá or alluvial soil, usually land recovered by changes in the course of a river. The *Bháthá* is of the *Gorá-dú* class of soil, containing, however, a large proportion of mould or mud deposited on the *Bháthá* bythe annual freshes to which all Indian rivers are subject. From its lowness of situation, being at all times under the influence of moisture, it is very productive, and favorable for all the more valuable varieties of agricultural produce. It is however, a very precarious description of property, as occasionally a layer of sand is left over it by the fresh, and the land is entirely ruined. The different depths of loam or sand which the river may deposit cause considerable fluctuations in the value of the soil. This land is easily irrigated, as water is generally found at the depth of a few feet.—*Bombay.*

Bháti—Rich soil along the banks of rivers, creeks, &c.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Bhattá or *Battá*—Travelling allowance; subsistence money (paid to witnesses); diet money (paid to a prisoner).—*H. A. D.*

Extra pay or allowances to public servants; an allowance to temporary peon serving summonses and other processes of courts.

Paddy.—*Mysore.*

Paddy; rice with the husk.—*Coorg.*

Bhattada, Sárayi—Liquor distilled from rice; the manufacture is prohibited.—*Coorg.*

Bhatti—Really a measure of capacity, but used as a measure for land; nearly all wet lands are measured by "bhatties." A bhatti containing 80 seers of rice is equal to 18¼ imperial gallons, each seer containing rice weighing 80 rupees, being equal to 37 fluid ounces. The area of a square of land, which would probably produce 100 bhatties of paddy, is the basis of assessment throughout Coorg proper. The dimensions of these squares of course vary according to the productiveness of the soil, and in this way there are seven different sizes of square ranging from 2·35 to 5·87 acres, but the average is about three acres for 100 bhatties. In the "shist" accounts the number of bhatties allowed for 1,000 poles in the fields of each class is always mentioned.

A still.—*Coorg.*

A still or kiln.—*H. A. D.*

Bhatti sunka—Still-head duty.—*Coorg.*

Bhauband—Brotherhood; community; next of kin.—*H. A. D.*

Relatives; persons belonging to one family, or who bear any one surname.—*Bombay.*

Bháubhlá, Bhamal—Brackish water.—*Bombay.*

Bhauliya—A tenant paying battai in grain rates.—*Punjab.*

Bhaya Chára—Estate in which the land is held part in common, part in severalty, and the profits of the common land divided according to custom.—*Punjab.*—*N. W. P.*

Bhaya Chára Patlidári—A form of the above tenure.—*Punjab.*

Bhedrá—The tomato.—*C. P.*

Bheetha—Upland near a village.—*Bengal.*

Bhendí—A vegetable *(Abelmoschus esculentus).*—*C. P.*

Bhens-vero—A tax collected from the owners of buffaloes.—*Bombay.*

Bhet, Bhent, corruptly *Bhete, Bhaint*—Interview, introduction; but more commonly the presentation of a gift made to a superior on occasion of being presented or introduced to him; a complimentary gift; a *Nazar*; a present made by the cultivator to the collector or farmer on settling his assessment. In the south of India the offering of a small present, as of one rupee, to the European collector by the patel or head of the village, on the settlement of the revenue for the year.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Bhet bakra—A present made by the villagers to the governor of a district on his coming to the village: literally, the present of a goat, which is the original usual offering.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Bhikkha-salami—Subscription raised by zemindars from their tenants for the performance of social or religious ceremonies.—*Bengal.*

Bhil, Bheel—The name of a wild race inhabiting the mountains and forests of Malwa, Mewar, Kandesh, and in the Dakhin to the north of Poona. They subsist partly by agriculture, and partly by the chase, and in former times were notorious for their depredations. They are also found settled in the villages of the lowlands, and are employed as the village watchmen, as guides to travellers, and in various menial offices.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Bhisti—One who supplies water (either on a bullock, or on his own back in a leather bucket).—*Bombay.*

Bhit, Bhitá—Ground either naturally or artificially raised, and fit for various purposes, as for the site of a house or of a village. Mounds confining a tank or piece of water. Raised ground near a tank for planting the Piper betel upon. Vestiges of an old house. The old or main land of a village, that which has been always cultivated, in opposition to that which is gained from the river, or by alluvial deposit; also, but apparently erroneously, *Bita, Beeta.*—*Wilson.*

Sand hill.—*Sindh.*

Bhita—Ground either naturally or artificially raised for various purposes, as for the site of a house or of a village. Homestead land.—*Bengal.*

Bhoee, Bhoi—An individual of a caste whose business it is to carry palankins, and who is at other times a fisherman.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Bhogiadi adavedar—A mortgagee in possession of the land (in use in Canara).—*Bombay.*

Bhógya—Mortgage with possession.—*Coorg.*

Any thing that may be used or possessed.—*Wilson.*

Bhoi, Bhoee, incorrectly *Bhoyee*—A village accountant (used in Orissa).—*Bengal.*

Bearer; the fisherman caste.—*H. A. D.*

Bhoimal—A village accountant.—*Bengal.*

Bhokila—A narrow artificial water-course.—*Bengal.*

Bhom-vero—A tax collected from "*Chamars*" or tanners.—*Bombay.*

Bhooghut bundha—Mortgage of landed property —*Bengal*

Bhooli, Bhowlee—Payment of rent in kind.—*Bengal*

Bhudki, Bhoodhee—A well sunk for purposes of irrigation either in the bed or immediate vicinity of a river or water-course, if near them, a channel is cut for a supply of water from the main stream to the well —*Wilson Bombay*

Bhuinharri—Land held by a Bhuinhar without rent or on quit-rent, and subject to certain services —*Bengal.*

Bhuinhar—A descendant of the original founder of a village —*Bengal.*

Bhuining—A cereal grain —*Bombay.*

Bhumi—Land, generally applied to culturable land —*Coorg.*

Bhumio—A guide —*Sindh*

Bhundari—A village servant who assists the Mahton and Puhun, and is superintendent over the day laborers retained by the zemindar —*Bengal*

Bhur, Bhud, Bhuda, Bhoor, Bhooda, corruptly *Budak, Booda, Bhuduk*—An unproductive soil, consisting for the most part of seven-tenths of sand and the rest of clay, with very little vegetable fertility, being the third in common enumeration, varieties of it are termed *Bhudkhali* and *Bhud-paráni*. It is also described as land not retentive of moisture —*Wilson*
Sandy soil —*Oudh* and *N. W. P*

Bhurji—The weigher of the crops, where rents are paid in kind.—*Oudh.*

Bhusa—The husk or chaff of corn.—*N. W P.*
The husk or chaff of corn, all grain in husk —*C. P*
Fodder—*Punjab.*

Bhuski—Salt —*H A D*

Bhutale—Aloes, the fibre is used for making ropes—see *Rakasana gida* —*Coorg*

Bhutta—Unripe crops of maize —*Bengal*
Indian corn, maize. Mar, an ear of Indian corn —*Wilson.*

Bhyacharee—Fraternity —*Bengal.*

Biali—A rice crop in Orissa sown about May or June and reaped in October —*Bengal.*

Bid—Grass land —*Bombay.*

Bidi—A street —*Coorg*

Bidigé—Second day of the bright or dark half of a lunar month —*Coorg*

Bidukula—Laborers and coolies not paying assessment on land, they pay mohturfa as follows —
Re 0-4-10 per annum above the ghats.
„ 0-4-0 „ below the ghats —*Coorg.*

Bigah—One-half an acre in Punjab Proper In Dehli and Ambálah Divisions five-eighths of an acre —*Punjab*
Land measure equal to three quarters of an acre—*H A D*

Bigar corruptly *Beegah*—Forced labor, compulsory and uncompensated service—see *Begar.*—*Wilson —Bombay*

Bigari—State laborer —*Punjab*
A forced or pressed laborer —*Wilson*
This term is now used for a paid day laborer also —*Bombay.*

Bighá, Beegha, corruptly *Beega, Beegah, Begah, &c* —A measure of land varying in extent in different parts of India In the North-Western Provinces equal to 3,025 square yards, in Bengal 1,600 square yards, in Benares at the time of the settlement 1,136 square yards. A kachha bighá is in some places a third in others only a fourth of a standard bígha —*Wilson —Bombay*
A measure of land equal to ⅝ of an acre —*Oudh* and *C P*
The standard bigha is 14,400 square feet, but it differs in nearly every pergunnah Twenty cottahs when the laggi is of four hathe, the bigha is equal to 1,600 square yards. (A bígha in Ramghur is 210 feet square) In Palamow equal to 2¼ bighas, standard measure —*Bengal*
A measure of land varying in size The Ilahi *Bigha* is ⅝ths of an acre —*N W P*

Bighati or *Bighaoti*, corruptly *Begehree, Beegotee, Beeghari, Bighari, Bigharni*—According to measurement by bighas, as revenue assessed at so much per bígha also, division of lands by bighas among coparceners Settlement of the revenue per bígha, with reference also to the quality and produce of the lands, generally made at a money rate, but sometimes in kind A coparcenary village in which the lands are distributed among the sharers in bighas and their fractional parts —*Wilson —Bombay*

Bigi, Bigipatti, Bigibaru, Bigihagga—A girth —*Coorg*

Bígo—Land measure, nearly half an acre, or 25,000 square yards.—*Sindh.*

Bihan—Advances given for seed grain —*Bengal*

Bajavari—Area of land calculated according to the quantity of seed required for sowing in it.—*Coorg.* (*Mysore*) Allowance for such corn —(Madras)—*Wilson —Bombay* and *Mysore*

Bijebur—Failure of crop sown, owing to the seed not germinating —*H A D.*

Bil—A lake, a pond, a swamp, low marshly ground —*Bengal*

Bili jola—White jowaree —*Bombay*

Bilimagga—A weaver of the 2nd class paying mohturfa at the rate of Re 1-3-3 per annum —*Coorg*

Billa bandi—Arrangements for paying arrears — *Punjab.*

Billava—A toddy drawer paying mohturfa at the rate of Re. 1-12-0 per annum —*Coorg*

Billayava—A peon or man wearing a belt—see *Javana* —*Coorg*

Bilmukta—Consolidated lease —*N W. P.*

Bilmukti—In a lump sum —*Sindh*

Bilu—Waste uncultivated land —*Wilson —Bombay*

Bilu bhumi—Waste land, which is divided into the following six classes, in Dharwar —
(1) *Gouthan*—The village site.
(2) *Turmandi*—A vacant space in the village where cattle stand
(3) *Gauran*—Free grazing ground
(4) *Hulabumi*—Grass-land which is farmed
(5) *Kuran*—Grazing land.
(6) *Kharáb*—Uncultivable waste land —*Bombay*

Bindi—Sailab islands in the river —*Sindh*

Bindige—A brass vessel for holding water —*Coorg*

Binepatta—A class of Malabar immigrants who personate demons at festivals, and are agriculturists at other times —*Coorg.*

Bir—Grazing ground —*Punjab* and *C. P*

Birra—A mixed crop of gram and barley—*(Oudh)*

Birt—A right, custom, or privilege, derived from the performance of offices, whether religious or secular —*Oudh*
Grant or endowment to any person for his maintenance, or for religious and charitable

objects. Proprietary right, whether acquired by purchase, inheritance, or grant, heritable and transferable, subject to payment of revenue, either to Government, or to the Raja or Zemindar, when not specially exempt. A right, custom, or privilege, derived from the performance of offices, whether secular or religious. A right to perform certain offices claimed by different castes. Fees to family priests.—*Wilson.*

Birtadár—The holder of a birt, or land granted to a religious man rent-free.—*Bengal.*

Birtia—The owner of a copy-hold granted for religious or pecuniary consideration.—(*Oudh.*)

Birtland—Land granted by Zemindar to Brahmins and others (generally for consideration paid) in under proprietary right.—(*Oudh.*)

Biroghâli—Strong stormy wind, generally from the east.—*Coorg.*

Bisahee—A witch.—*Bengal.*

Bisalukála.—The hot season.—*Bombay.*

Bisár.—Small perquisites of grain which chaukidars receive from cultivators—bisar from biswa a 1-20th part.—*Oudh.*

Bishanprit—Land given rent-free to followers of Vishnu, the proceeds of the land being expended in his worship.—*Bengal.*

Bishenpriet—Land given for religious purposes.—*Bengal.*

Bishi—A fiscal division in use in Orissa.—*Bengal.*

Bishoi—A village watchman (used in Orissa).—*Bengal.*

Bishunpirit—Rent-free grant made for the worship of the god Bishun.—*Bengal.*

Biswá—Twentieth part of a beegah or bigha.—*Bengal, C. P., N. W. P.* and *Oudh.*

Lit. A twentieth, but applied especially to the twentieth part of a *bigha.* It is also used to express a proportionate share of proprietary right in a village which is conventionally taken as a *bighá*, divisible into twenty parts distributed among the sharers —*Wilson.*

Biswádár—Subordinate holder; literally holder of a *biswá.*—*C P.*

Biswahdár—A holder of a share in a village.—*Punjab.*

Biswánsi—Twentieth part of a biswah.—*N. W. P.* and *Oudh.*

Biwí—The custom of taking rent.—*Punjab.*

The holder of a *biswa*, or share, in which character the person may be appointed by a collector of revenue to collect the dues of the other sharers. Alienation of lands on a low quit-rent or payment of a fine (East Oudh). In the north-west provinces it sometimes implies a deduction of two biswas per each bigha cultivated by under-tenants, claimed as his right by the landlord or lessor.—*Wilson.*

Bitti, Bégári—Gratuitous labor exacted from ryots on account of Government.—*Coorg.*

Bo—A military officer, or head of an armed party.—*British Burma.*

Bögyĕdár—Mortgagee who holds the property from the proprietor.—*Mysore.*

Bohrá—A sect of Muhammadans.—*H. A. D.*

A banker. A money-lender, or merchant of a particular tribe so called, usually receiving any article of marketable value in payment of money advanced. The Bohras appear to have originated in Guzerat, where they became converts to Muhammadanism, but they are settled in many parts of central and western India and in the north-west provinces.—*Wilson.*

Bojáh—Literally a load, applied to a cotton measure. Two ankhs or bags of cotton equal on bojah or a load.—*H. A. D.*

A sheaf or bundle of grain or grass; also, a load, a burden. A load of corn equal to five Dhokas, but the measure varies in different districts, and also according to thecrops. The first of the pans placed for receiving sugar from the boiler.—*Wilson.*

Bol—Oral agreement.—*Sindh.*

Bora—Rice grown on high land.—*Bengal.*

Boro—A rice crop sown in low marshy ground about January and reaped in April.—*Bengal.*

Bowri—One-twentieth of a cowri.—*Bengal.*

Boyi—A bearer.—*Coorg.*

Brahmattar—Land granted rent-free for Hindu religious purposes.—*Bengal.*

Brahmotra—Rent-free grant made to a Brahmin.—*Bengal.*

Brinjari—See *Lambáni* and *Sukáliga.*—*Coorg.*

Buchi—A small species of sawa.—*C. P.*

Budrúkh—Venerable, dignified. Greater or upper, as fields or towns, opposed to lesser or lower; also, senior as opposed to junior, or major to minor.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Bujhowta—Clearance or settlement of accounts.—*Bengal.*

Bukhshi—An officer of peons.—*Bengal.*

Bundertis—Subordinate officer in the Customs Department, in charge of a separate post.—*Bombay.*

Bundur dena—Port dues.—*Bombay.*

Bunt, Boont—Unripe grain or pulse (*Cicer arietinum*).—*Wilson.*

Pulse; gram.—*Bengal.*

Búrki—A structure of masonry for drawing water from rivers and nalas.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Burkundaz—A matchlock man, but commonly applied to a native of Hindustan armed with a sword and shield who acts as door-keeper, watchman, guard or escort.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

A matchlock man.—*Bengal.*

Burseakal, Bursat—The rainy season.—*Bengal.*

Buta Már—A tenant who has cleared waste land.—*Punjab.*

Buta Shigafi—Clearing the soil.—*Punjab.*

Buttelah—A description of country vessel.—*Bombay.*

Buttwara—Division; partition of an estate.—*Bengal.*

Buttwara Ameen—Partition measurer.—*Bengal.*

Byapari—A petty merchant.—*Bengal.*

One who transacts business of any kind, a merchant, a dealer, a trader.—*Wilson.*

C

Candy—A measure comprising twenty maunds.—*Bombay.*

Cánoongoe or *Kánúngo*—Superintendent of village accountants; hereditary registrar of landed property in a pergunnah.—*N. W. P.* Superintendent of village accountants.—*Punjab.*

Canungoe—A revenue officer.—*Oudh.*

Carcun—A writer or clerk.—*Bombay.*

Carkoon—A vernacular writer.—*Bombay.*

Casayet—The office or functions of a cazee.—*Bombay.*

Cazee—A Muhammadan judge or priest.—*Bombay.*

Cázi, Kázi—A Muhammadan magistrate or law officer.—*N. W. P.*

Chábuksuwár, corruptly *Chawbuck-swaar*—A rough-rider; a groom; a jockey.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Chadsal—Year in which a maximum amount of revenue was derived —*Mysore*

Chage—Drought, failure of irrigation —*Coorg*

Chagemujre—Remission granted on account of drought —*Coorg*

Chaharum—A fourth share —*Oudh* and *Punjab*

Chahi—Land irrigated by wells —*N W P* and *Punjab* A small well used for cultivation, well cultivation —*Sindh*

Chahur—A long measure of land according to one statement, equal to 120 square "*bighás*", to another, to 150 "*bighás*" —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Chaitra—A Bengali month corresponding with part of March and April —*Bengal*

Chal, Chul, corruptly *Chauk, Chalu, Cheku*—A portion of land divided off as, the detached fields of a village or a patch of rent-free land or any separate estate or farm In old revenue accounts the term was applied to lands taken from the residents of a village and given to a stranger to cultivate In the north west provinces the sub-division of a pargana formed under clause 88, settlement circular of 1839 In the Dukhin survey the term is used to designate a field within a field, when it is necessary to sub-divide a field without changing the number or series of the larger portion of the land into which a village is divided —*Wilson*

Settlement map of a Deh or village A circular platform used in digging wells Potter's wheel —*Sindh*

A block of land used in assessment, reports of land similar in quality and value, in cases of proprietary right it would mean a portion of the village land held in separate tenure, within the village limits but not belonging to the village proprietors —*N W P*

A portion of land divided off, as a patch of rent free land or any separate estate or farm A square a market place —*Bengal*

A circle of villages usually a settlement term for a number of villages grouped together for purposes of assessment —*C P*

Alluvial sub-division —*Punjab*

A small parcel of land in a village —*Oudh*

Chakara—A servant —*Coorg*

Land given in reward of past services —*Wilson*

Chakaran—Allowances of land, or the revenue derived from it, professedly appropriated to the pay and support of the public officers and servants of a village or zemindar —*Bengal*

Chakarana—Service lands —*Oudh*

Chakarla, incorrectly *Chakrta*—Applied to land held revenue free, on condition of performing some office, or discharging some obligation —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Chakaria nakra—Land held rent free in consideration of service —*Bombay*

Chakbandi, Chukbundee—Determining the limits or boundaries of a detached piece of land, an estate, or *chak* The limits of a police or revenue jurisdiction —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

The fixing of village boundaries —*Sindh*

An act of fixing the boundaries of an estate —*H A D*

Chakbut—Separation or division into compact blocks —*N W P*

Chakdar—(Multán) A tenant who builds a well on another man's land and pays a quit-rent —*Punjab*

An under tenant of a particular kind in the Sunderbuns —*Bengal*

Chakeran—Grant made to menial servants —*Bengal*

Chakkra—A menial among the village servants a deputy Talari, who is employed to watch the crops, from the growing crop to the granary —*Mysore*

Chakla—A large division of country comprehending a number of parganas Bengal was divided by Jaffir Khan about 1172 into 19 *chaklas*, each under a separate superintendent of finance At different times and in different parts of the country the *chakla* seems to have varied in extent and in its sub divisions Als applied to the jurisdiction of a munsif's court —*Bengal*

See "Pauda vero" —*Bombay*

Chakladar—Governor of a chakla, or division of a country, generally about the size of the British 'District" —*Oudh*

Chakran—Land given to chowkidars and other village servants in lieu of wages —*Bengal*

Chakreea—Lands held either wholly or partially rent-free for service —*Bombay*

Chakreea nakres—Alienated land, held entirely rent free, and as the term implies, in lieu of service It is not always hereditary, though the Government in appointing a successor generally appoints the heir of the deceased, if he is fit for the post This land is also held by persons for the performance of religious services, it is also held by some patels, and by the lower village officers, such as the vartanias sweepers, &c —*Bombay*

Chákri—Appointment —*Coorg*

Chakurrea—Alienated land held for service —*Bombay*

Chakurrat—Appertaining to service —*Bombay.*

Chaknt—Greens —*C P*

Chalán, Chulan corruptly *Chellaun, Chillaun, Chullaun*—A document sent with goods, treasure or individuals, an invoice a voucher, a pass, a passport The post office list of letters forwarded, &c —*Wilson* —*Bengal* and *Bombay*

List of letters despatched made by the postmaster and sent with them —*Coorg*

Letter of advice Letter of commitment sent with a prisoner by police —*Sindh*

An invoice, document sent with goods —*C P*

Chaluvadi—An inferior servant who generally attends on the shetties and Patna shetties of the towns and performs the duties of town crier, &c —*Coorg*

A low caste (In Mysore) the servant of a *Linga* merchant carrying a large ladle with chain and bell on his shoulders (In Telingana) a Sudra who goes from house to house to give notice of a death —*Wilson*

Chalgamiga—A temporary or yearly tenant —*Bombay*

Chalisho—Forty days of summer or winter, when the heat or cold is considered to be at its greatest —*Sindh*

Challan—Invoice or passport —*H A D*

Chaloo patto—A lease for a term of years at a gradually increasing rent —*Bombay*

Chálu-wahi wat—Existing possession or enjoyment, relating to case or claims as enquired into and disposed of under Bombay Act V of 1864 —*Bombay*

Chalya—A weaver —*Coorg*

Chamar, Chumar, Chamhar—A man of a low caste, whose business is working in hides and leather a currier, a tanner, a shoemaker a harness maker, and the like *Chamars* are said to be descended from a Brâhman father and *Chandal* mother according to some authorities, in the North Western Provinces the *Chamars* are considered as divided into seven classes, who do not eat together or intermarry, they are known by the names *Jatua, Kacan Kursi, Jaiswara, Jhulia Azimgarhia* or *Binherua*, and *Kori* or *Kerchamri* The last are most commonly weavers Different tribes of *Chamárs* are also known in the Dakhin, as *Sultangarh, Marathi Paradesh Pardesi Haralkhalti, Dabuli, Waj*, and *Chaur*—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Chambar—Currier and shoemaker—*Mysore*

Chamdiyo—The tanner or leather dresser of the village, and often one of the village establishment—*Bombay*

Chamua lar—The holder of an estate in Assam, the revenue of which exceeds Rs 200 and is paid directly into the Government treasury without the intervention of the mauzadar—*Bengal*

Chana or Harbare—Gram *(Cicer Arietinum)*—*C P, H A D, Oudh* and *Sindh*

Chanch—A native contrivance for raising water, consisting of a transverse bamboo beam with a pot attached to one end and a weight to the other this beam works on perpendicular beams inserted in the earth (see Jeela)—*Bombay*

Chanchar—Land lately abandoned—*Punjab*

Chandu-tero—A charitable tax levied for the poor—*Bombay*

Chandul—An intoxicating preparation from opium—*Bombay*

Chandu—A preparation of opium—*Bengal, N W P*, and *Oudh*

Chaniko—A kind of mineral alkali or alkaline earth used by washermen—*Sindh*

Chanwar—Rice cleaned—*Sindh*

Chapate-gára—A class of iron smiths—*Coorg*

Chapdi iné—Concealment generally applied to cultivation unauthorized—*Coorg*

Chaper-bun ke-tero—A tax levied on Dheds for the expense of roofing Government Thánas—*Bombay*

Chaphan—Address of the natives—*Bengal*

Chaprási—Orderly—*Punjab*

A messenger or courier wearing a chapras most usually a public servant—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Messenger, orderly—*N W P*

A peon—*Oudh*

Char—An island, alluviated land—*Bengal*

A sandbank or island in the current of a river, deposited by the water Pasturage fodder—*Wilson*

Chara—Lands on which plants are reared for transplanting (Sylhet)—*Bengal*

Charak, Clarkh—A wheel or lathe for turner's work cleaning cotton, &c, a sugar mill The ceremony of swinging suspended by hooks passed through the skin above each bladebone and connected by ropes with one end of a lever traversing an upright post with a circular motion The apparatus for swinging—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Charan The Charans are the same as the '*Bhats*" or "*Bharotes*" (see "*Bhat*) There is also a tribe of traders who are called Chárans, and who travel about with large droves of pack bullocks They purchase and bring down from Málwá and Gujerát large herds of cattle, which they sell as they travel along A great many of them reside in Kathiyawad Each person is generally armed with a spear, a sword and a buckler They have the same appearance as the trading Vanjaras from Khandesh Their habits as robbers have yet to be ascertained, though they are believed to be dacoits—*Bombay*

The name of a caste analogous to, or identical with the *Bhat*, following the profession of bards heralds, and genealogists and held in like estimation, so that their personal security is considered sufficient for engagements of the most important description, the breach of which involves the death of the surety, or of some of his family They also subsist by carrying grain, salt, groceries, and the like The latter, in Central India are styled *Kachili Charans*, those who are not engaged in trade are the *Maru Charans* or *Charans* of the desert, or the sandy tract east of the Indus—*Wilson*

Charas incorrectly *Churrus Cherrus*—The resinous exudation of the hemp plant, possessing strong intoxicating powers and the basis of all the inebriating preparations of hemp Also, a large leather bag or bucket used for drawing water from wells—*Wilson*

The resinous exudation of the hemp plant possessing strong intoxicating powers—*Bengal*—*N W P*, and *C P*

An intoxicating drug—*Oudh*

Chari, Churee, corruptly *Churree*—Jawár sown close and not suffered to run to seed, but cut in ripe and used as fodder for cattle In the lower Doab a small portion of rent-free land—*Wilson*

Fodder—*Oudh*

Boundary line or trench—*Sindh*

Charkho—Persian wheel, adjective Charkhi—*Sindh*

Charkh Shumari—Literally "counting of Persian wheels" The name given to the book in which a register is kept of wheels or of lands cultivated each season in each Dih or village—*Sindh*

Charpoy—Rough sort of bedstead—*Bengal*

Charsa—Leather bag for raising water for irrigation—*Punjab*

Charsh—Drug made from bhang—*Sindh*

Charun—A poet a bard—*Robertson*—*Bombay*

Chasa—A cultivator, a ploughman, a husbandman—*Bengal*

Chatala—A class of Shudras, followers of Vishnu, and wearing no top knot—*Coorg*

Chatar—A blight—*Bengal*

Chatali—The pulse crop reaped in March or April—*Bengal*

Chatan—Uncultivated land on the bank of a river—*Bengal*

Chatra—A resting place for travellers—*Coorg*

Chattak—One-sixteenth of a seer, or one-eighth of a pound—*Bengal*

Chatte kara—An East Indian—*Coorg*

Chatti—Roadside village—*Bengal*

Chatushima—Boundary of other than village lands—*H A D*

Chatusima—The four boundaries of a field or village—*Wilson*

Chaudhari—The headman of a profession or trade in towns, the headman of a village, a holder of a landed property classed with the zemindar and talukdar In Cuttack the *chaudhari* was the revenue officer of a district corresponding with *desmukh*, the *chaudhari talukdar*, or head revenue officer, was there treated under the British Government as a proprietor or zemindar —*Wilson* —*Bengal* and *Bombay*

In some districts this title is given to the superintendents of village markets —*Bengal*

A head of a trade, guild, or clan —*N W P*

Chaudhri—A village official —*Punjab*

The headman of a trade or profession in towns —*C P*

Chaudri—Headman of a bazar, whose duties are those of a policeman in charge —*Sindh*

Chaughalá, Chaugulá, Chaughula, corruptly *Chougulla*—The second officer of a Maratha village, an assistant of the headman or *Pátil*, he holds his office by hereditary tenure —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Chaukasi—Vigilance, an examiner, assayer —*C P*

Chauki, Choukee, corruptly *Chowky, Chiky, Chokee*—The act of watching or guarding property, &c Station of police or of customs, a guard, a watch, or the post where they are placed —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Station of police or of customs, a guard, a watch, or the post where they are placed An outpost, a wooden platform.—*Bengal*

The act of watching, station of police or custom —*C P*

Police or toll station —*Sindh*

Chaukidár, corruptly *Chowkeydar, Chokeedar*—A watchman, a police or customs peon, a village watchman —*Wilson* —*Bengal*, *Bombay*, *C P*, *N W P*, *Oudh*, *Punjab* and *Sindh*

Chaukidári—Tax on account of watch and ward —*N W P*

The office of watchman, a tax levied to defray the cost of a town or village watch The fees or wages paid to the town or village watchman —*Wilson*

Chaumasa—Lands tilled during four rainy months and set aside for the best crops —*Oudh*

Chaunro—A domed building made of brushwood and thatched with grass, the ordinary dwellings of the people in the Thar and Parkar district —*Sindh*

Chauntai—Greens (*Amarantus polygamus*) —*C P*

Chaupál or *Chaupár*—A shed in which the village community assemble for public business —*N W P*

Chauri—A place where the Tullatee or village accountant transacts public business It is also called chowra —*Bombay*

A station house Tapedar's office or station —*Sindh*

Chauth, Chouth, Chauthái, corruptly *Chot Chout*—An assessment equal to one fourth of the original standard assessment, or generally to one-fourth of the actual Government collections, demanded by the Marathas from the Muhammadan and Hindu princes of Hindustan, as the price of forbearing to ravage their countries —*Wilson* —*Bombay* and *C P*

Chauthai—A fourth, a fine equal to a fourth of the revenue —*Wilson* —*B mbay*

A fourth part —*Mysore*

One-fourth of the *pati* —*Sindh*

Chauthainya—One-fourth (a term used to describe the landlord's share of the produce, where rents are paid in kind —*Oudh*

Chauwan—A superior kind of "sáwan" —*Oudh*

Chauradi or *Choultry*—A building to accommodate travellers —*Madras*

Chavaila—A measure of weight equal to 1½ seer Used in Raipur and Bilaspur —*C P*

Chavali—*Dolichos sinensis* —*Bombay*

Chavree—The fore foot of the centre or body of a plough This is a separate piece of wood, and is made separate on account of its liability, from its position to much rubbing, consequently the cultivator provides himself with several of these to put on as occasion requires The "*Chavree*" usually lasts two days ploughing, but this of course depends on the soil The village carpenter undertakes to fashion "*Chavrees*" for the season, on receiving a small allowance of grain, the cultivator supplying the wood —*Bombay*

Chawar—A measure of 120 beegahs —*H A D*

Chawari—Any place of resort, the magistrate's court, a police office, a custom station, an inn —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Chawati, Chauti, Chawadi, corruptly *Choltry, Choultry*—A public lodging place, a shelter for travellers —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Chawdee—Village hall —*Bombay*

Chawdu or *Sowdoo*—Saline soil —*Madras*

Cheerda—A cash allowance which was originally a commission allowed by the Girassias to Dessais and Patels for collecting their giras from the villages —*Robertson*

Identical with *giras sirpav* The origin of "*Cheerda*" was as follows when *giras* dues were levied direct from the villagers, their collection was made in the behalf of the Girashiyas, by their agents or *seelots*, as they were named These people had to be paid for their trouble and maintenance while employed on the duty of collecting thegiras These payments were called *Cheerda* When Giras Haks were paid from public treasuries, the trouble of collection was done away with, and the payments to seelots of cheerda should also have ceased, as the duty for which they were granted wasno longer demanded or performed The discontinuance, however, of these payments appears to have been overlooked, and they have since grown into an established Hak —*Bombay*

Chela—Disciple —*N W P*

A servant, a slave, pupil, a disciple, especially one brought up by a religious mendicant, to become a member of his order In Mysore, a Hindu boy seized in early life and forcibly made a Muhammadan, by order of Tipu, these boys as they grew up were incorporated in a military corps, retainingthe name of *chelas* —*Wilson*

Chembu-kutti—A worker in copper —*Coorg*

Chet—March, winter or spring crop —*Sindh*

Chhab—A weir (temporary) —*Sindh*

Chhady—A basket used for winnowing grain —*Sindh*

Chhalavadi—Menial servant under the head-merchant of a town —*Mysore*

Chhan—A depression in land —*Sindh*

Chhapawani—Land not assessed owing to its exclusion by malversation from the settlement papers —*H A D*

Chhappar, Chhuppur, corruptly *Chopper, Chuppur, Chuppra, Chaproo, Chhapar*—A thatch; a thatched roof —*Bengal, Oudh*, and *Bombay*

Chhar-chitti—A license granted for the retail sale of salt —*Bengal.*
A pass; a permit; a passport on sale of salt, to the extent of twenty *mans* within a given jurisdiction, also an order for its release.—*Wilson.*

Chharki—One-fourth of a hath.—*Sindh.*

Chhat—Crops sown broadcast —*Sindh*

Chhata—Strongest of the three sorts of country spirits distilled in the Hazareebaugh District. —*Bengal.*

Chhatak—A weight equal to one-eighth of a pound *Bengal* and *H A D.*

Chhatank—The sixteenth part of a seer measure —*U P.*

Chhatia—A village watchman —*Bengal.*

Chhatr, Chhatra, Chhatar, Chhutr, Chhutra, Chhutur, also *Chhátá*—An umbrella; a place of shelter for travellers, especially for Brahmans (Mysore); a serai.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Chhita (land)—Lands belonging to one village, but lying scattered amongst the lands of other villages.—*Bengal.*

Chhor-chitthi—A deed of release; a pass; a permit; a deed of divorce, or abandonment of a wife, a document giving up claim to a girl betrothed to the repudiator, but married in his absence to another man.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Chichro—Sugar-cane mill or press —*Sindh.*

Chikkut—Rent paid on the whole quantity of land rented, whether it yields crops or not.—*Bengal.*

Chikná—A variety of jowari.—*Bombay.*

Chilarkharch—A heading in the village expense account denoting money grants for Deostans, Teevars, Durgahs, Ooruses, Musjids, village priests, Sadurkhurch (or stationery), oil, and other petty miscellaneous items.—*H. A. D.*

Chillar, Chillaru, Chillare, Chilre, corruptly *Chiller, Chilta*—Trifling, petty; sundry; an odd sum of money, a small grant or allowance —*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Chillar-Kharchu, vernacularly or incorrectly *Chillar-Khurch*—Sundry or petty expenses; deductions from the revenue allowed for village expenses and for the contingent expenses of the native revenue servants.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Chilre—Small coin; change —*Coorg.*

Chima—An inferior sort of millet —*Bengal.*

Chiog—A remission of ordinary grain-rate.—*Punjab.*

Chira—Same as Bhita —*Bengal.*

Chita—A schedule giving particulars settled by the survey of an estate or piece of land.—*Bengal.*

Chitheeyá-man—This cess is similar to the "*Rayá Chithee*" or "*vero*" for permission to cut the crops on alienated lands, which, from the lands not having remained waste for many years, has become to be considered a permanent impost.—*Bombay.*

Chitnavis or *Chitnis*—Under the Maratha Government, an Under Secretary of State, who wrote and answered despatches. Any clerk or registrar —*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Chitnees, Chitnuss—The Collector and Magistrate's sheristadar. The native Secretary of the Collector and Magistrate.—*Bombay.*

Chitta—A rain commencing between 8th and 20th September, millet and gingelli oil seeds are sown at this time.—*Mysore.*
A rough note or account.—*Bengal.*
A Panther.—*Bombay.*

Chittack—One-sixth of a seer —*Bengal.*

Chitta tarao band—A general abstract of lands and revenues of each village, signed by the officer in charge of the taluka at the time of the jamabandi. It is examined and authenticated first by the Mamlutdar, then by the Assistant Collector or other officer doing the jamabandi —*Bombay.*

Chittee—A sub-division of an Agur, comprising 24 or 30 salt pans —*Bombay.*

Chitthá, Chitá, corruptly *Chitta*—A memorandum; a rough note or account; rough journal or day-book. Pay of public servants. Particular statement of the measurement of a Zamindar's estate founded on actual measurement. It also applies to an account of all the lands in a village, divided numerically into *daghs* or shares, shewing the quantity of land in each, the sort of cultivation, and the name of the cultivator. Also a field book, more usually termed *khasra*, an account of all the lands of a village, according to their allotment, also a banker's acknowledgment of accountability for money deposited.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Chitti—A note; a letter.—*Oudh* and *H A. D.*

Chilahkála—The cold season —*Bombay.*

Chobdár—A servant whose business is to announce the arrival of company; a mace-bearer.—*N. W. P.*
An attendant carrying a short staff or mace.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Chokee-vero—A tax collected to defray the cost of village watchmen.—*Bombay.*

Choki—A police station. A place where any duty on goods is levied is also known by the same name.—*Bombay.*

Choli—Bodice —*Bombay.*

Chópdár—The silver stick carrier kept by native nobility.—*Bombay.*

Chopdi, corruptly *Chopeddi*—A stitched or bound book for accounts —*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Chopri—A small account book.—*H. A D.*

Chór-inám—Land enjoyed free of rent by stealth or unauthorisedly.—*Mysore.*

Chotk—Tribute paid by a Feudatory to his lord.
Literally, a fourth part.—*Bombay.*
One quarter share of produce payable by jagirdars to Government —*Sindh.*

Chótu—Span of the thumb and forefinger.—*Bombay.*

Choudhri—A village chief, or headman of a trade, a superintendent.—*Bengal.*

Choumas—Land left fallow for one season to restore its productive powers.—*Bengal.*

Chour—A rice swamp.—*Bengal.*

Chowdhari—A village headman —*Bombay*

Chowdheri—A foreman or headman of a caste or profession.—*H. A. D.*

Chowdhri—A weighman, one who reports to the police the bazar rates at which provisions ar sold.—*Bengal.*

Chowki—An outpost. A measure of corn equal to four seers.—*H. A. D.*
A preventive station, a guard; the station of a guard.—*Bombay*

Chowkidar—A village watchman.—*Bengal.*

Chowpura well—A well where four *purs* can work at a time.—*Oudh.*

Chowra—That building or place in a village in which the village officers transact public business —*Bombay*

Chowra Khurch—The contingent allowance or petty supply allowed to patels —*Bombay.*

Chowri—A building open to the public; also a place in which village officers assemble to carry on public business —*H A. D*

Chowth—One-fourth share. The name of a tribute —*Bombay.*

Chowthai or *Chout*—A fourth share or part.—*Bombay* and *H A. D*

Chubeena—Customs boat.—*Bombay.*

Chukanidar—The holder of a kind of under-tenure, prevalent in Cooch Behar.—*Bengal.*

Chula-vero—A hearth tax, or tax on chulas or fireplaces for cooking —*Bombay.*

Chulha—A small temporary cooking place.—*Bengal.*

Chúná, Chunnam, whence the current word *chunam*—Lime —*Wilson* —*Bombay.*

A calcia used for mortar.—*Bengal.*

Chungi—Tax on articles bought for consumption; octroi.—*N W. P* and *Punjab.*

A handful of grain levied as a tax or fee for weighing, or as a compensation for the use of market conveniences —*C. P.*

A tax levied on produce sold in bazars.—*Oudh.*

Chuni—A ploughshare.—*Sindh.*

Chunna—Gram sown in October, ripens in February and March.—*N. W. P.*

Chuno—Lime.—*Sindh.*

Chupprassi—A court peon.—*Bengal.*

Chuwa—Sweeper.—*Punjab.*

Chut—Liberty, remissions.—*Bombay.*

Chutra—First lunar month corresponding with April and May.—*Coorg.*

Chuttauk—One-sixteenth of a seer —*Bengal.*

Chutteessa—Rajhusdone (ordinary rent-paying low rice land) with a quantity of taur (upland) attached to it.—*Bengal.*

D

Da or *Dao*—A sickle; a bill-hook; a sort of hatchet with the point curved.—*Bengal.*

Dafadár, corruptly *Duffadar*—Commandant of a body of horse; head of a party of police; a police officer —*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

A person at the head of a number of persons, whether labourers or others; a subordinate native tax collector.—*Bengal.*

A person at the head of a body of peons.—*Madras.*

Native officer of cavalry, or subordinate officer generally —*N. W. P.*

Dafedar—Head peon having charge of ten or more peons —*Mysore.*

A mounted head constable.—*Sindh.*

Dafedára—A head peon or constable similar to a corporal and subordinate to a jemadar —*Coorg.*

Daftar, Duftur—A record; a register; an account; an official statement or report, especially of the public revenue; roll; archives, &c. An office in which public records are kept.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

An office in which public records are kept, more correctly daftar-khana —*Bengal.*

A record; a register; an office in which public registers are kept.—*C. P.*

Record —*H A. D.*

Records; the place where records are kept.—*Mysore.*

Office or record.—*Sindh.*

Record-room; office.—*N. W. P.*

Office.—*Punjab*

Daftar-band or *bund*—A record or office-keeper, allowance paid to such an officer —*Wilson* —*Bombay.*

Filer or record-keeper.—*Sindh.*

Daftardár, Daphtardár—A record-keeper, a registrar, an accountant. The head native revenue officer on the collector's and sub-collector's establishments.—*Wilson* —*Bombay.*

Collector's auditor of native accounts. His native personal assistant.—*Sindh.*

A record-keeper; an accountant —*C. P.*

Designation of the head clerk on the establishment of a revenue officer —*H A. D.*

Daftari—A servant who prepares writing materials and arranges the books of an office —*Bengal.*

A landlord —*Punjab.*

Book-binder and pen-maker.—*N. W. P.*

A record-keeper, a registrar. In Hindustan it more usually denotes an inferior office servant, who prepares writing materials, and arranges the books of the establishment.—*Wilson.*

Dag—A plot or portion of an estate which has been measured, and of which the measurement is recorded in order.—*Bengal.*

Dagar—A road —*Bengal.*

A path. Mar a steep slope, as of the bank of a river; a small hill.—*Wilson.*

Dagra—Messengers employed in carrying letters and messages for Government and zemindars Lands were granted to them for their services which have been resumed (used in Orissa) —*Bengal.*

Dahia—Land cultivated by burning down wood and brushwood and sowing seed on the ashes —*C. P*

Dahnee—The Nepa fruit; the leaves which are used for thatching —*British Burma.*

Dai, Daee—A nurse; a wet-nurse, a midwife; a female commissioner employed under early regulations to interrogate and swear native women of condition, who could not appear to give evidence in court.—*Wilson.* Native midwife —*Bengal.*

Dasra—Shrine Religious establishment.—*Punjab.*

Dak—Post, post-office, an establishment for the conveyance of letters and travellers Relays of men or cattle along the road for these purposes —*Wilson.*—*Bengal* and *Bombay.*

Post.—*Oudh.*

Dakait, Dacoit—A robber; one of a gang of robbers.—*Bengal.*

Dakhalá, incorrectly *Dakhlá*—Proof; evidence; a receipt, a bond; a certificate.—*Wilson* —*Bombay* Reference authority.—*Coorg.*

Dakhalee—A projecting covered verandah, usually constructed of wood.—*Bombay.*

Dákhalng-ráma—Village within the boundary of another.—*Mysore.*

Dakhila—A receipt for rent or revenue.—*Bengal* and *N. W. P.*

A receipt for money or goods; payment of revenue —*Oudh* and *C. P.*

Dákhiláhahí—Counterpart of entries in the Dákhilá, showing how any sum paid in, has been credited or disposed of.—*C. P.*

Dákhila Navis—Clerk who gives receipts for revenue instalments paid into Government treasuries —*N. W. P.*

Dákhil kharj—Mutation of names.—*Punjab.*

Mutation of names in register of proprietary holdings —*N W P*

Entering and striking out, applies to registering of one name of a proprietor in the Collector's list in place of another to whom the land has been transferred —*C P*

Dakhla—Entry in books —*Sindh*

Dákhli Mauza—A village supplementary or additional, *i e* included in a larger one —*C P* and *N W P*.

Dakla—Reference, voucher —*H A D*

Dakua—A person employed by zemindars or officials in calling those whose attendance is required —*Bengal*

Dal, corruptly *Dol*—A kind of pulse (*Phaseolus aureus*), but applied to other kinds, the pea of which especially when converted into a sort of coarse pease soup enters largely into the food of the natives —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

The cooked grain of any kind of pulse —*N W P*

A species of lentil (*Paspalum frumentaceum*) —*C P*

Coarsely ground pulse —*Sindh*

Dalai—In Assam, the chief officer of a temple, in the Jynteah Hills, an officer similar in position to a mouzadar, who has also certain judicial powers —*Bengal*

Dalal—An agent between buyer and seller, a broker, a salesman —*Bengal*

Dalalee—A tax on brokers, a small duty formerly taken from brokers or traders who paid Government an annual sum for the monopoly —*Bombay*

Dalayet—A peon (used in Canara) —*Bombay*

Dalaysta—A peon acting as a guard and messenger in the Hujúru —*Coorg*

Dalikatari—A Pahanai field, from the proceeds of which the tutelary deities of a village are propitiated —*Bengal*

Daluva or *dalwa*—Light crops of rice grown in the dry hot weather in moist situations —*Madras*

Dam, corruptly *Daum*—A coin, originally a copper coin, but adopted as money of account. By the common people in the Upper Provinces 25 *dams* are calculated to a *paisa* —*Wilson*

One twentieth of an anna —*Bengal*

Daman—Shallow soil —*Sindh*

Damasahi, Damasai, Damashai—Equitable partition of the effects of an insolvent amongst his creditors, hence any just proportionate distribution —*Wilson*

Damashayé—A proportionate share —*Coorg*

Dambhro—A common fish, much used as an article of food —*Sindh.*

Damki—A sort of country spirits in strength below chhata —*Bengal*

Damri, Dumree—A nominal coin, of the value of 3⅛ or 3¼ *dams*, or from 8 to 12 *kaunris* Any money of very small value It is also applied in the Dehli territory to sub-divisions of land, one *damri* being equal to 25 kacha *bighas* —*Wilson*

Fraction of a pie —*Bengal*

Dan—Land revenue contribution to a holy man by his disciples —*Sindh*

Dana—Gift—Dánashásana, a deed of gift —*Coorg*

Grain—of any kind —*Bengal.*

Danabandi, Danubundee—Cursory survey, or a partial measurement of a field, or weighment of the crop, to ascertain the value of the crop, and the amount of the assessment —*Wilson*

Estimate of the standing crops made between the landlord and his cultivator where the rent is payable in kind —*Bengal*

Dand, Danda, Dund, Dunda—Punishment of two kinds, personal, *sariradanda*, or pecuniary, *Artha-danda*, also a fine, a mulct, and in Ajmer, a proportionate share of the revenue formerly levied on the wealthier cultivators to make good any deficit in that due from the poorer —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

A measure equal to two yards Sterile land —*C P*

A water course —*Bengal*

Danda—A wooden roller made of teak It is 18 inches long and 2 inches in diameter It is used at the salt works in striking salt to a level in the wooden measure called '*Phara* —*Bombay* Fine —*Coorg*

Danduari—A watchman who also assists in collecting village rents (used in Orissa) —*Bengal*

Dang, Dung—A thicket, a place overrun with bushes —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Dáng—An ascent, or rising part of a road A name given in the Dakhin to a tract of country along, near to, or below the Ghats, and which, although not mountainous, is so much interspersed with hills as to have no extent of level ground, it is generally overrun with low thicket Also forest or jungle land —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Dángar—Rice This is one of the most valuable descriptions of produce, and is raised as one of the khareef or monsoon crops It is sown in "*kyaree*" and black soil To a veegha of land 10 to 12 cart loads of manure are used, and this is done annually where the intention is to raise also an after crop of barley or wheat, but only every second or third year where rice forms the sole crop as in the "*akashia*," or lands not irrigated by artificial means The seed is sown in the first place in small beds called "*Daruvadee*" of the richest soil, in the proportion of from 10 to 15 seers for each veegha intended to be cultivated, from these the plants are transplanted in July and August into the prepared beds, which have previously undergone three or four ploughings while in a flooded state Abundance of water is required until the ear becomes apparent, and if the monsoon supply should not be plentiful, the deficiency must be made up from wells and tanks The crop ripens in October, varying in quantity, according to the nature of the season, *viz*, from 20 to 40 maunds to the veegha, but 28 maunds is a fair average crop for best land, 24 maunds for middling, and 20 maunds for inferior land One maund of Dangar yields about 28 seers of cleaned rice There are six descriptions of rice

1	Pankhalee	4	Sutársál
2	Kamod	5	Vanklo
3	Alnechee	6	Sáthee or Varee

of these the Alnechee and Sútársál are the most common —*Bombay*

Danraha—A guide —*C P*

Daphtara—A record, a packet of papers *Duftarada Ilálka*—A department in which accounts connected with revenue are kept —*Coorg*

Dar—Solvent —*H A D*

Darakdar—A hereditary public officer, or functionary The term was applied under the

Maratha Government, especially to eight offices —

1 The *karbari*, *mukhtiyar*, or *Diwan*, the chief financial minister
2 *Majmudár*, auditor and accountant
3 *Pharnavis*, his deputy
4 *Sabnis* or *Daftardár*, clerk
5 *Karkanis*, commissary
6 *Chitnis*, secretary
7 *Jamadar*, an officer in charge of all valuables except cash
8 *Potnis*, cashier

The term was also applied to all the *karkuns* or officers of account who were paid by fees from the villagers in addition to their salaries, but who were appointed and removed only by the supreme Government not by the district officers —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Darbar, Durbar—A court, a royal court, an audience or levee —*Wilson* —*Mysore, Bengal* and *Bombay*

Dargah, Durgah—A royal court In India it is more usually applied to a Muhammadan shrine or the tomb of some reputed holy person, and the object of worship and pilgrimage —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

A Muhammadan saint's tomb —*H A D*

A Muhammadan shrine, the object of worship or pilgrimage —*C P*

Dar-hawala—A tenure subordinate to a "hawala" —*Bengal*

Sub-tenure, holding a farm on lease from a farmer or lessee —*Wilson*

Dar ijara—A subordinate lease or farm —*Bengal*

Dariya—An allowance of grain returned to the cultivator to cover the expense and labor of cultivation and cost of seed —*Bombay*

Darya bardmad—Alluvion —*N W P*

Darya burd—Diluvion —*N W P*

Darjagirdar—Sub-lessee Same as kutkanadar—see katkinadar —*Bengal*

Dar-Kátkanádar—A person who holds from a *Katkanadar* —*Bengal*

Darkwast, Darkhast, also corruptly *Dhurkast, Durgast, Drgast*—A contract, a tender, a representation an application, a petition In judicial proceedings, an application which is required to be made for the admission of each exhibit in a suit. In revenue matters the representation of the proprietor of an estate as to the amount of revenue he is able to pay, or a proposal for renting or farming an estate or any branch of the public revenue, or the engagement entered into by the lambardárs to be responsible for a stipulated amount of revenue payment for a given time, it is also sometimes applied to the document issued by the revenue officer acceding to the terms offered for land —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

A proposal to cultivate or rent land, a bid, a request —*Bengal*

An application to rent land, a tender —*Madras*

A petition, a representation —*C P*

An application —*H A D* and *Sindh*

Engagement for payment of land-revenue —*N W P*

Application Articles of agreement to pay the revenue of a village,—tender for revenue —*Oudh*

Dar mogarrardar—Sub lessee of land in perpetuity —*Bengal*

Dar mustajir—A sub-farmer —*Bengal*

Darnaradeyun—Small seed beds of the richest soil, in which rice, tobacco, and other plants are first sown, and are afterwards transplanted to the fields prepared for them —*Bombay*

Darogha, Daroga—The chief native officer in various Departments under the native Government, a superintendent, a manager, but in later times he is especially the head of a police, customs or excise station —*Wilson*

Superintendent, headman —*Robertson*

The headman of an office, superintendent, inspector, overseer, the preventive inspector at the salt works The superintendent of distilleries —*Bombay*

A native officer, superintendent, or manager —*Mysore*

The chief native officer in various departments, a superintendent, a manager, the head of a police, customs, or excise station —*Bengal*

Superintendent manager, overseer, specially of the police, customs, or excise —*C P*

Superior native official —*N W P*

Darogho—Under supervisor of canals, overseer —*Sindh*

Darori—Dacoity —*H A D*

Dar patani—A subordinate transferable undertenure prevalent in Western Bengal —*Bengal*

Dar-pattanidar—The holder of the above —*Bengal*

Darya baramadi—Land thrown up by the river —*Sindh*

Darya burdi—Land eroded suddenly in large masses —*Sindh*

Darya—River Indus —*Sindh*

Daryá khurdí—Land gradually eroded by the Indus or other running water —*Sindh*

Dasabhandam—An inam granted to one who constructs a tank, commonly *Durwundum* —*Madras*

Dasahara—A popular festival in honor of the goddess Durga In Bengal it is exclusively appropriated to her worship, and is celebrated for nine days in Assin—September and October —*Bengal*

Dasami—One-tenth (a term used to describe the landlord's share of the produce, where rents are paid in kind) —*Oudh*

Dasara—See Navaratri —*Coorg*

Dasavanda—Land granted to a person for repairing or building a tank on condition of paying in money or kind one-tenth or some small share of the produce —*Mysore*

Dastak—A passport, a permit, a summons, a writ or warrant, especially a process served on a revenue defaulter to compel him to pay any balance that may be due —*Bengal*

Process served on a revenue defaulter —*C P*

Writ of demand for revenue and summons —*N W P.*

Writ of demand and summons on revenue defaulters —*Oudh* and *Punjab*

Dastakana—Fee on writ of demand and summons —*Punjab*

Dastáwez-Dustawez, Dastawej, Dastaveju, Dastaawaj—A voucher, a document, any legal paper, a note of hand, a bond, a title deed, and the like Anything in writing producible in evidence, or by which a person may be bound in law A certificate of any kind —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

A voucher, a document, title deed, certificate —*C P.*

Dastur—According to custom, a customary allowance or perquisite —*Coorg*
A fee, a perquisite, a commission, especially a fee claimed by cashiers and servants on articles purchased, or on payments made — *Wilson* —*Bengal* —*Bombay*, and *N W P*

Datak—Adopted —*H A D*

Dattaka, Dattrima—An adopted son, one given by his parents to a person who legally adopts him (also with *Putra*, a son, as *Dattaputra, Dattakaputra*)—*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Daul—A statement of the particulars of the gross revenue levied from an estate or district —*Bengal*
Mode, manner, shape, appearance, form, estimate, valuation, a statement of the particulars of the gross revenue levied from an estate or district An estimate of the amount of revenue which a district or estate may be expected to yield In the west of India, it is also used to signify a blank form ready to be filled up, and sometimes signed and sealed, or a blank return of crimes when none have been committed, or of revenue when no collections have been made —*Wilson*

Debdiha—Land devoted to a religious use (used in Orissa) —*Bengal*

Debottur—Land assigned to an idol or temple — *Bengal*

Deevan—The minister of a native prince —*Bombay*

Dek—A village with the lands belonging to it — *C P* and *Sindh*

Deha—Another name for "mouza" or village — *H A D*

Dehajada—A general list of villages —*Bombay*

Dehdyhadi—Census, an account particular shewing the number of houses, shops cattle, population, looms, ploughs, &c, of which a town or village consists —*Mysore*

Deopat—Temple property —*H A D*

Deosthan—Place of an idol temple —*Bengal*

Dero—Place of residence, used in some cases for an office A wife (applied only to ladies of high rank) —*Sindh*

Desai, corruptly *Desae, Dessye*—The superintendent or ruler of a pargana or province, the principal revenue officer of a district, under the Native Government the office was hereditary, and frequently recompensed by grants of land —*Wilson*
The chief hereditary revenue officers in a district These officers hold a considerable extent of alienated land termed service land, and also cash allowances Formerly they superintended the management of the revenue of the district, and were officers kept as a sort of check upon the mamlutdars Under our rule they are employed in the same way as *Tavizdars*, having a certain number of villages allotted to them, in these they have to examine the cultivation returns, the ryots receipt books, and have generally to sell all fruit, dead trees, &c, and make investigation and reports regarding disputes These men under the watan summary settlement will be employed in the same manner as stipendiary karkuns —*Bombay*

Desawar—Collections received in money by mendicant Brahmans —*Bombay*

Desgat—The office and dignity of a Dessai — *Bombay*

Deshahude—A term used for chief revenue hereditary officer, as a Dessai —*Bombay*

Deshmukh—see *Desmukh* —*Bombay*

Deshpande—A hereditary officer of a mahal He is under the Desmukh His office nearly corresponds with that of kulkurni under the Patil —*Bombay*

Deshpandya—A hereditary accountant of a pergunnah or sub division —*H A D*

Des kullarani—The district accountant, one who prepares a general account from the several statements of the village accountants — *Wilson* —*Bombay*

Desmukh, Desmookh or *Deshmookh*, corruptly *Desmook*—A district revenue officer who is expected to superintend the cultivation and report on the state of the crops, to assist in the settlement of the annual revenue, and to give general aid to the Collector and his establishment in the discharge of revenue duties — *Wilson* —*Bombay*
A hereditary revenue officer of a pergunnah or sub-division —*H A D*
A native officer under the Maratha Governments exercising chief police and revenue authority over a district —*C P*

Despande or *Despandya*, corruptly *Despandeah, Despondeah, Despondee, Daispaundee*—The hereditary revenue accountant of a district or certain number of villages, holding office by hereditary tenure, and paid by lands Under the British Administration this officer is expected to keep a duplicate set of the public accounts, to superintend and check those of the village accountants, keep note of the collections, and see that they are regularly paid, to assist in the annual settlements, and give general information and aid to the Collector and his subordinates —*Wilson* — *Bombay*

Despandya—The revenue accountant of a district —*C P*

Dessai—The chief district hereditary officer of Guzerat —*Robertson*
The chief hereditary revenue officer who assists the mumlutdar in the general revenue management of the district —*Bombay*

Dessai-giree—The lands and cash allowances held by a Dessai —*Bombay*

Dessayi—A pergunnah officer —*H A D*

Dévadaya, Devadayamu, corruptly *Devadow, Deradyen, Devadoyam*—Lands or allowances for the support of a temple, an endowment — *Wilson* —*Bombay*
Lands endowed rent-free for Pagodas — *Mysore*

Devala, Deval, Dewal, Deul—A temple —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Devâna—A title formerly given to the ministers of the Rajah, and now sometimes applied to the revenue shereistadars —*Coorg*

Dévanga—Weavers of the 1st class paying mohaturfa at the rate of Rs 3-10-10 per annum —*Coorg*

Dévarakadu—Jungle attached to a village temple or dedicated to a deity, a sacred grove — *Coorg*

Devasthan—A Hindoo temple —*H A D*
A temple, land or cash allowances held for the maintenance of religious institutions, this hak is universal throughout the Presidency —*Bombay*

Devasthâna, corruptly *Deostan*—A temple, revenue applied to the support of a temple — *Wilson*

Free lands attached to temples and mosques not transferable in any way by the village or persons attending on the temples, whose duty it is to sell the produce and apply the money to the ordinary expenses of the temple —*Bombay.*

A pagoda or temple.—*Coorg*

Dévatá Uttára—Rent-free land granted to pagodas.—*Coorg*

Devotar—Land consecrated to the service of one or more gods.—*Bengal.*

Dewal—A temple.—*C. P.*

Dewáli—A popular festival of the Hindus; the feast of lights, held on the last two days of the dark half of Assin and the new moon, and four following days of Kartik —*Bengal.*

Dewan—Chief officer or secretary of a landholder —*Bengal.*

Dewani—Belonging to Civil Court —*Bengal.*

Dewasthan—A temple; a cash allowance held for the maintenance of a religious institution —*Robertson.*

Relating to temples; a term applied to land and cash allowances enjoyed for the maintenance of religious services —*C P.* and *Bombay*

Dewattur—A tenure dedicated to a god.—*Bengal.*

Dha—A knife or chopper —*British Burma.*

Dhab—A piece of stagnant water of a river surrounded by sand-bank, exactly the opposite of Jazira —*Bengal.*

Dhabe or *Dhabá*—A terraced house.—*H A. D*

Dhádá, pronounced *Dhárá*—A robbery.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

A weight of ten *sérs*; an accumulation of weight in a balance.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Dhádi—One-fourth of a maund.—*Coorg.*

Dhádo.—A perquisite or allowance of grain made to the Vaneea, who, under the *Bhághatiee* system, weighs out the grain at the division of produce He has only one weight of 5 seers He first weighs out five seers of grain and then places the 5 seer weight in the same side of the scale as the grain, and thus weighs out all the grain, 10 seers at a time; when the weighment is completed the "*Vaneea*" keeps the 5 seers first weighed out, as his perquisite —*Bombay.*

Dhagli.—Small heaps of any thing; small heaps of salt. As soon as the evaporation of the salt water is complete and the salt is ready to be removed from the evaporating pans, it is taken out and placed to dry in small heaps alongside the pans; these heaps are called "*Dhaghee,*" and as soon as the salt is dry it is removed from these and collected in the large heaps or "*ras*".—*Bombay.*

Dhak —A cattle pound.—*Sindh.*

Dhaki—A division of a village comprising a certain number of bighas.—*Bengal.*

Dhuko —A small Persian wheel used for rabi cultivation.—*Sindh.*

Dhal —Land revenue; tax; rent; Government assessment on land.—*Sindh.*

The process by which the produce of the extensive Chaseeá wheat lands in the western parts of the Dholka pergunnah is estimated Three *chas* or furrows are supposed to form one Oliyá or division, 50 Oliyá or 150 chás are supposed to form one vadh or field. A chas is selected at random, and the grain along it carefully cut, threshed out, and weighed in the presence of all parties concerned, the like operation is performed on every twentieth chás to the end of the vadh, and from these data the total produce is computed. The number of men employed on the process is calculated to be, two to count the furrows, two to mark them, one to write down an account of them, twenty-three to bind and collect the sheaves of corn, one to weigh the grain, two to calculate the produce, and five sepoys to superintend, making in all 36 persons, rendering the work a source of great expense and trouble to the villagers.—*Bombay*

Dhali.—A guard or watchman (used in Eastern Bengal) —*Bengal.*

Dhá-lway —A sword (to hang from the shoulders) mostly used for offensive purposes —*British Burma.*

Dha-ma.—A large knife.—*British Burma.*

Dhameng.—Sea fishery —*British Burma.*

Dhammathat.—Burmese code of laws.—*British Burma.*

Dhá-myoung.—A dagger —*British Burma.*

Dhan.—A rice crop on the ground, or the unhusked grain, paddy.—*Bengal.*

Rice —*N. W. P* Paddy.—*C. P.* and *Mysore.*

The Dhán or corn crop is composed of Bajaree Kodra, Dángar, Bávta, Bantee, and Javár, the term "*Dhan*" is given to this the main crop, in opposition to the "*Kathal*" or pulse crop, which is often sown in the same ground and at the same time as the "Dhán".—*Bombay*

Dhandh.—Water left after floods; jhil, marsh, lake.—*Sindh.*

Dhangar—An agricultural laborer.—*Bengal.*

A tribe of people inhabiting the hill country in Ramgarh and Chutia-Nagpur; some of them come periodically into the plains for employment, and are engaged as laborers and scavengers. In the south of India, *Dhangar* is generally applied to the caste of shepherds and weavers of wool. In Telingana, they are also cultivators, and are divided into twelve tribes, who do not eat together, nor intermarry.—*Wilson.*

Dhanishta—A rain commencing between 3rd to 15th February —*Mysore.*

Dhankhet—Rice-field.—*Bengal.*

Dhanko—A term used in bonds to denote the lender of money.—*H A. D.*

Dhánmadi—A rice-field.—*Bombay* —*Wilson.*

Dháp—A measure of length equal to ½ kos or 1 mile in Chattisgarh.—*C. P.*

One-fourth of a *kos*, a pass; a ghat; an expanse of low ground.—*Wilson.*

Dhárá—A weight equal to one-fourth of a mun. —*H. A. D.*

Land on which a fixed assessment is only leviable. Plural of *Dharo.*—*Bombay.*

Equal to three seers —*C. P.*

Dharakari, or *Dharekari*—A tenant, one who pays the Government assessment; one who is possessed of fixed rates or fees. The permanent occupant of a farm, one who cannot be dispossessed as long as he pays his revenue, and who may abandon his farm for a time without losing the right of resumption on paying a compensation to the temporary occupier —*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Dharala—Those castes who habitually wear arms, generally Kolees and Pagees, sometimes Rajputs and Sipáees —*Bombay*

Dhárálu-vesa—Dhárálá are those castes who habitually wear arms, and this cess is said to be

for permission to wear them. In most villages these castes are Kolees and Pagees, but in some, Rajpúts and Sipáees also The amount of the cess on each person is supposed to be determined by his "*wabo*" or circumstances, but it has in fact now remained unaltered for many years, some of the payers of this cess have alienated lands, some only Government land, and some have no land at all. If a man who pays this cess goes away, or dies without direct heirs, any person who may succeed to his alienated lands has to pay the cess; if he has no alienated lands, it is struck off. In some villages all persons belonging to "*Dhárálá*," castes have to pay this cess, in others only particular persons, usually the old village "*Dhárálás*," and in some, a "*Dhárálá*" who comes to live in the village is not asked to pay till he has resided three years, when the amount is settled according to his apparent circumstances — *Bombay.*

Dharamsala—Quarters for travellers —*Bombay.*

Dhárane—Market rate; price; value —*Coorg.*

Dhárdhára—Flowing stream, custom by which the boundary between estates or provinces varies with the deep stream or the main channel of a river.—*N. W P.*

Dharma—Charity; religion.—*H. A. D.*
Law; virtue; legal or moral duty.—*Wilson*

Dharmada—Cash allowances that have been granted and are held for charitable purposes, a charitable grant —*Bombay.*

Dharmadáo, corrupty *Dhurmadow*—An endowment grant of food, or lands, or funds, for religious or charitable purposes.— *Wilson.*—*C. P.* and *Bombay.*

Dharmádáya—A charitable grant —*H A D*

Dharmakarta—Church or temple warden.—*Mysore.*

Dharmál—Public cistern for watering cattle.—*H. A. D.*

Dharmasálá or *Dharmsálá*—A building for any legal or pious purpose, as a court of justice, a place where religious persons assemble, a place of accommodation for travellers and pilgrims, or for the poor and sick, a serái, an hospital, a monastery, a temple.—*Wilson.*
Now used solely to mean a place of accommodation for travellers.—*Bombay.*

Dharmsála—A Hindu poor-house —*Punjab.*

Dharmshála—A building for any legal or pious purpose; serai; hospital.—*C. P.*

Dharo—Plunder; dacoity —*Sindh.*
Record of customary or old tenure.—*Bombay.*

Dharrat—Weighman's fees.—*Punjab.*

Dhasa—High land close to a homestead usually yielding two crops (used in Midnapore).—*Bengal.*

Dha-shay—A long knife.—*British Burma.*

Dhedkoodee—A mechanical arrangement for drawing water from the beds of rivers, &c., for irrigation purposes —*Robertson.*—*Bombay.*

Dhedo—The lowest class of Hindu—*Bombay.*

Dhekoodiat, Dhekoodyat—Lands irrigated by means of a dhekoodee.—*Robertson.*
Land irrigated by the use of *dhekudees* from rivers. See "*dhekudee*"—*Bombay.*

Dhekudee—A contrivance for drawing water from the bed of rivers or nálas to irrigate fields upon the bank. The common apparatus of a well, *viz.*, two cross beams, with a small wheel in the centre, is fixed on the top of the bank and an inclined walk for the bullocks formed in front and the water is drawn up by a leather bag or kos. in the same manner as at a common well. For the construction of "*dhekudee*" it is necessary that the bank should be perpendicular, and the stream of water immediately underneath When the stream is apt to dry up, a hole is occasionally dug in order to retain the water a longer time —*Bombay.*

Dhenki—A kind of pestle or pedal projecting from the end of a lever, one end of it being pressed down by a weight or by the foot, the other falls of its own weight when the pressure is withdrawn. It is used to clean rice or tobacco to pound brick-dust, &c —*Bengal*

Dhenkli—Irrigation by lever and pot (used where water is very near the surface).—*N. W. P*
A lever used for raising water for irrigation —*Punjab.*
(*Dhenkli* or *Dhekoli*) consists of a long beam working on an upright post as a pivot, heavily weighted at one end, at the other is attached a bucket or earthen jar. The operator stands over the well and puts the jar down, and the weight at the other end is enough to raise it up with the water. It can only be used when the water is close to the surface.—*Oudh*

Dhepa, Dhep, Dhenp—A clod of earth, any large lump, arable land, a piece of ground assessed in the lump, or according to the quantity of grain it is estimated to yield, without reference to its area.— *Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Dher, Dhed, corruptly *Dhair, Dheyi, Dherk, Dheda*—A man of a low caste, employed as a watchman and messenger in the village establishments. In the Dakkin especially, commonly but incorrectly identified with the Mahar, and properly a worker in leather and hides. In some places he performs the duty of scavenger In the Sagar territory the *Dhers* eat dead animals, clean the skins and sell them to the Chamars. In Kanara, they are laborers on the soil, and in a very large proportion are slaves, the property of individuals, saleable with or without the land on which they work · they are very numerous, and are distinguished into twelve sub-divisions, who do not inter-marry. They are rare in the North-West Provinces.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
A village servant of low caste (a Balutedar)—*H. A D.*

Dhermádikarí—A Hindu high priest.—*H. A. D*

Dhímar—Fisherman by caste or occupation.—*C. P*

Dhobi –A washerman —*Bengal, Mysore.*

Dhonee—A Toney or canoe.—*Bombay.*

Dhoop—Wastage (of salt) on account of moisture.—*Bombay*

Dhorno Chovado, Dhorno dabbo, dhorno dhuvan—A pound for cattle.—*Bombay*

Dhoro—Natural water-course, or depression in the ground, where water lodges.—*Sindh.*

Dhotar—A piece of cloth worn round the loins and thighs.—*Bombay.*

Dhoti—A piece of cloth worn by the natives.—*Bengal*

Dhotra—Descendant on the female side.—*Punjab.*

Dhúlibatta—Literally sweepings of the threshing floors, formerly the perquisite of the ancestors of the Rajahs of Coorg before they became Rajahs; now a cess levied as follows — Holdings of more than 50 chattics, 1½ chattics per annum

Holdings of less than 50 chatties, ¼ chatties per annum
Holdings of less than 25 chatties, being free
This impost is commuted into a money payment settled by the average price of unhusked rice during the five years previous —*Coorg*

Dhalwa—A rice crop in Orissa grown on low marshy ground during the cold weather, and reaped about March or April —*Bengal*

Dhundhi—A small boat with a flat bottom —*Sindh*

Dhur—One-twentieth of a *katha* One laggi squared —*Bengal*

Dhurki—One-twentieth of a *Dhur* —*Bengal*

Dhurmada—Religious, charitable, cash allowance held for charitable purposes —*Robertson* —*Bombay*

Dhuroo—Title of hereditary officer —*Bombay*

Dhurree—The fire made in the fields, in the ashes of which unripe ears of grain are placed and roasted —*Bombay*

Dhurumsalla, Dhurumshala—A building affording charitable accommodation for travellers —*Bombay*

Diarah—Land thrown up in the river, alluvial formation —*Bengal*

Digwar—Head of village police A watchman placed at a jungle pass to protect passengers Guardian of ghâts or mountain passes —*Bengal*

Dikhdars—Lands assigned usually rent-free by the purchaser to the seller of a village, for support —*Oudh*

Dih—A district containing a few villages, subdivision, or minor portion of an estate or district —*Bengal*

Dihi (land)—Land adjoining habitation —*Bengal*

Dipavali, Dvalige—A feast on the 1st day of the 8th lunar month, in which lamps are waved in the houses, and the streets are illuminated all night to give light to Lakshmi —*Coorg*
A festival observed by the Hindus in honor of Kartikeya, on the new moon of the month Kartik, September—October, when lamps are lighted in honor of him It is popularly known by the name *Diwali* —*Wilson*

Divan—Head Shristadar, minister —*Mysore*

Divara—Toddy-drawers —*Coorg*

Diwan, incorrectly *Dewan, Deewan, Duan*—A royal court, a council of state, a tribunal of revenue or justice A minister, a chief officer of state, the head officer of any revenue or financial department The word also signifies a record or account book —*Wilson* —*Bombay*
The head ministerial servant in an extensive zemindari —*Bengal*
Title of courtesy given to high Hindu officials —*Sindh*

Diwani Addlat—Civil Court —*N. W P* and *Punjab*.

Diyara—An alluvial tract island in a river-bed (used in Benares and Ghazeepore chiefly) —*N W P*

Doasta (properly *Do-atasha*)—A kind of country spirit —*Bengal*

Dobira—A kind of native spirit —*Bengal*

Dofasla—Land producing two crops in a year —*Bengal*

Dofasli—Land cropped twice in one year —*N W P, Oudh* and *Punjab*

Dohai—A word used as an exclamation in calling out for mercy or redress —*Bengal*

Dôk—A stick or club —*British Burma*

Dokra—A small copper coin, a half pice a nominal coin, one hundred of which are equal to one rupee, the decimal fraction of a rupee
A lax or loose bag of cotton —*H A D*
A denomination of money equal to six dums of two dumrees each —*Bengal*

Dol—A leathern bucket used for drawing water from a well —*C P*

Doli—A litter like a palankeen —*Coorg*
A field (in Chattisgarh) —*C P*

Dolleeyum—The oil made from the mahuda berry This is used largely in the manufacture of country soap —*Bombay*

Dom—The name of a low caste —*Bengal*
The name of a low caste, apparently one of the aboriginal races In Hindustan they are usually by avocation makers of ropes, mats, fans, and baskets In Oudh the *dom* is a sweeper and in some places they perform the lowest offices, as carrying dead bodies and skeletons The *dom* is often a musician and the female *domni* is an actress and singer, who performs in the inner apartments before the women of the family There is also a tribe of Muhammadans termed *Dom*, better known by the designation of Mir or Mirasi —*Wilson*

Domba—A tumbler or juggler —*Coorg*

Done—Low rice-land —*Bengal*

Dongar—Hilly land, a hill —*H A D*

Dooblo—A caste of native aborigines in Guzrat —*Robertson* —*Bombay*

Dookani—Weakest sort of country spirit —*Bengal*

Doomala—A term applied to lands or villages held on Inam tenure, and co-shared with Government —*Bombay*

Dooteeya Woondouk—Extra Assistant Commissioner, 1st class —*British Burma*

Doras—Land half sandy and half clay —*Bengal*

Dores—Land of mixed soil —*Bengal*

Doul or *Daul*—Native estimates of assets —*N W P*

Doyam—Secondary, middling (*vide Aval*) —*Bombay*

Drishyadhara—Mortgage without possession —*Coorg*

Dublo—A caste or tribe of Bheels in the inland districts of Surat and Broach These men are generally the village "*Vartania* or watch men" —*Bombay*.

Dufasal—Raising two crops a year on the same land —*Mysore*

Duftardar, Dufturdar—The personal native assistant of a Collector The head native revenue officer on Collector's establishment —*Bombay*

Dukari—A variety of jowari —*Bombay*

Dumala, or *Dumalgaon*, incorrectly *Doomalla*—A reversionary village, or lands the revenues of which are granted for life or a term of years, after which they revert to the State or lands granted for service, or through favour, subject to resumption at pleasure, also lands of which the revenues are not wholly alienated, but which are subject to a quit-rent. In common use it is also loosely applied to all alienated villages —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Dumaldar—A holder of an alienated village in which Government also has certain rights —*Bombay*

Dúmat—A soft loam (signifies a mixture of two soils, clay and sand).—*N. W. P.*
Land of first quality, consisting of clay and sand.—*Oudh.*

Dumbo—Broad-tailed sheep.—*Sindh.*

Dunda—An ear of corn; bajaree, jawar, &c., but not of wheat (see "Sunkhla").—*Bombay.*

Dup—Green grass.—*C. P.*

Durbár or *Darbár*—A court; a royal court; an audience or levee.—*N. W. P.*
An assembly held by a prince.—*Oudh.*
The court of a Native Prince; a formal meeting of Native Princes and noblemen; a Native Prince.—*Bombay.*

Durbaree—Belonging to Darbar; a royal court; land liable to pay jama in talukdari estates are also said to be *Durbari*.—*Bombay.*

Durgapuja—A festival in honor of the goddess Durga, celebrated for ten days in the month of Assin.—*Bengal.*

Durwckdar—The dependants of a Native Prince, who enjoy a cash allowance.—*Bombay.*

Dustuk—Warrant of arrest.—*Bengal.*

Dyne—A farmer of duties; a monopolist.—*British Burma.*

E

Edgá—A place allotted for celebration of prayer for Muhammadans.—*H. A. D.*

Eesamvar properly *Ismwár*—Singly, man by man, hence applied to accounts, statements, returns, in the leading column of which the name of each person is entered; nominal rolls.—*Bombay.*

Ehata—A compound of any house or building premises.—*Oudh.*

Ekhajun—A small wooden balcony placed immediately under the eaves of a house, most commonly used as a shelf to put things on.—*Bombay.*

Eimbokkalu—A class of cultivators who are like the Coorgs in their mode of life, dress, &c., but do not inter-marry with them.—*Coorg.*

Ejárá—A lease.—*H. A. D.*

Ejarah—A privilege on income of variable amounts, sold or let for a fixed sum.—*Bengal.*

Ejáredar—A cultivator.—*H. A. D.*

Ekabhōgya—Undivided possession held by only one.—*Mysore.*

Ekalugadde—The largest field of a farm; a nursery for paddy, *i. e.*, rice.—*Coorg.*

Ekámali-ekágati—From "*ek*," one, and "*mati*," the mind. A term used in agreements, contracts, &c., by which the subscribers bind themselves jointly and severally to fulfil the terms specified.—*Wilson.*
Not limited liability.—*Bombay.*

Ekfasli—Land producing one crop only a year.—*Bengal.*

Ekka—A one-horse vehicle.—*N. W. P.*
A rough two-wheeled conveyance, drawn by one horse or pony.—*Bengal.*

Ekrarnama—An agreement; bond.—*Bengal* and *Oudh.*

Eksala—Annual; for one year; lasting one year; a cess levied originally for but one year.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Eksali—For one year.—*Bombay.*

Eksalu—Producing annually one crop.—*Bengal.*

Ekun—Total.—*Bombay.*

Ekwal—A general account of a village or estate, showing, under the name of each cultivator, the quantity and the description of the land held by him.—*Wilson.*—*Bengal.*

Elahi—Heavenly; also applied to a yard or measure equal to 41 fingers.—*Oudh.*

Elchee—Cardamoms; an ambassador.—*Bombay.*

Enam—Alienated land; literally, reward.—*H. A. D.*

Enámdár—Holder of alienated grant.—*H. A. D.*

Enam Salámi—Capitation right on rent-free land.—*H. A. D.*

Eng—A lake or pond (fishery).—*British Burma.*

Engthoogyee—The headman of a fishery.—*British Burma.*

Enjama—Actual receipts or credits; used in village accounts to express the revenue derived from the assessment of land in opposition to the miscellaneous.—*Bombay.*

Envasúl—Actual collections.—*Bombay.*

Erandi—Castor-oil seed.—*C. P.*

Erazi—Area.—*Sindh.*

Eri—Bund of a tank; the bank built for retaining water in a reservoir.—*Coorg.*

Eribhumi—Black soil. This is divided into the following kinds in Dharwar:—
(1). *Uttama eri*—First class black soil without stone or impurities.
(2). *Kurla eri*—Hard or gravelly black soil.
(3). *Hulaka eri*—A kind of black soil in valleys.
(4). *Sonaburali*—Black soil mixed with lime.
(5). *Gócha eri*—A very black kind.—*Bombay.*

Ero—The drinking trough for cattle at a well; a corruption of "*Hero.*"—*Bombay.*

Erukánike—Plough tax levied as an educational cess at the rate of 3 or 4 annas a plough.—*Coorg.*

Estáwá—Progressive rate on newly cutivated land.—*H. A. D.*

Eswī—Christian era.—*H. A. D.*

F

Faisalnámo—Judgment drawn up on paper.—*Sindh.*

Faisal-tárvai or *Fysul-teerwah*—The rates settled at the time of the original survey assessment.—*Madras.*

Faisla—Judgment.—*Sindh.*

Fajálvásúl—Over collection of revenue.—*Bombay.*

Fakir, Fuqeer—Any poor or indigent person. In law one who only possesses a little property. The most general application is, a Muhammadan religious mendicant who wanders about the country and subsists upon alms.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
Muhammadan mendicant.—*Mysore.*

Falgun—A Bengali month corresponding with part of February and March.—*Bengal.*

Falo—Proportion; share; lot in division; dividend; the part allotted in division, and applied in [illegible] village to the quota, each [illegible] has to make up town[illegible]

Farasi—Cotton carpet.—*Sindh.*

Farazi—The name of a sect of Muhammadan reformers in Eastern Bengal.—*Bengal.*

Fardnawis—A public officer under the Mahratta Government, the keeper of all public registers, through whom all orders of grants were issued.—*C. P.*

Párigh-khatti, Farigh-khuttee, vernacularly *Phárt khat, Pharikhat, Párikhattu*, corruptly *Farikhu-Firaghkhuttee, Farughuttee*—A written receipt and acquittance; a deed of release from all demands; a deed of dissolution of partnership or of parcenership; a bill of divorcement.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Párkati—A deed of release or separation.—*Bengal.*

Farkhati—A written deed of release or full acquittance.—*Bengal.*

Farmán—Emperor's patent.—*H. A. D.*
A mandate, an order, a command, a patent.—*Wilson.*

Farrásh, commonly written *Farásh, Furash*—A servant whose business it is to spread and sweep the mats, carpets, &c.—*Wilson.*
A menial servant.—*Bombay.*

Fasal—*Sindh* vide *Fasl.*

Fasel—*Bengal* vide *Fasl.*

Fasl—A crop or harvest. There are two principal harvests in the year, spring or *fasl rabí* (see *rabí*), and autumn or *fasl kharíf* (see *kharíf*).—*N. W. P.*
Crop.—*Punjab.*

Fasli, Fuslee, corruptly *Fassily, Fusly*—Belonging to the harvest, or season when cultivated, or lands productive of crops assessed according to the value of the crops or frequency and abundance of the harvests. The harvest year; a mode of computing time prevailing throughout India, and one of the forms used in giving a date to all public orders and regulations.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
The revenue year, now commences 1st July, formerly 12th July.—*Madras.*
The harvest year.—*H. A. D.*
By the season.—*Punjab.*
Era current in Behar.—*Bengal.*
The revenue year.—*Oudh* and *N. W. P.*

Fasl-jásti or *Fussul-jasti*—The extra tax on "one-crop" land, when a second crop is raised with Government water.—*Madras.*

Fatochas—An assessment by which one general or equal rate is levied upon all the cultivated lands without reference to soil or comparative fertility.—*Robertson.*—*Bombay.*

Fatwa—A judicial decree, usually applied to the written opinion of the Muhammadan law officer of a court.—*N. W. P.*

Faujdár—An officer of the Mogul Government, who was invested with the charge of the police and jurisdiction in all criminal matters. A criminal judge; a Magistrate. The chief of a body of [illegible]—*Wilson.*—*C. P.* and

[illegible]

which have to be refunded; saving, or balance.—*Bombay.*

Fazil vussool—Over collections.—*Bombay.*

Fázil wasul, incorrectly *Fuzl wassool*—Extra or additional collections.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Fazindar—A landholder in the Northern Konkan only, holding land on a peculiar tenure derived from the old Portuguese Government.—*Bombay.*

Fazli—Over collection; surplus.—*Sindh.*

Fehrist—see *fihrist.*—*C. P.* and *H. A. D.*

Ferisht—see *fihrist.*—*Mysore.*

Fihrist, Phirastu—A list; a catalogue; an inventory.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Fotadár (or *Potdár*)—Cashier; an officer in public establishments for weighing money and bullion, and examining and valuing coins.—*N. W. P.*

Foujdaree—see *Faujdárí.*—*Bengal.*

Furo—A measure of capacity. A Bombay salt *Pharro* contains one Indian maund or 82$\frac{2}{4}$lbs. It is made of wood. This measure is 19 inches long, 19 inches broad, and 8$\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Its cubic contents equal 2,924$\frac{1}{16}$ inches. It is chiefly used for measuring salt. For this purpose it is placed close to the salt heap; and after it is filled with salt, the excess is struck off with the Dándá or roller.—*Bombay.*

Fysul Putruck—The final survey paper showing the area, assessment, &c., of each survey number. It is this paper which supplies materials for the preparation of village Form I in Mr Hope's Manual.—*Bombay.*

G

Gadáee—Poor people; beggars. A term to denote a levy at the British ports of Nousaree and Gundavee, which are situated in foreign territory, and where Act I of 1852 is not in force. It is also levied in the five British "*khuskee*" or land transit mahals, situated in the Gaekwar's territory in the Surat zilla. These have been lately abolished by agreement between the British Government and His Highness the Gaekwar. Should any goods pass through one "*náká*" in one district, and pay duty, and after that pass through another *náká* in the same district, upon the trader showing his receipt for the duty levied at the first *náká*, duty would not be again levied, but a simple pass fee of a few annas or pies under the heading of "*Gadáee*" would be taken.
Before our transit duties in Nousaree and Gundavee were abolished, no export duties were levied upon goods brought for export by sea that had already paid the land transit duty; a simple pass fee under the name of "*Gadáee*" was levied. At present, at the above two ports, no export duty is levied upon certain cheap and bulky articles, such as grass, tiles, &c.; a small fee under the name of *Gadáee* being levied.—*Bombay.*

Gadde—An irrigated field.—*Coorg.*
Wet or paddy land; land fit for rice cultivation, or on which rice is grown. An embankment; a bank or dike.—*Wilson.*

Gadebhumi—Rice land.—*Bombay.*

Gadi—A licensed shop for retail.—*Bengal.*
See *Gadi.*—*C. P.*

Gaddidar—The licensed vendor of native liquor.—*Bengal.*

Gádee vero—A wheel tax (see "vero").—*Bombay.*

Gádi—A bullock coach or carriage.—*Coorg.*
Estate held under a ghatwalli tenure. A territorial division in pargana Kharuckdiha. —*Bengal.*

Gadi, Gaddi, Guddee—A cushion or any padded seat, or sheet, or carpet on which a person sits. The seat of rank or royalty; a simple sheet or mat, or carpet, on the floor, with a large cushion or pillow at the head, against which the great man reclines.—*Wilson.*
A throne or seat occupied by the head or proprietor of an individual estate.—*Bengal.*

Gadi, Gari—A person or individual of a class or caste; used in this sense in composition, as, *Bráhman-gadi*, an individual Brahman, &c.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Gadidar—Owner of a *Gadi.—Bengal.*

Gadkari—A class of persons to whom lands and villages were formerly assigned in certain districts in lieu of general "*shetsandi*" service. A soldier or peon serving in a hill fort.—*Wilson.—Bombay.*

Gavnigár—A tenant; a rent payer.—*Bombay.*

Gaván—Grazing land, as distinguished from culturable.—*H. A. D.*

Gaja—A yard.—*Coorg.*

Gajar—A carrot.—*C. P.*

Gajni—Land reclaimed from salt water.—*Bombay.*

Galli, Gullee—A lane, an alley.—*Wilson.—Bengal* and *Bombay.*

Gam—A village. By the term village is strictly meant not merely the collection of dwellings which the cultivators inhabit, but the whole area which is in their occupation. The cultivators of Gujerat do not live as those of European countries do, each upon his own farm, but are invariably concentrated into villages.—*Bombay.*

Gámateeá jameen—Waste land in a Bhágdáree village that has been taken up and cultivated after the Bhágdáree settlement was made. Such land is termed "*Gámátia,*" and is entered in the Government books as such, and rent is charged for it.—*Bombay.*

Gamatia—see *Gámateea.—Robertson.—Bombay.*

Gametee—Rajput Gráshiyás in the Ahmedabad Collectorate.—*Bombay.*

Gameti—Designation of proprietary villages held by Rajputs paying revenue.—Guzerat.—*Wilson.*

Gameti hisso—The share of the produce retained by agreement by certain Gametis or petty Gráshiyás in Ahmedabad when they conveyed their estates to Government.—*Bombay.*

Gameti Sauth—In Gráshiyá or Gameti villages, which have lapsed to Government, a choth or share is paid to the Gametis, or original proprietors. This is sometimes a fourth of the revenues, sometimes less.—*Bombay.*

Gameti surpav—Complimentary presents formerly made in the Ahmedabad Collectorate to the principal Talookdar chiefs when they came to pay their jumma.—*Bombay.*

Gam kharach—A general term for the village expenses of every description (*e. g.*, pay of the village servants, &c.)—*Bombay.*

Gammujrá nemnúka—Deductions allowed from the village revenue, as assignments for different religious and charitable purposes (now obsolete).—*Bombay.*

Gam tulseeo—A village site.—*Bombay.*

Gantchárí, Gunnachares—A censor; an inspector of morals appointed originally by the Government of Bidnur, but continued under the Marathas in Karnáta. His duty was especially to notice violations of caste, eating forbidden food, intercourse with impure castes, fornication, and adultery, which he was empowered to punish by expulsion from the caste; and restoration to it could not be effected without his concurrence. He received fees on marriages and deaths, and fines for minor offences against caste, for which the office still subsists partially, although usually set up by the castes themselves; the individual invested with the authority being one of themselves, recognised as a chief or head.—*Wilson.—Bombay.*

Gánaterigé—A tax on oil-mills.—*Coorg.*

Ganati—An enumerator.—*Coorg.*

Ganda—The three-hundred and twentieth part of a village, or one-twentieth of an anna.—*Bengal.*
Money of account, equivalent in reckoning to four kanuris or cowry shells, or the twentieth part of an anna. Twenty *gandas* make one *pan.* The value of the *ganda* in practice varies, and from four to six may be rated as a *chhadám*; but as a mode of reckoning in general, it invariably implies four. To count by *gandas* is to count by fours.—*Wilson.*

Gandása—Iron-bladed weapon of offence generally used by thieves and dacoits.—*Bengal.*
A sickle in general; one used for cutting down sugarcane, *jawar* stalks, or thorny bushes; also, in Delhi, a tax formerly levied on the number of such implements in the hands of the ryots.—*Wilson.*

Gandho—Land measure seven and a half feet. —*Sindh.*

Gang barár—Alluvial land in the river.—*Bengal.*

Gang shikast—Diluvion —*Bengal.*

Ganj, Gunj, corruptly *Gunje*—A mart; a market; in Bengal and Hindustan a village or town, which is an emporium for grain and other necessaries of life; in the designation of such a place the word is commonly compounded with some other word, not unfrequently English, as *Islam-ganj, Captain-ganj, Revelganj*, &c. In Maratha the word also signifies a heap or pile of grain; a rick; a stack, &c.—*Wilson.—Bengal* and *N. W. P.*
A heap; a stack; a pile (of wood, grain, hay, cloth, goods, money, &c.) *C. P.*
A term used to imply the whole produce of the cultivator's field collected in the khalee.
Also a set of brass cups made generally at Bhaonagar, the one fitting inside the other. —*Bombay.*

Ganja or *Ganjha*—The hemp plant (*cannabis sativa*), or according to some authorities, a different species (*cannabis indica*); according to others it is applicable to the plant only whilst young.—*Wilson.—Bombay.*
Intoxicating drug prepared from the hemp plant.—*Oudh, Bengal*, and *N. W. P.*
The hemp plant.—*C. P.*

Ganna—A small piece of field.—*Coorg.*
Sugarcane.—*Mysore* and *C. P.*

Ganot—Rent.—*Bombay.*

Ganot-námá—A lease.—*Bombay.*

Ganthidar—The tenant of land held at a fixed rent by a heritable tenure.—*Bengal.*

Ganvat—A writing setting forth the terms granted by Government to a cultivator for his encouragement and remuneration in erecting new wells, repairing old ones, bringing waste

lands into cultivation, raising more valuable descriptions of produce, or other improvements In the case of a well dug in cultivated land, the second (ravee) or after crop raised through the agency of the well, was exempted from payment for a period sufficient to cover the cash expenditure, and this varies from three to six years If the well is entirely new, it is now usual to levy no extra assessment on its account for a term of years In that of waste lands, no tax whatever was levied for the first three or four seasons, and in that of valuable crops, a light, but gradually increasing *Veeghotee* was imposed The Ganvat was given to the cultivator, with the Collector's seal, as a guarantee that the stipulated terms would be duly complied with

The term *Ganvat* is also applied to the leases or agreements entered into by cultivators with the holders of *khátabundee* land These *Ganvats* are either *Chahi* or *Pharta* The *Chahi Ganvats* are agreements for fields which always pay the same sum, although the occupant may change every season, and the *Pharta Ganvats* are those where both the rate and the occupant vary yearly —*Bombay.*

Gaon Kharch—Allowance to patils and kulkarnees for papers, ink, &c —*Bombay*

Gaontalai—Village site —*Bombay*

Gaonthan corruptly *Gaoton*—Site of a village whether in ruins or still standing —*Wilson.*—*Bombay*

Gaothán—The site of a village whether in ruins or still standing —*H A D*

Garce—A measure equal to 120 Indian maunds of salt —*Bombay* See *garisa*

Gare— A plaster or mortar of chunam or burnt lime, used to coat the walls of apartments —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Gárha—Lowest and best sort of rice field —*Bengal*

Garí—Carriage —*Bengal*

Garisa or *Garce*—400 Marakkáls, = 185 2 cubic feet or 18 quarters English —*Madras*

Garpagari—Supposed protector from hail-stones by occult means —*H A D*

A man supposed to be endowed with power to ward off danger from hail and thunder storms, he was formerly a village servant —*C P*

Gatkul, Gatkuli, corruptly *Ghutkool*—Applied to property, lands, houses, &c, the proprietors of which are extinct, unclaimed inheritance, lands of a village uncultivated or without owners, considered in some respects as village property, so that they may be disposed of, sold, or leased by the community, but when not so disposed of, they were often granted in Inám by the Maratha Government —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Gatta—A measure of length equal to five cubits.—*C P*

Gattha –One-twentieth part of a jarib (see *jarib*) —*N W P*

Gatti-hana—A fee of one rupee paid on taking up a farm (varga) of land —*Coorg*

Gauá, Gaur, Gauda, Gavuda, corruptly *Gowda, Gowdo*—The head-man of a village in the Karnatic, who superintends the cultivation, and the collection of the revenue, corresponding with the *patel* of the Maratha provinces, or one who farms the lands of a village and lets them out to cultivators, in which case he corresponds with the *zumindar* of Bengal —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Gauda—Head-man of a village This office is hereditary He is a police officer, and collects the revenue of his village, he is also expected to supervise the villagers in matters connected with the Revenue Department, and he is the usual channel of communication between the Government and the villagers In talooks of Mercara Paddynalkuad, Geddaynalkuad Kiggutnad, and a portion of Nunjarajputten, the Gaudas are paid at the following rates —

1st Class in a village paying assessment of— Rs 750 and upwards Rs 30 per annum.
2nd " " 500 " " 24 "
3rd " " 300 " " 18 "
4th " " 150 " " 12 "
5th " under " 150 " " 6 "

In a portion of the Nunjarajputten and the whole of the Yeloosaueraséme talooks the Gaudas with few exceptions enjoy a remission called *umbali* on their lands, in some cases the entire assessment on the lands is remitted A class of Shudra farmers who immigrated from Canara —*Coorg*

Head-man of a village, the head of village police In some parts of the province, Government rent-free lands are assigned for their support —*Mysore*

Gauli, Gaolee—A cowherd, a caste living by keeping cows and selling milk —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Gauliga—A milkman —*Coorg*

Name of a pastoral and migratory tribe in Mysore, who rear buffaloes, and sell their milk and ghee, and accompany camps, also a seller of buttermilk —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Gaundi—The name of a caste, or individual of it, by calling, a mason or bricklayer —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Gauntia—Village head-man or Patel in Sambalpur These head-men are now proprietors, and correspond with the Malguzars elsewhere —*C P*

Gauthan—see *gaonthan* —*Bombay*

Gavada—A stage from 12 to 16 miles —*Coorg*

Gawar—Vegetable *(Cyamopsis psoraloides)* —*C P*

Gawkharch—Village expenses in general Certain allowances, whether in money or by remission of rent for service—*firstly*, to Purgunnah servants, Deshmooks, Deshpandyahs, Dessayes, or by whatever designation they may be known, *secondly*, to village servants, such as Patils, Putwarees Jaghas, Tularees, *thirdly*, religious and charitable grants in the shape of salaries for priests, endowments of temples, &c —*H A D*

Gayran, Gairan—Open pasture ground a common, loosely applied to all lands unsuited for cultivation —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Gaz, Guz, vernacularly, *Gaj* or *Guj*—A measure of length, a yard —*Wilson* —*Bengal, C P, N W P*, and *Sindh.*

A measure of length, a yard In wood, measure equal to 20 Tasús, in measure of other things equal to 24 Tasus —*Bombay*

Gaz Ilahi—Yard of 33 or 31½ inches (length fixed by Akbar) —*N W P*

Geerwa—A blight, to which wheat crops are very subject —*Bombay*

Genu—A span, ¼ths of a foot.—*Coorg*

Gerekadu, Geregadu—Scrub jungle near paddy fields —*Coorg*

Gerusi—Mortgage with or without possession —*Coorg.*

Gerwa—Blight, turning the crops of a red colour.—*C. P.*

Ghair-ábád—Devoid of cultivation; uninhabited.—*C. P.*

Ghair maurusi—A tenant without occupancy or hereditary (ancestral) rights.—*C. P.*
Not holding by hereditary descent; a tenant or farmer; not inherited; acquired.—*Wilson.*

Ghair mumkin—Unculturable.—*N. W. P.*

Ghálige—A Hindu hour, = 24 English minutes.—*Coorg.*

Ghamote—A village priest.—*Bombay.*

Ghano—Oil-mill or press.—*Sindh.*

Ghans—Fodder for cattle, grass.—*C. P.*
A mouthful or a quantity equivalent to it. Fodder for cattle. A hereditary claim to a small portion (a mouthful) of the produce of a village or villages by various Rajput chiefs, granted them by the local Governments in remuneration of military service, and commuted for a pecuniary payment out of the revenue paid by the villagers. A fixed payment made to military and predatory chiefs in Gujarat and Malwa, especially in lieu of lands held by them, or in purchase of their refraining from plunder. Also lands held by Gráshiyás in Guzerat.—*Wilson.*

Ghará—Earthen water pot.—*Oudh.*

Gharana—A family or house.—*Bombay.*

Gharbaree—Homestead lands.—*Bengal.*

Gharbwári—House tax.—*Punjab, Oudh.*

Gharenecа—A simple mortgage, pledge, or pawn. The term is applied to such land as has been mortgaged, redeemable on paying the sum advanced upon it. Government land when mortgaged is so called. But all land under this heading in the village accounts may be considered as unauthorised alienations by the village community, of the Government revenue in the land so sold or mortgaged.
These lands were formerly mortgaged by the village managers for the purpose, as generally asserted, of enabling them to pay the Maratha's assessments, and this practice appears to have been winked at by the former authorities. The districts were always farmed out, and so long as the Government did not interfere, it was a matter of perfect indifference to the farmers of the revenue how the funds were raised to enable the village managers to make good the proportion payable by each.—*Bombay.*

Gharenecа—Nakree—Rent-free land in mortgage.—*Bombay.*

Gharenecа—Salameea—Mortgaged *Salámee* lands.—*Bombay.*

Gharkaí—Irrigation done by hand when the water is near the surface.—*Oudh.*

Gharkari—Head of a family (more commonly, house tax taken from him).—*C. P.*

Gharkher—The home-farm.—*C. P.*

Gharo—A creek. A natural water channel.—*Sindh.*

Gharqi—Inundation of any kind.—*Bengal.*

Ghasdana—A military contribution; grass and grain for the horses, or a contribution in lieu of it.—*Wilson.*
Under former Governments, the revenue collections were generally made by the Government officer accompanied by armed men with foot and horse. The villagers were obliged to keep all these people at a certain rate, and these supplies went by the name of "*Ghás-dáné*". It also meant a money collection for grass and grain taken by the persons making the revenue collections. Also forage money levied for the Gaekwad's horse. This *vero* is still paid to the Gaekwad by the British Government.—*Bombay.*

Ghaskar.—Rent of pasturage.—*Bengal.*
A tax on grass or forage.—*Wilson.*

Ghát, corruptly *Ghaut* or *Gaut*—A landing place; steps on the bank of a river; a quay; a wharf where customs are commonly levied. A pass through the mountains; the mountains themselves, especially applied to the eastern and western ranges of the South of India.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
A landing place; steps on the bank of a river, a quay; a wharf where customs are commonly levied. A ferry; a mountain pass.—*Bengal.*
A ferry; a landing place; a bathing place on a river side; a pass through a range of hills.—*N. W. P.*

Ghatkar.—Toll paid for using the descents to a river.—*Bengal.*

Ghatwal.—The holder of a ghatwali tenure, or the tenure granted in lieu of rendering police service, such as watching passes, &c.
Proprietor of the jungle boundary who receives remuneration by grant of rent-free land. Guardian of ghat or mountain pass.—*Bengal.*

Ghatwali—Ghatwali (lands). Lands granted either rent-free or at a low rate of assessment to public ferrymen, or to officers guarding passes in the hills. In Beerbhoom the lands were granted at a fixed rate of assessment in perpetuity to the holders and their descendants, so long as the revenue should be paid, although they are no longer connected with the performance of any particular duty.—*Wilson.*
Relating to a Ghatwal.—*Bengal.*

Ghatwar—A guard placed to defend a ghat.—*Bengal.*

Gher, Ghera—Enclosing, surrounding an enclosure; a fence, a boundhedge.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Ghi, Ghee—Clarified or oiled butter; butter boiled and then set to cool, when it remains in a semi-liquid or oily state, and is used in cooking, or is drunk by the natives.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
Clarified or melted butter.—*Bengal* and *N. W. P.*

Ghoravero—A tax sometimes paid by Rajputs, and said to have originated in the custom of presenting the chief of a Rajput tribe at certain periods with a horse, in lieu of which this tax is paid.—*Bombay.*

Ghoshware—An abstract of accounts generally applied to the return showing lands which are waste, cultivated, &c.—*Coorg.*

Ghoung—A head-man.—*British Burma.*

Ghoungboung—A kerchief or turban.—*British Burma.*

Ghugri—Grain boiled in the husk. Grain presented to the head of the village or the Government officers on the ripening of the crop; a cess formerly imposed in its stead.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Ghulkhan—Village site.—*Bombay.*

Ghumáo—Five-sixths of a British statute acre in some cases, but generally one acre.—*Punjab.*

As much land as can be ploughed in one day by a pair of bullocks —*Wilson*

Ghunto—Land measure Fortieth part of an acre —*Sindh*

Ghunwar—Lands producing *chánà* wheat —*Bombay*

Ghurenia—Mortgaged, pledged —*Robertson* —*Bombay*

Ghurni—A species of blight —*Bengal*

Ghurvero—A house tax —*Bombay*

Ghusya—Self-produced (*Salt*) —*Bombay*

Ghut—Deficiency, loss, abatement Deficiency of weight or measure, under which head a tax was sometimes levied purporting to make up the deficiencies All these irregular taxes have been abolished under British rule in Gujerat —*Bombay*

Gidagával—Tax on forest produce —*Madras*

Gidagavalu—A forest watchman —*Mysore*

Gih—Clarified butter, ghee —*Sindh*

Gilandari—Throwing up embankments for protecting crops from inundation —*Bengal*
An embankment, charge for making and repairing embankments, allowed formerly in the village accounts —*Wilson*

Gine-dowk—A Burmese Archdeacon —*British Burma*.

Gine oke—A Burmese bishop —*British Burma*

Girass—Derived from the Sanscrit "gras," which means a morsel That which Rajputs, Bheels, and other turbulent characters obtained from villagers as the price of abstinence from violence, and of protection —*Robertson*
Toda giras is peculiar to Gujerat, and does not exist elsewhere Its origin was as follows — formerly the Rajputs, Bheels, and other turbulent characters used to plunder their weaker neighbours To induce these robbers to refrain from plundering the villages, as the price of protection, paid them sums of money or blackmail under the denomination of *Toda giras* It is doubtful whether this blackmail insured protection from robbers in general, or only from one particular chief and his dependants Upon the introduction of our rule, the *Toda giras* was levied direct from the villagers, by the Gráshiyas or their agents About 1816-17, Government disapproving of these direct levies on the part of its subjects, ordered that the *Toda giras* should be paid direct from the Government treasuries There are a great many subdivisions of these Haks, which will be treated of under their separate headings —*Bombay*

Girassia—The holder of a Girass allowance, formerly blackmail —*Bombay*

Girass-Sirpav Another name for *Cheerda* —*Robertson* —*Bombay*

Girha—Four inches —*Bengal*

Girvi—A mortgage —*C P*

Girwi—Mildew A blight which attacks wheat —*Oudh* and *N W P*

Girwidar—Mortgagee —*Punjab*

Gobhumi—Land set apart for grazing, pasture land —*Mysore*

Godee—Factory —*Bombay*

Gohar—Timber dragged by two bullocks or buffaloes.—*Bengal*

Gound—The manured land round the village —

Goja—A crop of wheat and barley grown together —*Bengal* and *Oudh*

Gola—A store house, a place whence grain dealers sell by wholesale —*Bengal*

Golla—A milkman —*Coorg*

Golla also *Golladu*, *Gollavadu*, *Gollar*, *Gollaru* plur *Gollavandlu*—A shepherd a man of a caste whose duty it is to graze sheep or cattle sometimes employed as confidential servants and assistants in public treasuries —*Wilson* —*Bombay*
A subordinate official employed in the treasury in carrying money-bags, &c —*Coorg*

Gollar—A peon employed in the treasury —*Mysore*

Gomala—Land set apart for grazing, pasture land —*Mysore*

Gomashta—A zemindar's agent —*Bengal*

Gondaro—A small plot of open ground immediately outside the village gate —*Bombay*

Gondli—A species of millet —*Bengal*

Góni—Gunny, a coarse cloth made of hemp —*Coorg*

Googree—Cooked wheat —*Bombay*

Goontha—The fortieth part of an acre —*Bombay*

Goorcharan—Common pasture —*Bombay*

Goorbandi—A fixed rent not liable to change —*Bengal*

Gorádu—Land of light color varying from almost mere sand to soil of the richest quality its fertility depends on proper culture and abundant manuring Good water is generally found in it, and when tolerably near the surface, will insure to industry, and an adequate outlay of capital, large returns of the best descriptions of produce It resembles somewhat in appearance the "*Gorad*" land, for which the Jambusar district, Broach zilla is celebrated, but falls far short of it in its natural richness from the absence of the fine clay and mould which form so large a proportion of that productive soil But the *Gorádu* is susceptible of the greatest improvement by artificial means, manuring, and irrigation "*Gorádu kuvetar*" is *Gorádu* irrigated either from wells, rivers, or tanks, the "*Goradu uberesa*" is the dry *Gorádu* "*Gorádu padar*" is the poorest description of *Gorádu* —*Bombay*

Goraga—An umbrella like a cloak made of leaves and put over the head when working in the fields in the rains —*Coorg*

Gorait—Village watchman —*N W P*
A village messenger or runner, an underling of the Putwari's, equivalent to a chowkidar —*Bengal*
Village watchman and messenger —*Oudh*

Gorat—A sandy soil of a light brown color.—*Robertson*
A sandy soil of a light brown color, and varying from a reddish yellow to a brown color, and quite free from stones of every description, it absorbs the rain rapidly, and never presents a broken surface in the dry season, or a muddy one in the wet Fine water is found in almost every part of it, and at a comparatively short distance from the surface, that is, at thirty and thirty-five feet This soil is often watered and used as Bagait or garden land It is one of the richest descriptions of soil, and produces in rapid succession the most luxuriant crops, it abounds with fine trees growing to the largest size, and having the most flourishing appearance The crops, mostly produced in the *Gorat*, are khareef crops and very little cotton or rawee jawar is

grown in the *Gorat* The land ought to be well manured From its great fertility, the weeding is more troublesome and expensive than in other lands The expense of cultivating the *Gorat* is said to be altogether double that of cultivating the inferior black soil Two crops are sown at the same time in the *Gorát*, the *Dhan*, or corn crop and the *Kathor*, or pulse crop The following are among the chief articles produced in the *Gorat* —

1	Bajeree	13	Arad
2	Báotá	14	Cholá
3	Kodra	15	Govár
4	Javar, in small quantities	16	Bantee
5	Kapas (cotton), in small quantities	17	Chana (gram)
6	Dhángar, dry rice, in small quantities	18	Kang
7	Math	19	Bhinda
8	Tuvr	20	Pan (indigo)
9	Tal	21	Tobacco
10	Erandee (castor-oil)	22	Sugarcane
11	Val	23	Bagen or Reegna
12	Mung	24	Chillies, plantains, and all garden produce —*Bombay.*

Goriyat—A village peon, subordinate zemindari servants —*Bengal*

Gorru——A land measure equal to 3½ acres —*Madras*

Gosaru—A marsh, a swamp —*Coorg*

Gosavi—A religious mendicant —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Gosha—A native lady who does not appear in public —*Madras.*

Goshain—A religious mendicant, belonging to one of the sects that worship Shiva —*N W P* Hindu devotee —*Bengal*

Goshwara, vernacularly modified as *Goseré*, *Goswara*, corruptly *Gooshwarah*, *Gosbara*, *Goshupara*, *Goswara*—An abstract statement giving the substance of different documents, the abstract or sum of a village or zamindari account, shewing the total quantity of land and its distribution, as waste, cultivated fallow, productive, &c, made up from the *Chitthas* An index, a summary —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

An abstract statement of the different tenures in a mouzah, grand total —*Bengal*

Abstract —*N W P*

A general abstract of revenue assessment, abstract of correspondence —*H A D*

Abstract summary —*Mysore*

Got—A technical term implying a peculiar kind of sub-division of race or clan —*N W P*

Góth—Town, village, hamlet —*Sindh*

Gothan—Ground set aside in a village for the pasturage of cattle —*Bombay*

Goti—A verbal lease ratified by the giving of a small stone, or a lozenge of clay, to the lessee —*Bengal*

Gotra—Relationship by descent from a common ancestor of the same name —*H A D*

Govalee—A cowherd, one who tends cattle, applied to the individual only, the "*Rabaree*" being a distinct caste —*Bombay*

Gowna jola—Maize —*Bombay*

Gowra—Designation of a patel of a single village —*H A D*

Gowra—A description of paddy which is sown in June and reaped in October —*Oudh*

Gowthan—A piece of land kept for the general use of a village —*Bombay*

Gram, G áma, Gam, Ganw, Gaon, corruptly *Gaum*, also *Gramamu, Kiramam, Gramam*—A village, literally, but as specifying a municipal and fiscal division, a hamlet, a township, consisting, not only of the residences of the inhabitants, but of a tract of land around them within determinate boundaries, including arable and pasture lands, wood, waste, and water The organization of such townships prevails in principle throughout India, but varies in practice in different parts of the country, they are, however, reducible, in the first instance, to two principal classes, one of which is so far the property of one individual that a single person is responsible for the revenue, and collects it from the cultivators, as if from his tenants, exercising the right to distrain their goods, or eject them altogether on failure of their paying their stipulated or customary share of the Government demand and claiming also a right to impose upon them occasionally cesses and charges, and, in some cases, to let the lands to temporary occupants at a stipulated rent, in the second great class the Government revenue is paid direct by a number of individuals claiming proprietary rights in the village lands, paying either severally, or through a headman, who is one of their own community, representing them either by hereditary descent or election Modifications of both these descriptions occur thus, of the first, in Bengal generally, and in the North-Western Provinces occasionally, the proprietary right is vested in one individual, either by his having been in possession of such right from the earliest recorded period, or from having acquired it by purchase when lands have been sold for arrears of revenue, these are known as *zamindari* tenures In the south of India, in the Tamil provinces, an *Ekabhogam* (sole enjoyment) or *Ijaman (yajamána* or householder) *Grámam* is usually the property of a single individual, either in his own person or as head of his family, sometimes however, the village is distributed amongst a body of hereditary proprietors over whom the *Ijamán* has a controlling, power, allotting the lands amongst them according to their shares, and apportioning and collecting the revenue, no sale of the land can be effected without his sanction, the second great class of villages in which the proprietary right is vested in a certain number of individuals, who are responsible for the public revenue, is the most numerous class, and may once have been universal, these coparcenary tenures present many peculiarities, which it is necessary to become acquainted with for each in particular, in assessing the public revenue, but they may be chiefly distinguished as of three kinds—(1) Those in which the whole land is held and managed in common, the rents paid by the cultivators, whether they be the proprietors themselves or tenants under the proprietors,

being thrown into a common stock, with all other profits from the Estate, and, after deducting expenses, the balance is divided amongst the proprietors, according to old and established practice, these are called in Hindustan, *Zamindari* villages, as the occupants are termed village *Zamindars*, to distinguish them from the *Zamindars* of Bengal, or they are termed *Bhayachara*, or brotherhood villages In the South of India they are called *Pusungkaras* and *Pangu-vali*, or by the Sanskrit terms *Samudayam* or *Samoha Pangu vali* and *Samudayam* are especially applied coparcenary tenures, in which the allotments are liable to revision and re adjustment, from time to time, on the agreement of the occupants (2) The more general form of coparcenary villages is that termed in the North-Western Provinces *Pattidári*, in which the lands are divided into *Patties* or shares, and held in severalty by the different proprietors or *Pattidárs*, each person managing his own lands and paying his fixed share of the Government revenue, the whole being jointly responsible, in the event of any one sharer failing to fulfil his engagements, in the south these tenures are known as *Arudi-karai*, *Achandrasakam*, *Bhattavritti* or *Bharttvarti*, *Palabhogam* (3) A third form is that known in the North-Western Provinces as the *imperfect Pattidári* village, in which part of the land is held in common and part in severalty, the profits of the land held in common being first appropriated to the Government revenue, and the village expenses, and the overplus being distributed, or the deficiency made good, according to a rate on the several holdings, when the proprietors are said to pay their revenue by *Ikárbáchh* or *Bighadám* Villages may also be denominated from the mode of the distribution of the lands, as the *Bighati* of the upper provinces, where the division of the allotments usually held in severalty is by *bighas*, or their fractions the *Visabadi* of the Ceded Districts, where the division is by *visas*, or sixteenths, which are usually held in common the *Nirwa* or *Bhágwar* villages of Guzerat, in which the village is distributed into *bhagas*, or portions, according to the original number of sharers, these *bhagas* are sub divided by *anas*, or sixteenths, amongst the heirs of a deceased proprietor, according to their number and respective rights, and these *anas* may be again sub divided into fractional sixteenths, termed *anis* and *chawals* *Bháqwár* villages are usually held in severalty. In some parts of Hindustan villages are primarily divided into a certain number of nominal integral parts, usually twenty, which are called *biswas*, and then again into fractions of twentieths, termed *biswansis* and *karwansis* these portions are distributed amongst the representatives of the original proprietor or proprietors constituting the proprietary shares, termed *Patti*, or sometimes *Pénu* The *Patti* is divisible according to the number of the heirs of a *Pattidar* into smaller portions called *thola*, *tholas*, or *dheris*, and these may again be sub-divided into smaller shares, termed *behris* *Thok* is sometimes convertible into *Patti* When the proprietors of a village are of different classes or religions, it is primarily divided between them according to their respective interests, and the portions in Hindustan are termed *tarafs*, so that there may be a Muhammadan and a Hindu *taraf* in one village, each being severally divisible according to the prevailing usage Every village has an establishment of municipal officers and servants, more or less complete, according as its organization has been more or less interfered with.—*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Grámadevatá, *Grámdebta*, *Gramdeo*—The tutelary divinity of a village, sometimes this is one of the ordinary pantheon, but it is more usually local, and is not uncommonly a rude block of stone, the term is also applied to lands appropriated to the expense of the village idol —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Gramjoshi, *Gramajyotishi*—The village astronomer, who casts nativities and calculates times and seasons —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Gramopadhyaya—A village priest or schoolmaster, if a Brahman —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Grámterique—Village taxes (in use in Canara) —*Bombay*

Grassia—The holder of *Grass* lands or allowances for the most part Rajputs —*Bombay*

Gudam—A magazine, a store room, a warehouse Commonly written *godown* —*Bengal*

Gudli—An implement with a short handle fixed at right angles, used for digging instead of a spade —*Coorg*

Gusna—Span of the thumb and little finger —*Bombay*

Gujar—Wheat and barley mixed —*Oudh*

Gulbat—A country vessel.—*Bombay*

Guli or *Goolee*—A varying land measure, in Madura = 575 of an acre, in Tanjore 144 square feet, or the 2,000th part of a *Veli*, in Madras it is the 100th part of a *Kani* —*Madras*

Gul kesu—Flower of dhák —*Punjab*

Gumáshta, vernacularly *Gomasta*, *Gumasta*, incorrectly *Gomastha*—An agent, a steward, a confidential factor, a representative, an officer employed by zamindars to collect their rents, by bankers to receive money, &c, by merchants to carry on their affairs in other places than where they reside, and the like, at Madras it is also the designation of a native accountant in the Revenue Department —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

An agent, a factor —*C P* and *N W P*

An agent, a native subordinate, clerk, or accountant —*Madras*.

Gumasta—See *Gumáshta* —*Bengal*, *H A D*, *Mysore* and *Coorg*

Gunari—Servant of the head merchant of a town —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Gunda—Same as *dhoor* of land measure, also means four of any thing —*Bengal*

Gúndá—A tree, the berries of which are particularly prized The best *Gúndás* grow on an island in the Runn, opposite to Jhúnjwárá, whence in a scarce year they are carried all over the country —*Bombay*

Gunj, *Gunja*, *Gunji*, *Gunje*—A plant (the *abrus precatorius*), also its seed, a small black-and-red seed, forming the nominal unit of Indian weights the average weight of the seed has been stated at $1\frac{1}{10}$ grains troy, but later experiments make it a trifle more, or 1·934 grain The jeweller's and goldsmith's

weight of the same denomination is about 2.$\frac{3}{16}$ grains.—*Wilson.*
The smallest measure of weight, 96 grains to a tola.—*Bombay.*
A large market.—*Bengal.*

Gunjhoo—A person holding a village.—*Bengal.*

Gunta, Goonta—A square land measure, equal to 121 square yards, or the fortieth part of an acre. A measuring rod or chain, which, squared, constitutes the measure also so named.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
Land measure,=121 square yards.—*Mysore.*
The fortieth part of an acre.—*Madras.*
Measure of land of 40 chains.—*H. A. D.*

Guntè—A reservoir with stone steps down to the water's edge.—*Coorg.*

Guntha—One-fortieth of an acre.—*Bombay.*

Guntia—The head-man of a village in the Tributary Mehals of Cuttack.—*Bengal.*

Gunvateea—Land cultivated under *Gauvat.*—*Bombay.*

Gur—Molasses; juice of sugarcane boiled till it is solid, *Bengal.*—*N. W. P.* and *Sindh.*

Gura—Rice produced on uplands.—*Bengal.*

Guracki—Cowherd.—*H. A. D.*

Gurang—Brewery; distillery.—*C. P.*

Gurao—Village servant, who used to provide travellers with milk and vegetables.—*H. A. D.*

Gurav, Gurava, Gurao, corruptly *Gurow*—A caste, or individual of it, considered as a *Súdra*, but who is usually employed as the servant of the village temple, sweeping it, and decking the idol; he is also the village trumpeter.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Gurni—The insect which attacks in the first place linseed, and then wheat, during easterly winds.—*Oudh.*

Guroo—Village teacher of Hindi.—*Bengal.*

Guru—A spiritual teacher or guide; a Hindu preceptor.—*Bengal.*

Gurupinda—Village Hindi school.—*Bengal.*

Gutewalo—A contractor.—*Sindh.*

Gutigedar—A contractor.—*Mysore.*

Guto—A contract.—*Sindh.*

Gutur—A drain; a passage for water to run off by.—*Bombay.*

H

Hadbandi—Demarcation of boundaries.—*C. P.*

Hadbast—Boundary map.—*N. W. P.*
Demarcation of boundaries.—*C. P.* and *Oudh.*
Settlement of field and village boundary.—*Sindh.*

Hadbust—See *Thakbust.*—*Bengal.*

Hadd—A dividing boundary.—*Bombay.*
Boundary, limit, term, whether of place or time. In Muhammadan penal law, statutory punishment for certain crimes, distinguished from *Kisás* or retaliation, as not being claimable by the aggrieved parties, and from *Tazir*, as not being inflicted at the discretion of the judge, but defined by law.—*Wilson.*

Hadiya—A present, especially to a superior; a present made to a teacher by the pupil who has read the Koran with him.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hadlu—Grass-land covered with water; a waste rice field.—*Coorg.*

Hadlumánya—Fees levied from ryots who have taken up waste lands on progressive tenure called Shraya (*q. v.*), and who resign the lands before they become liable to the full rate of assessment. The amount of the fee is one year's full assessment.—*Coorg.*

Hádolá, incorrectly *Hudolee*—Service land granted to the *Mhárs* of a village, and assessed at a low rate; the revenue from such land.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hadya—Land covered with low brush-wood and small trees from which firewood, leaves &c., for manuring the fields, are taken.—*Mysore.*

Haftgánah—Village papers prepared by the village accountant.—*N. W. P.*
A register or diary of revenue claims and payments kept in the Collector's office.—*Wilson.*

Hagéhana—Smoke tax; a name given to mohturfa, because each family is supposed to have a separate fire or cooking place.—*Coorg.*

Hajat—Confinement of persons charged with offences until their trial; place where they are confined.—*Bengal.*

Hajjám, commonly *Hajám, Hujam*, corruptly *Hejam, Hudjam*—A barber; a barber-surgeon; one who not only shaves, but bleeds, cups, cleans the ears, pares the nails, &c., usually included among the village establishment.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hak—Honorary perquisites, rights.—*Bombay* and *H. A. D.*
Truth; a true, just, legal, or prescriptive right.—*C. P.*

Hakdár, Huqdar, barbarously *Hugdár*—The holder of a right; a person vested with any property, perquisite, or privilege; the holder of a share (of the revenue or the crops); a Government or village officer who claims prescriptive rights or fees; one who makes a claim or demands a right; a claimant.—*Wilson.*
The recipient of any "Hak" or customary payment.—*Bombay.*
A man entitled to certain perquisites or dues, varying in each case.—*C. P.*

Hakki-fayik—Seignorage.—*Punjab.*

Hakíkat, Haqeequt, corruptly *Hackikut*—Statement, account, representation of circumstances as they are.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hakim, Hakam—A ruler; a governor; the supreme administrative authority in a district; also a judge.—*Wilson.*—*Bengal* and *Bombay.*
A representative of Government.—*Punjab.*

Hákimi—Right belonging to Government.—*Punjab.*

Hakk, commonly *Hak, Huk* or *Huq*, barbarously *Hug*—Truth; the true God. A true, just, legal, or prescriptive right or claim; the privilege, fee, perquisite, or grant, claimable under established usage by the officers of Government, village officers, &c.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hakkalá—Gleanings of corn; rice cultivation carried on on high ground without the aid of reservoirs of water—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hakkiyat—Right, claim, proprietary right—*C. P.*

Hakk Lambardári—Village head-man's fees.—*N. W. P.*

Hakk Málikána—Payments made to one who has a superior lien on the land.—*N. W. P.*

Hakk Shufa—Right of pre-emption.—*N. W. P.*

Hakku—A right.—*Coorg.*

Hakkul Tehsil—Allowance made for collection charges.—*Bengal.*

Hakk Zamindári—Rights and interests of land-owners.—*N. W. P.*

Hak Malguzar—Allowance drawn by a superior proprietor.—*C. P.*

Hak-ut-tahsil—The right or due of collection; the payment made to a malguzar for collecting revenue cesses on smaller proprietary holdings.—*C. P.*

Hak zamíndári or *talukadári*—Allowance drawn by superior landowner.—*Punjab.*
The rights or dues of a zamindar agreeably to the sunad by which he holds his lands, or his engagements with the Government.—*Wilson.*

Hál—Rent, or revenue for the current year.—*Bengal.*
State, condition, present or actual state. In revenue accounts the actual state of the collections. In Marathi and Karnáta the word commonly implies a bad state, extremity, embarrassment, distress.—*Wilson.*

Halálkhor—A man of the lowest caste, who performs the vilest class of functions, as a sweeper, &c.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hálat—Export duty formerly levied on coffee.—*Coorg.*

Halba—A subordinate village servant, who assists the village officials in collecting revenue, carrying letters, &c.—*Bombay.*

Haldar—A village official employed in collecting rents.—*Bengal.*

Haldi—Turmeric.—*C. P. & Mysore.*

Halagémara—A plank used in levelling the fields after seed is sown.—*Coorg.*

Hálláli—The excise duty levied on betelnut, cardamum, pepper, and tobacco, on removal from the place of their production like Sálli Bhárti.—*Mysore.*

Halka—Circle, group.—*N. W. P.*
A village circuit; a boundary line which includes all the lands and dwellings of a village or hamlet; a circle or estate including many villages.—*Wilson.*
A survey plot or block.—*Bengal.*

Halkabandi—Arrangement of villages in circles or groups for village accountants, schools, &c.—*N. W. P.*

Hálkari—The supplier of water to watering trough for cattle.—*Bombay.*

Halli—A village.—*Bombay.*

Halpání inám—Land held rent-free by persons who have to fill up water troughs for use of village cattle.—*Bombay.*

Halshana—A zamindari official who keeps account of, and when necessary. Measures, ryots' holdings.—*Bengal.*

Hál tauzi—A statement of revenue demand and collections of the current year.—*N. W. P.*

Hál tauzih—An account showing the current revenue collection.—*Oudh.*

Haltousi—An account of revenue collections for any period.—*C. P.*

Hálumaddi—A kind of gum used as benzoin.—*Coorg.*

Halvaro—A plough-tax.—*Robertson.*—*Bombay.*

Halwaha—A village ploughman.—*Bengal.*

Hamsayah—Neighbour; also protected tenant, in some parts of the Punjab.—*Punjab.*

Hungám—Harvest season.—*H. A. D.*
Time, season, period at which any thing or business is most abundant or prevalent.—*Wilson.*

Hangámí—Periodical, for a time; an extra cess imposed on the district of Jessore shortly before the permanent settlement.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Háni—Two seers or 1-40th of a *khatti.*—*Coorg.*

Hankalu—Pasture land in Hankul.—*Mysore.*

Hanria—Fermented liquor produced from rice.—*Bengal.*

Haphto—A week; an instalment of revenue. The payment of the revenue is divided into instalments according to the crops produced in the district. The revenue year and the crops are divided into two great divisions, *viz.*, the "*Khareef*," or monsoon crop, and the *Rabbee*, or cold season crop. The objects aimed at in the arrangement of the kists, are to allow the cultivators time to bring their produce to the market before requiring them to pay the revenue due upon it, and to protect Government from the risk attending an unnecessary protraction of the demand. The divisions of the instalments in the Khaira Collectorate are given as an example.

Khareef.		*Rabbee.*	
	As.		As.
December	4	January	4
February	4	April	4
March	4	May	4
May	4	June	4

Bombay.

Haptá, Huptoe, Haphto—A fixed period at which a portion of revenue, or any sum due, is to be paid; also the portion so paid; an instalment. Under the former Government there were four *haptás* in the Dakhin, or the months October, January, March, and May, when the revenue was expected to be paid.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hapté—Week.—*Coorg.*

Hapte-bandi—Settlement for payments by instalments; payment of such instalments as they fall due.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hár—Outlying land of a village; also block or tract of homogeneous land in a village.—*N. W. P.*
A plough.—*Sindh.*
Any tract of soil characterized by the same qualities.—*Oudh.*

Hárábáré—Bengal horse gram.—*Mysore.*

Haradári—A league = 3 miles.—*Coorg.*
A measure of extent containing 2,000 fathoms, or about two miles and a half; a kos.—(Mysore).—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Haragalu—A round wicker boat covered with leather.—*Coorg.*

Haragalu Uttára—Rent-free lands granted to ferry-men.—*Coorg.*

Háraka—The grain panicum semiverticillatum.—*Coorg.*

Hárakár—Guide, personal attendant.—*Mysore.*

Harali—A grass (Cynodon datylon).—*Bombay.*

Haralu—Castor-oil seed.—*Coorg* and *Mysore.*

Harat—Persian wheel in a well.—*N. W. P.*

Harbharan—Gram.—*Bombay.*

Hárí—Cultivator or peasant, literally a ploughman; never applied to the owner of the soil.—*Sindh.*

Hárí, Haddaka, Harraka, Hadika, Harika—A servant of the lowest class; a sweeper; formerly employed also as village watchman.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Harie—The third crop, succeeding the *khareef*, or monsoon crop, and the *rabbee*, or second crop. This crop is brought forward by irrigation during the hot season, and consists generally of káng, cheeno, and the poorer kinds of grain.—*Bombay.*

Harit Khanda—Green crops.—*Bengal.*

Hárká—The grain panicum semiverticillatum.—*Mysore.*

Harkára—Delivery peon.—*Bengal.*
A messenger; a courier; an emissary; a spy.—*Wilson.*

Harrat—Persian wheel in a well—*Punjab.*

Harrun—Land assigned to the heirs of a person who had been killed in defending any place, usually in the petty warfare with the Grashiyá and neighbouring villages. The donors were sometimes Grashiyá chiefs and sometimes village patels. See ranvadhiyu.—*Bombay.*

Hartekunte—A plank used in levelling the fields, a kind of harrow—*Coorg.*

Harwaha—A ploughman.—*C. P.*

Hasab-ul-kharch—Transfer credit.—*C. P.* and *Punjab.*

Hósal—Tax, postage.—*Mysore.*

Hásil, Hasalu—Produce, profit, especially as a revenue term, the amount derived from the Government share of the produce of the soil, and from any other source of taxation, or impost; revenue, tax, duty.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hasi Soutti—Green ginger.—*Mysore.*

Hasta—A rain commencing between 24th September and 7th October; millet and gingelli oilseeds are sown at this time.—*Mysore.*

Hastántra—Cash balance.—*Coorg.*

Hastbud—Papers showing area and rent.—*Bengal.*

Hasua—A sickle.—*Bengal.*

Hat, Háth or *Huth*—The hand; a cubit measured from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, 18 inches, or according to some statements 19½; for timber, in Puraniya it was 22.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Háth or *Háth, Hatta*, corruptly *Haut*—A market; a moveable market, one held only on certain days in a week; a fair.—*Wilson.*—*Bengal* and *Bombay.*
A shop.—*Sindh.*

Háth—A hand; a measure of length; according to the mean of several taken by the Survey Department, it is about 19½ inches.—*Bombay.*
A cubit equivalent to 18 inches (English measure).—*Bengal.*
A cubit.—*C. P.*
Hand. Half a cubit.—*Sindh.*

Hatheea—A weeding plough; the same as "*Ramp,*" but rather smaller (see "*Ramp*").—*Bombay.*

Hathodee-vero—A tax on goldsmiths and silversmiths.—*Bombay.*

Hatletti—Tax levied on clearings in the forests, called *Kumri.*—*Coorg*

Hatti—Cotton.—*Coorg & Mysore.*

Hatwa—A village weigher in *Danabundi* estimates.—*Bengal.*

Havado—The small trough or tank at the side of a well, which is filled with water from the well, for the cattle to drink from (see "*Koseeo*").—*Bombay.*

Havaldar, Havildar—The village Revenue peon; the head of a party of peons; a menial servant superior in rank to Naik. The Patil's attendant.—*Bombay.*
Manager in charge of village of absent landholder (Malguzar).—*C. P.*
One entrusted with certain charges.—*Bengal.* A sergeant.—*Mysore.*

Hawala—A description of tenure prevalent in Eastern Bengal; an intermediate holding of a part of an estate, or of a farm under a zamindar or talukdar, to whom a stipulated portion of the rents collected from the ryots is paid.—*Bengal.*
Charge, care, custody, trust; consignment of any property, duty, or liability, to a trustworthy person; charge to pay on account of transfer of a debt or liability; security or goods lodged for security; assignment for payments. A description of tenure in Eastern Bengal; an intermediate holding of a part of an estate, or of a farm under a zamindar, or talukdar, to whom a stipulated portion of the rents collected from the ryots is paid. A farm.—*Wilson.*

Hawáladár or *Hawáldár*, corrupted to *Havildár*—One holding any office of trust; a subordinate revenue officer; a kind of deputy of the Mamlatdár; an assistant of the Patil or head of the village, in the collection of the revenue, and in police matters.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
The occupant of a *hawala.*—*Bengal.*

Hawalát—A place for custody of under-trial prisoners.—*N. W. P.*

Házer-kutwally—The actual profit for the year, after deducting all charges (in use in Canara).—*Bombay.*

Házir zámin, Hajir jamin—A surety for the personal appearance of any one when required to attend.—*Wilson*—*Bombay* and *Oudh.*

Hazrivasul—A certificate of payment of an allowance.—*H. A. D.*

Hazur—Literally, in the presence of. Thus an establishment immediately subordinate to the chief district officer, or officer in charge of talukas, is called *Hazur* establishment.—*Bombay.*

Hazúr Tahsil—Head-quarters' sub-collectorate.—*N. W. P.*

Heggade—Independent cultivators who immigrated from Malayalim and settled chiefly in Yedenalknad. They conform to Coorg customs, but are not allowed to eat with them.—*Coorg.*

Heggadi—Head-man of a village; the head of village police. In some parts of the province, Government rent-free lands are assigned for their support.—*Mysore.*

Heiga—A class of Smárta Brahmins who immigrated from Honore in North Canara.—*Coorg.*

Hejje—A foot.—*Coorg.*
A measure of length equal to one pace.—*Bombay.*

Hemanta—A rice crop ripening in December.—*Bengal.*
The cold season; the months of Agraháyana and Pausha—November, December.—*Wilson.*

Hemsáya—The rate of assessment paid on neighbouring lands taken as the standard in assessing lands newly cultivated.—*Coorg.*

Henda—The juice of the date-palm, toddy, which ferments and becomes intoxicating.—*Coorg.*

Hero—A drinking trough for cattle at a well (*see* "*Havado*").—*Bombay.*

Héru—Another name for *chatti*, used only in measuring grains. Literally, it signifies a load.—*Coorg.*
A measure of capacity equal to two *kandies*, in use in Canara.—*Bombay.*

Hesaru—Green gram.—*Bombay, Coorg,* and *Mysore.*

Heta—Service lands.—*Bengal.*

Hetadar—The holder of the above (used in Orissa).—*Bengal.*

Hewani—Autumn harvest, intermediate between *rubbee* and *kharif*, including bajra and jowar. —*Oudh.*

Hibanama—A deed of gift.—*Wilson.*—*Bengal* and *C. P.*

Hijri—The date of the flight to Medina; the *era* of the Muhammadan chronology.—*N. W. P.*

Hiksalo—Literally, for one year; applied to one-year leases.—*Sindh.*

Hingari—North-east monsoon, lasts from July to November.—*Mysore.*

Hingáru—Latter rain or crop.—*Coorg.*
The late crop sown about the end of the rains, and reaped in the spring.—*Bombay.*

Hing-khing—A garden of vegetables.—*British Burma.*

Hisab—An account, computation.—*C. P.*

Hisadár—Sharer in Government revenue.—*Sindh.*

Hissab—Accounts.—*Punjab.*

Husa Chuk—One who shares in the payment of revenue, being a resident cultivator.—*Punjab.*

Hissadár, Hiséddr—A shareholder; a sharer; a coparcener; one who pays his share of the revenue either to a zamindar or the State.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
Sharer in the village ownership.—*Punjab.*
Sharer.—*C. P.*

Hissai—The system of raising rent from a low rate by fixed yearly increments till it reaches one-half of the produce.—*Oudh.*

Hkway-bou-tsa-ying—Assessment roll.—*British Burma.*

Hlaw-za-yai—Stimulating drink prepared by mixing a kind of drug called "Ta-hsay," or yeast, with cooked rice, which is kept in the sun till fermented. It is sometimes called "rice beer"—*British Burma.*

Hlay-thoogyee—A head boatman.—*British Burma.*

Hloot, Hloot-daw—The court of a Mengyee, or chief court.—*British Burma.*

Hloot-gyee—A place built on a shoal, where the fish are entrapped and left nearly dry when the tide recedes.—*British Burma.*

Hloot-ngay—A place built on a shoal, where the fish are entrapped and left nearly dry when the tide recedes.—*British Burma.*

Hmyaw-pike-gyee—A long sea net with floats, worked by two men.—*British Burma.*

Hmyaw-pike-ngay—A long river net with floats, worked by two men.—*British Burma.*

Hmyon—A basket or cover to keep fish in water after they are caught.—*British Burma.*

Hnee-thekkay—Thatching material, made by cutting thin strips of bamboo and binding them on sticks.—*British Burma.*

Hóbali—Sub-division of a tálúku (q. v.), *Nunjarájapatna* and *Yélusávirasíme.*—*Coorg.*

Hoblidár—A commandant of a *hobli* of peons. —*Mysore.*

Holan—The sloping pathway down which bullocks draw the "*kos.*"—*Bombay.*

Holeya—A menial race of farm laborers of whom there are six descriptions as follows:—
Kukkaholeya.
Kembatti.
Badagaholeya.
Balagei.
Mádiga.
Marangi.
Mári—*Coorg.*

Holi—A popular festival of the Hindus, the proper season of which is the ten days preceding the full moon of Falgun; but it is usually observed only for the last three or four days terminating with the full moon.—*Bengal.*
See Kamana habba.—*Coorg.*

Holitana—The holding of a Holera or Holiya—*Bombay.*

Holiya, Holeyaru, Holeyaru, corruptly *Holleeroo, Holeyer*—Pariahs, outcasts, men of low tribes employed in the lowest offices, and considered as slaves.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hol-vero—Originally a plough-tax. "*Hol-vero*" is not, at least now, a plough-tax, as its amount does not depend upon the number of ploughs used by each person who pays it, but it is a lump sum payable annually, the amount of which is, or rather was, solely regulated by the ability to pay of each person subject to it. These cesses, there can be no doubt, were originally imposed as an indirect mode of assessing alienated lands, in order to make up the lump assessment of villages. The "*Hol-vero*" generally rose in proportion to the free and "*Salámeed*" land held by the cultivator.—*Bombay.*

Hom—Burnt offerings; oblations of clarified butter poured on the fire; other articles may also be offered. The rite is of high antiquity, and forms part of all domestic religious observances at marriages, adoptions, &c. An allowance for making certain religious ceremonies; this is subordinate to the head of "*Dewasthan.*"—*Bombay.*

Honnu—Half an Ikkeri pagoda (gold) value Rs. 2-4-0.—*Coorg.*

Hoonda—The holding of an occupant of Government land under the Hoondabundy tenure. Fixed ground-rent.—*Bombay.*

Hoondabundy—A land revenue tenure under which a lump fixed sum is paid to Government for the holding as a whole, without reference to the quantity or quality of the lands comprised in it.—*Bombay.*

Horee—A canoe.—*Bombay.*

Hoságama—Land recently brought under cultivation.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Hoságame—Land newly brought into cultivation.—*Coorg.*

Hpa—Basket made of woven leaf.—*British Burma.*

Hsaya—A teacher or professor.—*British Burma.*

Htamein—The garment worn by female Burmese; a wrapper.—*British Burma.*

Htoung—A jail.—*British Burma.*

Htoung-akyat—A warder.—*British Burma.*

Htoung-hmoo—A jailor.—*British Burma.*

Htoung-tsaré—A jail clerk.—*British Burma.*

Hto-nga-wa—A small shrimping net.—*British Burma.*

Htsay—A small place built in tidal creeks where fish is caught on a small scale.—*British Burma.*

Htwa—A span.—*British Burma.*

Huchchellu—An inferior sort of sesamum oil.—*Coorg.*

Huck—Right. A cash allowance.—*Bombay.*

Huckdar—Holder of a grant of *Huckdaree.*—*Bombay.*

Huckdaree—Percentage on Government revenue, granted to village or district hereditary officers on service rendered by them.—*Bombay.*

Hudadar—One who holds a certain number of villages on lease (used in Chota Nagpore).—*Bengal.*

Hudbast—Demarcation of boundary —*H A D*

Huggi—Right to make a certain levy in grain from villagers, allowed by the Peishwá's Government to the person who originally established a village, and to his descendants after him.—*Bombay*

Hujat—An altercation, a ryot's receipt The ryot's receipt-book of the rent paid to the tulatee and patel for his land This book ought to be compared with the "*Roymel*" and the "*Khátádhee*" to see that the entries tally The ryot should also be questioned as to his payments to see if they have been properly credited The "*Hujat-ni-chopudee*" also means the salt maker's receipt-book of the quantity of salt manufactured, the quantity sold, and the balance due to the salt maker —*Bombay*

Huzuru—The office of the officer in charge of the district or province, the word is sometimes applied to the officer personally —*Coorg*

Hukkumnamah—A written order —*Bengal*

Hukum—A written order from a superior Ordinary order —*Mysore*

Hulbigaval—Pasture land or *Hánkul* —*Mysore*

Hulia—A descriptive roll —*Bengal*.

Hullu bane—Grass land —*Coorg*

Hullu bann—A tax on grass in the rice fields, levied from those who bring their flocks to graze in them —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Hullugávalee—Pasture land —*Coorg*
An assessment on pasture lands —*Wilson*

Hullugái alusunka—Grazing dues —*Coorg*

Hunda—Wages Rent paid in kind —*Bengal*

Hundi, Hoondee, corruptly *Hoondy*—A bill of exchange—*Wilson* —*Bengal, Bombay, Coorg*, and *N W P*

Hundo—The same as *Udhad*—*Bombay*

Hurali—Horse gram —*Bombay* and *Mysore*

Hurda—A yellow blight. It specially attacks wheat and barley It appears to be a sort of fungus —*Bengal*

Huree—The third or hot weather crop, succeeding the *khureef* or monsoon crop, and the *rubbee* or winter crop —*Bombay*

Huri—A tree plantation, a tree preserve —*Sindh*

Hurlo—A Persian wheel (small) —*Sindh*

Huruli—Horse gram —*Coorg*

Hustbood—The putwari accounts compiled at the end of the year, combining the details of the *wasilbaqui* with those of the *turej* and *jumma* —*Bengal*

Hutri habba—The harvest feast observed in November and December It is a sort of saturnalia, and a national festival of the Coorgs —*Coorg*

Huttuwali—The produce of a garden or field, or of any trade, the amount of an assessment, rent, income, revenue.—*Wilson*

Huvada Bhurnar—The person who fills with water the trough attached to a well for the cattle to drink from —*Bombay*

Huzur, Hoozoor, less correctly, *Hazúr, Huzoor*—The presence, the royal presence, the presence of a superior authority, as of a Judge or Collector of revenue, and by metonymy, the person of the prince or functionary, also the place where he presides, the hall of audience, the court, also abstractly the State, the Government —*Wilson* —*Bombay*
Head-quarters *Sindh* The presence The chief officer (European) of the district —*Mysore*.

I

Id—A festival among the Muhammadans —*Bengal*

Idgah—Place of Muhammadan prayer —*C P*

Idiga—Toddy drawer —*Coorg*

Ihtimam—The trust or jurisdiction of a zamindar over certain variable divisions of a province under the Muhammadan Government of Bengal, equivalent to a zamindari, thus Burdwan, Rajshahye, &c, are in early financial reports designated as *eahtimams* In Chittagong the term denotes a tenure similar, but subordinate, to a taluk, and usually of small extent —*Bengal*

Ijad—Excess land —*Bengal*

Ijara, corruptly *Ejara, Ejar, Ezara, Izara*——Price, profit especially employed to denote a lease or farm of land held at a defined rent or revenue, whether from Government direct or from an intermediate payer of the public revenue, a farm or lease of the revenue of a village or district, also of customs, or collections of any description, as of customary fees or allowances, any items of revenue, letting lands on farm or lease, the lands so let, a contract, a monopoly —*Wilson*
A farm, a contract —*Robertson* —*Bombay*
Contract or lease, generally applied to the farming of revenue —*Coorg*
A farm or lease of the revenue of a village or estate, also of customs or collections of any description, as of ferries, letting lands on farm or lease, the lands so let —*Bengal*
Contract, lease —*C P*
A letting on farm or lease, what is so let —*Madras*

Ijáradar, Ijárdar, corruptly *Ejarahdar* —A farmer of any item of public revenue, whether from land, customs, or any other source the renter of a village or estate at a stipulated rate —*Wilson* —*Bombay*
A leaseholder, a lessee for a short period —*Bengal*

Ijara patta—A deed of lease on farm —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Ijardar—A contractor, a farmer of Government duties, such as Government transit duties a farmer of liquor shops One who farms the revenue of the village or country It formerly meant a foreigner who farmed the revenue of a village The system of farming villages to Patels or several villagers together, or to foreign capitalists, is now nearly exploded —*Bombay*
Contractor or farmer of taxes —*Sindh*

Ijlas—The bench of a court —*Bengal*
A sitting, especially of a court of justice, sessions, under the Muhammadan Government, it usually denoted an assembly of jurists or learned men for the decision of an intricate or important cause it is also used at present for a meeting or sitting of the Supreme Council —*Wilson*

Ijmali—Joint Tenancy in common of two or more proprietors —*Bengal*

Ijras kurki—Distraint by the Collector for revenue arrears —*C P*

Ikrár—A promise —*Coorg*
Fixing firmly, establishing, confirming, agreement, assent, ratification In law, the acknowledgement or admission of a right or

claim, as of a debt; also of relationship, involving inheritance, &c.; also a confession or acknowledgement of guilt.—*Wilson.*
Agreement; deposition; declaration.—*Bombay.*

Ikrárnáma—A deed of assent or acknowledgment in general. In the North-West Provinces it applies especially to the engagement entered into with Government by the Málguzar and coparceners of a village: it is to specify the mode of paying the revenue; how the shares are to be distributed; the shares whether held in common or in severalty; the number, functions, privileges, &c., of the *lambardárs*; the items of the Sayer; rights of irrigation; extent and appropriation of waste cultivable land; and the number, duties, and pay of the village servants; it is to be signed by all the *lambardárs* and as many *pattidárs* as possible, to be attested by the Putwárí and Kanungos, and finally confirmed by the signature of the settlement officer, after being read out before him in open court in the presence of the subscribing parties.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
An agreement.—*Bengal, Oudh* and *C. P.*
A written agreement.—*N. W. P.*

Ikrarnamo—An agreement.—*Sindh.*

Iláchi—Cardamoms.—*Coorg.*

Ilahi—Literally, divine; a term applied to a yard or measure of 41 fingers (33 inches), or any measure established by the Emperor Akbar; *ilahi kos* is common, others rarer.—*Oudh.*

Iláka, corruptly *Elaka*h, also *Iláká*, *Iláka*—Dependency, connection; a property, an estate, a district, a jurisdiction. Claim, right, title. A department, an office.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
Estate.—*N. W. P.*

Ilakadar—Any person holding a direct interest in landed property; person in possession of the whole or any part of an estate.—*Bengal.*
The person who engages, either on his own account, or as the representative of others, for the payment of the assessed revenue upon a district or village.—*Wilson.*

Iláqa—Jurisdiction of an *iláqadar.*—*Bengal.*

Iláqadár—Holder of a village.—*Bengal.*

Imambara, Imámbárah—A building in which the festival of the Muharram is celebrated, and service in commemoration of the deaths of Ali and his sons Hasan and Husain is performed at that season; at other times *tázias* or shrines are preserved in it; sometimes it is used as the mausoleum for the family of the founder.—*Bengal, C. P.,* and *N. W. P.*

In'ám, vernacularly *Inám*, corrupted to *Enam* or *Enaum*—A gift; a benefaction in general, a gift by a superior to an inferior. In India, and especially in the south, and amongst the Marathas, the term was especially applied to grants of land held rent-free, and in hereditary and perpetual occupation.—*Wilson.*
A reward; a gift; an alienated land.—*Robertson.* A grant in land.—*Bombay.*
A grant of land or money by Government as a reward for services rendered, or in consideration of services to be performed, or for religious or charitable purposes.—*Coorg.*
Reward.—*Mysore.*
Alienated land.—*Sindh.*

Inámati—Free of tax or rent.—*Coorg.*
Of or belonging to an *inám* grant; land or revenue assigned either in favor or charity, or compensation of the duties of hereditary officers.—*Wilson.*

In'ámdár or *Inamdar*—The holder of a rent-free grant.—*Wilson.*
The holder of an *inam*, or alienated land.—*Robertson.*—*Bombay* and *Sindh.*
Holder of service grants.—*C. P.*

Inam juptee—A revenue head of account. The attachment of *inam* lands.—*Bombay.*

Inam sirpoo—Gifts and presents. The same as *cheerda.* A cash allowance to hereditary officers.—*Robertson.*—*Bombay.*

Inamti—Reward.—*Mysore.*

Inglis—Rent-free tenures given to disbanded sepoys in lieu of pension.—*Bengal.*
Invalid soldiers or *sipahis*, to whom allotments of land were assigned as pensions; the lands so granted.—*Wilson.*

Inglisdar—A pensioner receiving land in lieu of money.—*Bengal.*

Ing-khoon—Lake revenue.—*British Burma.*

Ing-tha-ma—Lake fisher.—*British Burma.*

Intikál—Transfer.—*C. P.*
Conveyance or removal from one place to another, from life to death, &c.—*Wilson.*

Intikál-i-Hakkiat—Transfer of proprietary right.—*C. P.*

Intikhali—Transfer of possession from one proprietor to another.—*Bengal.*

Intikál patti.—Transfer of share.—*Punjab* and *C. P.*

Iqrarnamah—Deed of agreement.—*Bengal.*

Irawara.—The total produce before division under the Bátáyi system.—*Mysore.*

Irsál.—Invoice.—*N. W. P.* and *Punjab.*
Government net revenue.—*H. A. D.*
Remittance.—*C. P.*
Sending, despatch, a despatch of anything; the sending of remittances from the villages to the Zamindar, or to the district treasury, and from thence to the exchequer.—*Wilson.*

Irsalarz—Letter of advice sent with money to a Treasury.—*Sindh.*

Irsálpati—List of remittance of cash sent to the Treasury.—*Coorg.*
An invoice, a list of remittances of cash specifying the coins of which they consist.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Ishtihár, Istihar, Istahár, Istiharu, Ishtyára.—Proclamation, public announcement or notice, advertisement, an advertisement in a public place or a newspaper, notice by the collector of a sale of lands for arrears of revenue; also a paper affixed to a ryot's cottage, requiring him to renew his lease within a given term, under penalty of his being charged the highest rate levied in the village or district.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
Notification. Proclamation.—*Bengal, C. P.,* and *N. W. P.*

Ismi—A rent charge.—*Punjab.*

Istahar—A proclamation.—*Bengal.*

Istamrárdár—See *istimrárdar*—Assignee of Government revenue charged with a quit payment.—*Punjab.*
Possessor of a permanent settlement.—*N. W. P.*
Ryot with right of occupation without increase of rent.—*Bengal.*

Istamrári—See *istmrár.*—*N. W. P.*

Istawa—The land tax or rent levied at progressively increasing rates, until it reaches the full sum imposable on land brought into

cultivation, or on villages let out to farm, &c.; the practice of so letting lands, &c.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Istifsár—Explanation.—*Bengal.*
Inquiry, interrogation.—*Wilson.*

Istihárn—A proclamation.—*Coorg.*

Istumrárdár—The holder of a perpetual farm or lease. The holder of a *jagir*, more commonly the assignee of Government revenue for whole villages.—*C. P.*

Istimrari—Permanent, perpetual; applied especially to a permanent settlement of the revenue, and particularly to the settlement of the Lower Provinces made by the Government of Lord Cornwallis.—*Wilson.*—*Bengal.*
Perpetual.—*Oudh.*

Itlak Navis—Sheriff; the officer who keeps the account of the expense and fees on the issue of summonses.—*N. W. P.*

Itlanama—A notice.—*Bengal.*

Itlanamo—Letter of advice.—*Sindh.*

Itsáb—Supervision of weights and measures.—*H. A. D.*

Ittilaenamah—Notice.—*Bengal.*

Izáfa or *Izáfat*, vernacularly *Ijáphá* or *Ijáphát*, corruptly *Ezafa*, *Ezafui*, *Ezapuf*—Increase, augmentation; any increase in the amount of revenue received from a country, whether from improved or additional cultivation, or from an enhanced rate of assessment; grant of an entire village, granted rent-free as an extra allowance to the chief hereditary village or district officer.—*Wilson.*
In the Tanna district "Izafat" tenure is considered only to extend to the right of Izafadárs to receive a percentage on the amount of revenue collections of the Izafat villages, and is not held in the sense in which Wilson, in his glossary, defines the meaning of the term.—*Bombay.*
Increase.—*C. P.*

Izáfat jamá, Ijáphat jamá—Additional or extra receipts of various kinds, as from money realized by Government from the sale of presents, or from the sequestration of estates and appropriation of the revenue; also, money received into the treasury of one district and credited to another. Under the Peshwa's Government, an assumption or appropriation of revenue by the Sirsubadars in the southern provinces, in addition to the revenue they were to pay to the State. Under the Gaikwar's Government, the additional annual revenue raised from the net receipts of the districts, from arrears of unpaid charges, and from loans. In Puraniya, an item in the *Hastabúd*, the specification of the rent to be paid by the ryots for the current year.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Izahar—A deposition or declaration in court; an affidavit; any statement made by the parties or witnesses in a suit.—*Bengal.*

Izárdár—Contractor.—*Mysore.*

Izhár—Deposition.—*N. W. P.*
Making manifest, publishing; a deposition or declaration in court, an affidavit, any statement made by the parties or witnesses in a suit.—*Wilson.*

Izhár Navis—Writer of depositions; an officer of the court who takes down depositions, &c.—*Wilson.*—*N. W. P.*

Izud—Anything taken in excess of the stipulated rent.—*Bengal.*

J

Jabani (Vulgar for *Zabáni* a verbal [statement])—Deposition.—*Bombay.*

Jábtá (Vulgar for *Zábita*)—A law; a regulation; a statute.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Jádamáli—A sweeper employed in cleaning office rooms.—*Coorg.*

Jaldi—Land left to grow fodder.—*Bombay.*

Jadid—New.—*Punjab.*

Jágalyá, Jágla—A watchman, a village watchman, a man of the Mhar or other low tribe employed in that capacity.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Jagalyi, Jagli—The office of watchman, the fees paid him.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Jageer—Assignment to village servant.—*Bengal.*

Jaghier—A grant, in Pulamow, hereditary.—*Bengal.*

Jaghierdar—A holder of perpetual tenure subject to quit-rent and service.—*Bengal.*

Jaghir—A grant of land revenue-free made by the ruling power or by an owner of land—*Oudh.*
—An alienated land tenure created by the Muhammadan rulers, who originally granted tracts of land to their servants, with the power to collect and appropriate their revenue. An absolute grant.—*Robertson.*—*Bombay.*

Jághirdár—The holder of a *jaghir*.—*Bombay.*
Holder of lands free of assessment (generally as a reward) for meritorious service.—*Mysore.*

Jágír also *Jágir*, corruptly *Jagheer, Jaghire, Jaegheer, Jáhgír, Jáhágir*—A tenure common under the Muhammadan Government, in which the public revenues of a given tract of land were made over to a servant of the State, together with the powers requisite to enable him to collect and appropriate such revenue, and administer the general government of the district. A family property, to which the holder's legal heirs succeed as a matter of course, without fine or nazarana.—*Wilson.*
An assignment of land on condition of service or otherwise. It is hereditary, as well as for life-time.—*Bombay.*
—An estate held free of Government revenue, generally originally given in payment of military or political service.—*N. W. P.*
A revenue-free holding for service.—*Punjab.*
Free-hold grant.—*Sindh.*
A peculiar tenure.—*Bengal.*

Jágírdár—Holder of an estate free of revenue, or paying an abated revenue (originally given for service, generally military).—*N. W. P.*
Holder of revenue-free grant.—*Punjab.*
Holder of a rent-free integral village.—*H. A. D.*
The holder of any assignment of revenue.—*Wilson.* The holder of a *jagir*.—*Bombay.*
Holder of *jagir*, or rent-free grant of land.—*Bengal.*
The holder of a perpetual farm or lease. The holder of *jaghir*. More commonly the assignee of Government revenue for whole villages.—*C. P.*

Jáglá—A person (Mahar, Ramoose, Bhil, &c.,) of a village, appointed to keep watch at night over the baggage of travellers.—*Bombay.*

Jáglyá or *Tulári*—Village watchman (rural police) a Balutedar.—*H. A. D.*

Jahagíru—Rent-free lands granted for services rendered to Government.—*Coorg.*

Jahagírudára—Holder of rent-free land.—*Coorg.*

Jahorndma—A notice or summons.—*Coorg.*

Jahírnámá—Proclamation.—*Bombay.*

Jai—Oats.—*Bengal.*

Jaidad—Property.—*C. P.*

A place, employment; assets, funds, resources, an estate property; the means or capabilities of any district in respect of revenue; an assignment of the revenues of a tract of land for the maintenance of an establishment, or of troops, granted for life, but very commonly with permitted succession to the next-of-kin, sometimes with a rent reserved —*Wilson.*

Jaikan—Nursery rice.—*Oudh.*

Jaisana—A sort of paddy.—*Bengal.*

Jaishtho—A Bengali month corresponding with part of May and June.—*Bengal.*

Jajam—A kind of floor cloth.—*Bombay.*

Jak—A fence built to prevent water from destroying canal banks.—*Sindh.*

Jákágírdár—A holder of a *jakagir.*—*Bombay.*

Jakát, Jakáti, Jakáyati—Customs, duties; land or transit duties especially, as opposed to sea customs.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Taxes.—*Coorg.*

Jalel—Over-assessment, oppression, &c.—*H. A. D.*

Jali Dhan—A rice crop sown in marshy ground about April, and reaped about July.—*Bengal.*

Jalkar—*Sair* or miscellaneous income arising from water (as fish, &c.).—*N. W. P.*

Profits or rents derived from a fishery.

Tanks, wells, and rivers in a village. Water-rights, meaning fishery rights.—*Bengal.*

Profits or rents derived from water, lakes, ponds, &c —*C. P.*

The piscary of tanks and streams.—*Punjab.*

Jalpahi—Rent paid for land whence fuel is taken for the manufacture of salt.—*Bengal.*

Jamá, vernacularly *Jame*, corruptly *Jamma, Jumma*—Amount, aggregate, total in general, but applied especially to the debit or receipt side of an account, and to the rental of an estate; also to the total amount of rent or revenue payable by a cultivator or a zamindar, including all cesses, as well as land tax; latterly it is more especially applied to the revenue assessed upon the land alone; its special application is commonly defined by the term with which it is compounded.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

—The Government revenue assessed on the land.—*Punjab.*

The rental of an estate; also the total amount of rent or revenue payable by a cultivator or a zamindar, including all cesses as well as land tax; also a tenure. —*Bengal.*

Amount; aggregate assessment on an estate.—*C. P.*

Land revenue.—*N. W. P.*

Total revenue. Receipts, credits.—*Sindh.*

Government demand.—*Oudh.*

Jamábandi.—Annual settlement of the demand on account of assessment on land, &c.—*Coorg.*

Settlement of the amount of revenue assessed upon an estate, a village, or district; a village or district rent-roll; a register of the village holdings; a statement exhibiting the particulars of the public revenue, its amount, and how assessed; annual settlement of revenue with cultivators, or *ryotwari* settlement.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Rent-roll—*N. W. P., Punjab,* and *Oudh.*

The annual settlement made under the ryotwar system.—*Madras* and *Mysore.*

The act of settling the revenue demand.—*H. A. D.*

A rent-roll showing the name of each tenant, his tenure, the quality of his land, its extent, the rate per bigha, and the total rent.—*Bengal.*

Government demand; a village or district rent-roll.—*C. P.*

Annual record of land revenue settlement—*Sindh.*

Jamádár, Jumadár, corruptly *Jemidár*, less usually *Jemátdár*—The chief or leader of any number of persons; in military language, a native subaltern officer, second to the Subahdár; an officer of police, customs, or excise, second to the Dárogha: among the Marathas an officer appointed to protect the crops from the depredations of an army and its followers.—*Wilson.*

A menial servant superior to Havildar, Naik, and peons:—*Bombay.*

The chief or leader of any number of persons: an officer of police, customs, or excise; second to the daroga.—*Bengal* and *C. P.*

Head messenger. Head orderly; a sergeant. —*Punjab.*

Head messenger; an inferior officer of police; customs, excise, &c.—*N. W. P.*

A commandant of a *hobli* of peons.—*Mysore.*

Chief constable.—*Sindh.*

Jamákharch—Receipts and disbursements; the debit and credit sides of an account.—*Wilson.* —*Bengal, Bombay,* and *C. P.*

Jama sadar—Annual rent payable to Government on account of an estate —*Bengal.*

Jama-wásul—Abstract of collections and disbursements.—*Sindh.*

Jamá-wásil-báki—An account shewing the particulars of the revenue to be paid, of the instalments discharged, and the arrears due.—*C. P.* and *Oudh.*

The account shewing receipts and outstandings.—*H. A. D.*

Cash balance report.—*Bengal.*

Jamá-wásil-baki-nawis—A Government official whose duty it is to prepare the "*jama-wasil-baki.*"—*C. P.*

Jámbho—oil-seed.—*Eruca Sativa.*—*Sindh*

Jamédára—Head constable or superior officer of peons above a Duffadar.—*Coorg.*

Jameen-vero—A tax to defray the expense of purchasing security.—*Bombay.*

Jamidar—A term for the hereditary officers of a district, such as Deshmukh, Deshpándé.—*Bombay.*

Jámin—Bail, security.—*Coorg.*

Jamin-bábi—Head of account under which tax derived from land is shown.—*H. A. D.*

Jamindar—The proprietor of an estate held direct from Government. Properly zamindar; usually zemindar.—*Bengal*

A landholder.—*Bombay.*

Jámindára—A surety.—*Coorg.*

Jamunu—Land, generally applied to land fit for cultivation.—*Coorg.*

Jamma—Feudal tenure; the holders pay assessment at the rate of Rs. 5 for every 100 *butties* and are liable to be called out for military, police, or other duties when required. Only Coorgs and certain other castes are entitled to become *jumma* ryots. *Jumma* land cannot be mortgaged or alienated in any way

by the holders except by resignation.—*Coorg.*

Jummagára, Jummadakula, Jummadareita—Holder of land on *jumma* tenure —*Coorg.*

Jamma kharch—Account current.—*Punjab.*

Jamun—Syzygium Jambolanum.—*C. P.*

Jangal, Jungul, commonly *Jungle*—A forest; a thicket; any tract overrun with bushes or trees, or suffered to be overspread with vegetation —*Bengal* and *Bombay.*

Forest, waste land, grazing ground.—*N. W. P.*

Grazing ground.—*Punjab.*

Jungal-buri taluk—An estate or tract of land overrun with jungle, held on easy terms for a certain number of years on condition of its being cleared.—*Bengal.*

Jangama—A Lingayit priest.—*Coorg.*

The priest of the Lingayit sect, who, although not a Brahman, officiates at their religious rites; where the population of a village consists in any large proportion of his disciples, he is a member of the establishment, and holds rent-free or *inám* lands, thence known as "*Jángama inám.*" He is sometimes domesticated in *maths* or monasteries, and otherwise is a vagrant, living on alms —*Wilson—Bombay.*

Jangla—Railings defending the mouth of a well. —*Bengal.*

Jangul—Land covered with growing trees and shrubs.—*Bengal.*

Janti kallu—A boundary or demarcation mark composed of 3 stones in a line.—*Coorg.*

Japti—Attachment.—*Bombay.*

Jara—Winter season or cold weather.—*Bengal.*

Jaraet—Land fit for dry crops.—*Bombay.*

Jarayet—Dry crop.—*Bombay.*

Jarhan—A superior kind of rice grown in nurseries, and transplanted.—*Oudh.*

Jári—Current, in force.—*Coorg.*

Flowing, current, going on, set agoing, issued; cultivated for a second or subsequent crop, &c. Free from an attachment (land), exempt from revenue.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Continued, free, exempt from attachment, unresumed.—*Madras.*

A species of cotton sown during the autumnal season.—*H. A. D.*

Jarib—A measuring chain.—*Oudh* and *Punjab.*

A measure of length equal to 100 cubits.—*C. P.*

A measuring chain or rope.—*N. W. P.*

A revenue survey according to the native method.—*H. A. D.*

Half a bigah = one-fourth of an acre (Trans-Indus).—*Punjab.*

—A measure; in its original use, a measure of capacity equal to 4 *kafiz*, or 384 *madd*, about 768 pounds; it then became applied to a land measure, or as much land as could be sown with a *jarib* of seed corn; and then appears to have been loosely used as an equivalent to a *bighá*. In course of time it occurs as a measure of land of various extent, and as the chain or rope for measuring. In the North-West Provinces the measurements were made by a chain, and the "*jarib*" is equal to 5 chains of 11 yards each, or to 60 *gaz*, or 20 *gathas* or knots. A square of one *jarib* is a *bighá.*—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Jarif—Measurement and classification of land, or more commonly revenue survey.—*Bombay.*

Jári inámis—Rent-free land.—*Mysore.*

Jat—A class of Musalman; there are a few near Patdee and Veerungaum. The *Jats* are rather fine men; they wear the long trowsers fastened at the ankle, which is the ordinary dress of all classes in Jálúvár; they have a Kazee of their own, who officiates at all ceremonies. —*Bombay.*

Jdt inám—Personal *inam.*—*Bombay.*

Játrá or *Yátrá, Játara*—A pilgrimage to a place of reputed sanctity; a religious festival; a place of pilgrimage attended by a fair; in the south, a festival in honor of a divinity, especially of the tutelary goddess of a village. —*Wilson—Bombay.*

A fair.—*H. A. D.*

A dramatic representation.—*Bengal.*

Jatra khet—A field from the proceeds of which the expenses of *kol* festivals are defrayed.—*Bengal.*

Játre—Annual fair usually occurring on the occasion of a festival.—*Coorg.*

Jau—Barley —*Bengal* and *Oudh.*

Barley (*Hordeum hexastichon*).—*Sindh.*

Javána—A peon; an inferior officer who acts as a guard, and a messenger; a native police constable.—*Coorg.*

Javanaru—Peon.—*Mysore.*

Javuck—That which goes. The outward register of letters.—*Bombay.*

Jawak—The outward file of an office.—*H. A. D.* and *Bombay.*

Jawár, Jawari, corruptly *Juwár, Jowar, Joar*—A species of millet, which grows to a height of eight to twelve feet on a reedy stem, the grain of which enters largely into the food of the peasantry in the Western Provinces (*Holcus sorghum*).—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Jawára, or *Jawárs, Juwara, Juwaree*—As much land as can be ploughed by a pair of bullocks (Central Doab); as much as may be ploughed in half a day (Dehli); also a yoke or pair of bullocks working a well. Small shoots of rice which germinate when steeped in water, and shoots of barley forced in earthen pots at the Dasharà festival, and presented to friends and relations for good luck.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Jawári—A grain (*Holcus sorghum*).—*C. P.* and *H. A. D.*

Jawas—Linseed.—*C. P.* and *H. A. D.*

Jeelun—A mode of raising water from tanks and wells There are two upright posts fastened in the ground; at the bottom and top of these there is placed a cross stick or beam. To the centre of the upper one is fixed a long pole, the pole being fastened loosely at its centre to the centre of the cross stick; at one end of this pole is fastened a heavy weight of stones, at the other end (the end above the water) is a long rope. To the lower cross-beam between the upright posts, is fastened a kind of trough, one end of this is joined to the rope from the upper pole. A man stands in the water, and with the rope overbalances the pole; the trough descends into the water; the rope is gradually let go, when the weight of the stones at the other end of the pole overbalances the trough with the water, draws it up, and the water flows into a reservoir. Sometimes, as for example at the salt works at Gundhar in Brouch, and at the Runn, the "*Jeelá*" is used in wells, in that case there is no trough, but to the rope attached to the upper pole a bucket or

madká is suspended; this is lowered into the well, the weight of the stones at the other end of the pole brings it up full of water, and it is then drawn aside by another rope and emptied into the reservoir.—*Bombay.*

Jeenaswár—A system of revenue management under which the revenue was levied according to the description of crop sown. This system was highly objectionable from the great number of crops upon which different rates obtained, and also from there being a further assessment on second or third crops taken from the land in the same year, all which occasioned a great deal of interference with the cultivator, and rendered him liable to the extortions of unprincipled subordinate revenue officers.—*Bombay.*

Jeevaseedar—A holder of *Jeevâee*; a village watchman. This term is never applied to the higher holder of *Jeevaee.*—*Bombay.*

Jeevai—Service lands in talukdaree villages.—*Robertson.*

Lands assigned by talukdars for the support of relatives.—*Bombay.*

Jeevaidar—A holder of *Jeevai.*—*Robertson*—*Bombay.*

Jeshta—Third lunar month, corresponding to June and July.—*Coorg.*

Jenana (properly *Zanána*)—The female apartments; the females of a household.—*Bengal.*

Jentu—Inhabitants of the country north of Madras who speak the Telugu language.—*Coorg.*

Jeshtá—A rain commencing between 30th November and 12th December. Paddy is sown during this rain.—*Mysore.*

Jeth—May.—*Sindh.*

Best, eldest, the eldest brother where there are several, a husband's elder brother; the name of a month, the second month of the Hindu year.—*Wilson.*

Jethans—Eldest brother's right.—*Bengal.*

Jethi dhán—A rice which is sown in April along the banks of rivers, or where water is still lying, and cut in *jeth* (beginning of June), hence its name.—*Oudh.*

Jethi sawan—An early *sawan.*—*Oudh.*

Jethriyot—The chief tenant in a village who is supposed, or supposes he ought, to lead all the other tenants, for good or evil—generally for the latter.—*Bengal.*

Jhádá jhálanár lok—The signalmen employed in holding the chains and flags with survey measurements.—*Bombay.*

Jhadmalli—A sweeper.—*Bombay.*

Jhadli, Jhadlee, Jharti, corruptly *Jhertee, Jhaditi, Jhadatá*—Examination of an account; final reckoning, clearing off, or sweeping off (of money, food, or the like). Taking an inventory of goods; the account or inventory so taken; an annual statement of the receipts and payments of a whole village; the account of the village with the revenue officers.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Jhallar—Persian wheel on a river bank.—*Punjab.*

Jhamp—A coarse mat, used as a door or screen of a doorway.—*Bengal.*

A coarse mat, used as a door or screen of a doorway. Loppings of thorny bushes used as a fence; a branch of a tree, or of the cocoanut palm, especially when matted, to be used in roofs.—*Wilson.*

Jhámpa—The village gate.—*Bombay.*

Jhampa-giras—A description of *giras* or blackmail, said to have its origin in the dread in which the *Gráshiyas* were held, that the villagers to propitiate them always presented them on arrival with a bag of money at the *Jhampa*, or entrance of the village.—*Bombay.*

Jhampa-nero—A tax levied to defray the expenses of mohosal sent to require security previous to permission being granted to cut the crops.—*Bombay.*

Jhampee bandh jamin—A security entered into by one or more of the principal inhabitants of the village for the good conduct of the village. This security could be enforced in the event of a robbery or murder not being discovered, or the stolen property not being recovered. In some cases wealthy persons in one village would enter into security for another village.—*Bombay.*

Jhangal Shikafi—Cutting of trees and brushwood on canal banks.—*Sindh.*

Jhapan—A kind of sedan used by travellers in the Himalayas.—*Bengal.*

Jhil—A shallow lake or morass.—*Bengal, N.W. P.,* and *Oudh.*

Jholee vero—A tax collected on persons frequenting the bájárs of the village for the purpose of selling vegetables, &c.—*Bombay.*

Jhuthail—Another name for *dofasli* lands—from *jhuta* "leavings."—*Oudh.*

Jiban—Occupancy right.—*Bengal.*

Jibandáree—Land with right of occupancy.—*Bengal.*

Jimadar—In Eastern Bengal this term is applied especially to the holder of an under-tenure or portion of a zamindari paying revenue either to Government direct or to a zamindar.—*Bengal.*

Jins—Kind. Thing. Species of grain.—*Sindh.* Crop.

Jinsi—Rate on produce.—*Punjab.*

Jinswár—Cash rates on crops.—*Punjab.*

According to the article, according to the crop, as an account, a settlement.—*Wilson.*

Jira—Cummin-seed.—*Mysore.*

Jirdit or *Jirâyat, Zirdat, Jirát*—Arable land, land fit for cultivation, not requiring artificial irrigation; also cultivated lands and their produce, as distinguished from garden cultivation.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Dry crop land.—*H. A. D.*

Jiráiti, Jirâyati—Pertaining or relating to fields or their crops, as tax, survey, produce, &c.; arable, as land; raised on arable land as opposed to garden produce. *Jiráiti* lands are sometimes considered the same as taxable or assessable lands, in opposition to *inám* or rent-free lands; and frequently also the term is applied to land not artificially irrigated, in opposition to *tari*, wet, or rice lands; in some places in the northern Sarkárs, if *jirâiti* land is left waste, the title of the occupant is considered to have lapsed, and it may be leased by the Government to another person.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Jirati ryot—A cultivator not residing in the village where his fields lie (used in Tipperah).—*Bengal.*

Jiráyati—Lands assessable, opposed to *inams.*—*Madras.*

Jiráyiti—Cultivation, farming.—*Coorg.*

Jitaqára—A hereditary labourer or slave.—*Coorg.*

Jiroi—Same as *Bigo.*—*Sindh.*

Jerige—Cummin-seed.—*Coorg* and *Mysore*.

Jewaidar—A holder of *jiwai*, or land assigned to the members of a Thakoor or Patel's family for maintenance.—*Bombay*.

Jiwaie—Land held by the village watchmen in talukdaree villages and in Government villages in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and in some of the villages in the Kaira Collectorate. The tálúkdárs granted *jiwaie* lands to their servants and dependants for services performed to them personally. *Jiwaie* was also granted by the talúkdar to his relations and others immediately about him, for their support and maintenance. If the talúkdar has more than one wife, he grants *jiwáie* as a maintenance allowance.—*Bombay*.

Joar—Maize.—*Bengal*.

Jódi—Land assessed at half rates; generally granted for the maintenance of temples, or in consideration of services to be performed.—*Coorg*.
A quit-rent.—*Madras*.
An easy or quit-rent; a personal tax on district officers.—*Wilson—Bombay*.
Quit-rent, grant of land or village on lighter assessment than the proper revenue.—*Mysore*.

Jodidár—A holder of land paying quit-rent to Government.—*Bombay*.
A ryot holding as *inam* lands or village on reduced assessment, varying according to circumstances.—*Mysore*.

Jódidára—Holder of land on *jodi* tenure.—*Coorg*.

Jógi—A class of religious mendicants.—*Coorg*.

Jóla—Indian corn or maize, of which there are two kinds—*tene* jóla, and *musakina* jóla.—*Coorg*. Millet—*Holcus sorghum*.—*Mysore*.

Jóli—A contrivance for carrying sick people; a frame-work of branches or bamboos, or a blanket suspended on a pole.—*Coorg*.

Joovar—A kind of grain.—*Bombay*.

Jor—Total.—*Sindh*.

Josee—An astrologer.—*Bombay*.

Josee-tero—A tax levied for the benefit of astrologers.—*Bombay*.

Joshi—An astronomer, an astrologer in general; also one of a caste professing astrology and fortune-telling, and employed in casting nativities.—*Wilson—Bombay*.
Village astrologer (a *Balutèdár*).—*H. A. D.*

Jot—The land occupied by a cultivator.—*Bengal* and *N. W. P.*
Tillage, cultivation; tenure of a cultivator; the rent or revenue paid by a cultivator. In the Sikkim Morang, any tract of land or estate cultivated and paying revenue to Government, held by *patta*, and hereditary, but neither to be mortgaged nor sold.
Mar. A yoke of oxen; a plough.—*Wilson*.

Jotdar—A cultivator with a right of occupancy.—*Bengal*.

Jote—Cultivation. The aggregate of the lands held by a single cultivator. Holding under cultivation. Cultivated lands held under engagements.—*Bengal*.

Jotedar—The incumbent of a *jote*; actual cultivator of the soil.—*Bengal*.

Jotibanna—An oil manufacturer of the Linguyit caste.—*Coorg*.

Joulleron—A mixed crop of barley and vetches.—*Bengal*.

Jouli—A term applied to cloths of all kinds; piece-goods.—*Coorg*.

Jouluchápu—Fees for stamping cloth, instituted by the Rajahs in Coorg; the rate levied is four pies on each piece of cloth manufactured in Coorg.—*Coorg*.

Jowár—*Holcus sorghum*, or a species of millet sown in July, reaped in November and December; grain very largely used as food by poorer classes; stalk used as fodder.—*N. W. P.*

Jowri—A kind of grain superior to *bajri*, and forms the staple-food in the southern part of Gujrat.—*Bombay*.

Júar—Grain; Indian millet; *Sorghum vulgare*.—*Sindh*.
A kind of Indian corn. *Juar bari*—Maize, zea mays—*Juar chhoti*, small millet (*sorghum vulgare*)—*Oudh*.

Judi—Payments to Government out of *inam* lands.—*Bombay*.

Jumiah—A cultivator who cultivates with the hoe in the manner usual among hillmen, by burning the jungle and sowing several crops together.—*Bengal*.

Jumindar—The farmers of Government revenue under former Governments.—*Bombay*.

Jumma—Revenue assessed.—*H. A. D.*
The credit or receipt side of an account. Credits, dues.—*Bombay*.

Jummabundi, Jummabundy—Gross rental. The papers grounded on the *tirij*, showing the holding of each ryot, the rates of rent, and the total rental of each tenant.—*Bengal*.
The settlement of Government dues.—*Bombay*.

Jumo.—Friday.—*Sindh*.

Junáridár—An inferior official performing the duties of a vernacular clerk.—*Coorg*.
Old cultivator; a term used only in Nimar to designate ryots of long and ancestral connection with a village.—*C. P.*

Jundri, Junri—See *Juar chhoti*.—*Oudh*.

Jungle—Forest.—*Bengal*.

Jungle tarashi—Jungle clearance.—*Bengal*.

Jupti—Attachment. In Nurvadari or Bhagdari villages *jupti* lands means lands not included in the tenure.—*Bombay*.

Jureeb—A measuring chain.—*Bengal*.

Juwari—A kind of grain superior to *bajri*, and forms the staple food in the southern part of Gujrat.—*Bombay*.

K

Kaachhoto—The end of the dhotee or lower garment, which, after the cloth is carried round the waist, is brought up between the legs, and tucked up behind in the waistband.—*Bombay*.

Kabála—Bill of sale, title-deed.—*N. W. P.*
Any deed of conveyance or transfer of right, or property, any contract of bargain or sale signed by a judge, a bond, a bill of sale, title deeds, and the like.—*Wilson*.

Kabalo—A deed or bill of sale, or written agreement or contract.—*Bombay*.

Kábar—Black soil in Bundlekund of inferior quality, to *már*.—*N. W. P.*
A grave, tomb.—*C. P.*

Kabarstan—A grave-yard.—*C. P.*

Kabbu—Sugarcane.—*Coorg*.

Kábiz—A seizer, a sequestrator, an occupant, a person in possession.—*Wilson—Bombay*.

Kábuláti—An agreement or engagement in writing.—*Mysor*.

Kabuli—Literally, agreed to. Applied to Government fields taken up for cultivation.—*Sindh*.

Kabuliat—A written agreement, counterpart of a revenue lease.—*C. P.*
Deed of agreement, commonly, agreement to take up a field.—*Sindh.*
The counterpart of a lease.—*Oudh.*

Kabuliyat, corruptly *Cabooleat*, *Kabooleat*, *Cubalat*, *Kábulát*, or *Kabuláyat*—A written agreement, especially one signifying assent, as the counterpart of a revenue lease, or the document in which a payer of revenue, whether to the Government, the zamindar, or the farmer, expresses his consent to pay the amount assessed upon his land.—*Wilson*—*Bengal* and *Bombay.*
A deed of agreement.—*H. A. D.*, *Punjab*, and *N. W. P.*
A written contract, the counterpart of a lease or license.—*Madras.*

Kacha—Applied to a settlement when made with the cultivators direct without the intervention of a third person as a farmer or zamindar, the estate being managed by the officers of Government.—*Oudh.* (See *khám*, *kachchá*).

Kachahrí, *Kuchuhree*, *Kacheri*, *Kachhahari*, *Kachhari*, *Kacheli*, corruptly *Cutcherry*—A court, a hall, an office, the place where any public business is transacted; also in Marathi the business carried on there, or the people assembled.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
Court of Justice; office.—*N. W. P.*

Kachó Maurúsi—Ryot with rights of occupancy under Act X of 1859, having held the same land for 12 years.—*C. P.*

Káchá veheevat—This term is used idiomatically to signify any particular rent, toll, tax, or cess levied by direct Government management. It is similar in meaning to the term *khalsa vaheevat*. With regard, however, to the management of villages, this term is seldom if ever applied to a *khalsa* or Government village managed direct by Government. It is in fact opposed to Ejaro.—*Bombay.*

Kachchá, *Kuchcha*, incorrectly *Kacha* or *Kucha*, and corruptly *Cutcha*, *Kutcha*, *Káucha*, *Kachi*, *Kacho*—Raw, unripe, immature, crude.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
Incomplete, summary, rough. A *kachcha* road is an unmetalled as opposed to a metalled one; a *kachcha* building is one built of earth as opposed to brick or stone. *Vide* Khám, (which is the Persian equivalent, and more commonly used in official parlance)—*N. W. P.*

Kachehri—See *kachahrí.*—*Bengal.*

Kachéri—See *kachahrí.*—*Coorg, H. A. D., Mysore*, and *Bombay.*

Kachhana—Garden lands in which vegetables are grown.—*Oudh.*

Kachh Karan—To measure land.—*Sindh.*

Kachiyo—A caste of cultivators; gardeners; dealers in vegetables.—*Bombay.*

Kachmach Sikandari Kishti banna.—Customs, river boundary.—*Punjab.*

Kacho—Alluvial land thrown up by the river Indus.—*Sindh.*

Kachwansi.—Twentieth part of a *biswansi.*—*N. W. P.*
A minute division of land measure, the twentieth of a *Tiswánsi*, of which twenty go to a *Biswánsi*—*Wilson.*

Kadab—The dried stalk or straw of jowaree and bajaree, used as forage for cattle; stubble.—*Bombay.*

Kadale—Bengal gram.—*Coorg* and *Mysore.*

Kadanga—A trench or ditch generally applied to the deep trenches formerly dug round villages and nads, partly as boundaries and partly as a kind of fortification.—*Coorg.*

Kadáyi—A big tub made of copper for storing water.—*Coorg.*

Kadbá—The stalks of jowaree.—*H. A. D.*

Kadim, *Kadimi*—An old inhabitant of a village, one holding by hereditary descent; and, as being usually chosen from this class, applied to the headman of a village in the west of Bengal, and in some parts of the peninsula.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
Old.—*Punjab.*

Kadio—A bricklayer.—*Bombay.*

Kadle, *Kadale*—Bengal gram (*cicer arietinum*); in Karnata, as well as in most parts of India, *Kadali* signifies the plantain (*musa sapientum*).—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Kadta—A cloth covered with a composition of charcoal and gum, and used instead of a slate for writing and keeping accounts.—*Coorg.*

Kaem-Salámee—A fixed quit-rent paid on account of alienated fields separately, and always levied whether the field is wholly or partially waste or cultivated. It is in fact a kind of fixed *veeghotee*, levied however, not on the measured, but on the "Asru" or supposed number of Veeghás. It very often happens that a field is said to contain 4 or 6 "Asru" Veeghas, paying a fixed *Kaem Salamee* of one rupee per veegha, *i. e.*, 4 or 6 rupees for the field, whereas upon measurement the field may actually contain 8 or 10 veeghas of land.—*Bombay.*

Kágadi—A basket or pannier put on a pack bullock.—*Coorg.*

Kágdee—A paper manufacturer, a stationer; in some Government offices this name is given to the book binder.—*Bombay.*

Kahttoo—A kind of boat.—*British Burma.*

Kaid—Imprisonment.—*C. P.*, *N. W. P.*, and *Punjab.*

Kaidak—A piece of paper wrapped round a file.—*Oudh.*

Kaidi—A prisoner—*C. P.* and *N. W. P.*

Kaifiat—A statement, circumstances.—*H. A. D.*
Explanation.—*Bengal.*
Report.—*Oudh*
Information, report.—*Sindh.*
Report, explanation.—*C. P.* (The same as *Kaifiyat.*)

Kaifiyat, *Kyfeeyut*, vernacularly *Kaphiyat*, corruptly *Kyphyut*—Statement, description, report, account, particulars. In the Jamabandi in the North-West Provinces a column for remarks is so headed. In the south it is applied to any authenticated document or voucher, such as a written authority from a husband to a wife, to adopt a son after his demise.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
A statement, deposition.—*Madras.*

Kakun (*Panicum Italicum*)—A millet belonging to the Kharif harvest.—*Oudh.*

Kalál, *Kalár*, *Kalwar*, incorrectly *Kallal*—A distiller, a maker and vendor of spirituous liquors.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
Farmer of native liquor, contract liquor seller.—*H. A. D.*
A kind of country spirit.—*Bengal.*

Kalal bhati—A liquor-still.—*Bombay.*

Kalam, Qulum, corruptly *Cullum, Callum*—A pen, or a reed (calamus) used as one; a brush; also, sometimes, handwriting, a paragraph, an item, an article, a column of an account.—*Wilson.*

A pen, a slip or young plant, a paragraph.—*Bombay.*

Kalambandee—An agreement or treaty between two Governments, an agreement entered into regarding land, by two Thakurs or independent Chieftains. The statements which, upon the introduction of the British rule into Guzerat, were yearly made for each village. This statement generally consisted of from 20 to 30 *kalams* or paragraphs, in which everything relating to the lands, and revenues, population, &c. of the village, was entered in detail. The yearly preparation of these statements was abolished about the year 1848.—*Bombay.*

Kalambandee-vero—A fee taken from the cultivators on the completion of their *khátás.*—*Bombay.*

Kalambandi—A writing under distinct heads, as, a code of instructions, articles of agreement, enrolling, enlisting. In Guzerat it is used to mean attachment, sequestration; also a document shewing the state and management of a district.—*Wilson.*

Kalapaní—Black water, the sea, applied more especially to transportation beyond seas.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kalar—Salt land.—*Sindh.*

Kalási—A lascar, a subordinate who pitches and takes care of tents.—*Coorg.*

A measure of grain, one third of a *mora*; in Guzerat it has the same sense, but is equal to 16 maunds or 640 sérs.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kálave—A stream or channel generally for irrigation.—*Coorg.*

Kalee bhoy—This is a black alluvial soil, and is valuable and productive. It comprises the soil of by far the greater portion of the Broach Collectorate, of a large proportion of Kathiyawad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Surat, of Malwa, and the valley of the Deccan. The *Kálee Bhoy* has the appearance of rich mould; it retains moisture for a considerable length of time, and is entirely free of stones of every description, large and small. The quality, however, of this soil varies considerably. The agricultural produce of the *Kálee Bhoy* is as follows:—

1. *Jawár.*
2. *Kapás*—Cotton.
3. *Ghún*—Wheat.
4. *Dhángar*—Dry rice.
5. *Channá*—Gram.
6. *Deewel*—Castor Oil.
7. *Rata Taltur Tall*—Rapeseed.
8. *Múng* or *Mug.*
9. *Túvr.*—*Bombay.*

Kalee Jumeen—Black soil, black mould.—*Bombay.*

Kaleeparajlok—Poor, half civilized inhabitants in the outskirt villages of the Surat Collectorate.—*Bombay.*

Kaleeparaj-nágám—Villages inhabited by *Kaleeparajlok.*—*Bombay.*

Kali—1st, revenue realized from land tax; 2nd, to denote rich soil.—*H. A. D.*

Land revenue, a kind of soil.—*C. P.*

Kalimara—Good for firewood.—*Coorg.*

Kali puruj—Aboriginal tribes of natives in the eastern and southern talukas of the Surat Collectorate. They are almost in a wild state, but very quiet and inoffensive.—*Bombay.*

Kallar—Barren land, uncultivable from *reh* efflorescence, salt, or other reason.—*N. W. P.* and *Oudh.*

Kallékái—Ground-rent.—*Mysore.*

Kalruth—Salt land.—*Sindh.*

Kaltar—An estimate of the produce of the fields, made either while the grain is yet standing (*ubhá*), or when it is cut and collected into bundles, but unthrashed (*oghla*). The estimating of produce either by *Makhal* or *Kaltar* was in force under the *Bhugbatáee* system. When the produce is estimated by *Kaltar* the necessity of a common khalee is superseded. Each cultivator cutting, stacking, and housing his crops as he pleases; the estimating by *Kaltar* is, however, often attended with great annoyance to the people, as the Devices and officers who attend to make the *Kaltar* often purposely prolong the operation, during which they are entertained at the cost of the cultivator. The *Kaltar* is not always an exact estimate, it is sometimes made with an allowance to the cultivator of one-fourth or one-half in every maund, or in other words 125 or 150 maunds are estimated and assessed as only 100. When the allowance is one-fourth, the *Kaltar* is termed *Sava*; when one-half, *Doda.* An exact estimate is called *kankan*, kaltar, or jenin for grain. The quantity of grain due to Government is kept with the cultivator on his paying the value according to the market, but if the cultivator declines to keep the grain himself, it is sold, but until the sale takes place the grain remains under the care of the cultivator, who is answerable for its production when required.—*Bombay.*

Kalthee—A fine kind of grass growing on salt wastes; the roots are ground and used as flour.—*Bombay.*

Kálukula—Traders of the third class who pay Mohturfa at the rate of Re. 1-2-0 per annum.—*Coorg.*

Kalwa—A watercourse.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Káma—A village servant.—*Punjab.*

Kámal or *Kámil*, corruptly *Kamul* or *Kaumil*—Entire, perfect, complete; in revenue language, the whole sum raised by a village for the total of its expenses, including the Government demand; also, the largest amount of revenue realized from a village or district; also, in the south of India, the fixed or standard assessment, as determined in different places by former Governments.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Entire, whole. Thus, when one estate is assessed at a *rasadi* or progressive *jama*, the *Kámil jama* is the highest assessment, leviable as the last of the series.—*N. W. P.*

Kamaldar—Value. The full assessment of a field.—*Bombay.*

Kamáldhárá, incorrectly *Kumal-dhur*—The standard assessment of some of the districts of the Dakhin.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kamal patrak—Land register of a village.—*Bombay.*

Kamar—Blacksmith.—*Mysore.*

Kamat—Land cultivated by or for the landlord.—*Bengal.*

Kamatagádu, Kamatagáranu—A person who cultivates lands belonging to another with the

farming stock of the owner.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kamatagar—A person employed to cultivate with the farming stock of the owner.—*Bombay.*

Kámáti—Day laborer.—*Coorg.*

Kamávisdár, or *Kamáisi*, corruptly *Komavesdar, Comavecsdar, Komisdar, Komashdar, Kamasdar*—The head revenue officer of a district, entrusted also with the police. In Kanara, the *Kamáteh.dár* or *Kamávisdár* was also especially the collector managing lands that were permanently or temporarily occupied by the State—the *Amín* of the Upper Provinces.—*Wilson.*

The designation was formerly applied to the revenue officer now called Mamledar.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kambala, vernacularly *Kambal* or *Kumbul*, also modified as *Kaml, Kambali*, or *Kamli*, corruptly *Cumbly, Comli, Combly*—A coarse woollen wrapper or shawl, a blanket: kamli "blanketed" is also applied to a butcher's stall, which is usually covered with a woollen cloth.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kambali kuruba—A lower class of Shudras.—*Coorg.*

Kambu—The millet answering to bajra (Hind.)—*Madras.*

Kamdar—Servant of a zamindar. An agent.—*Sindh.* An officer.—*Bombay.*

Kámgasti—Fluctuating.—*H. A. D.*

Kámil jama—(See *Kámal*).—*N. W. P.*

Kamín—A village servant.—*Punjab.*

Base, low, inferior; applied in the North-West Provinces to the artificers and servants of a village, who, besides allowances in grain, receive small allotments in land, and are therefore "minor" or inferior cultivators; the term is also sometimes applied to all the residents of a village, except religious mendicants, who are not cultivators; in Kumaon, the term designates the superintendent of the village management.—*Wilson.*

Kamlee geeras—The origin of this *giras* is somewhat similar to that of "*Sunthiyo giras.*"—*Bombay.*

Kammara—The blacksmith. He is a member of the village community. He does all the iron work in making and repairing all implements of husbandry, giving his labor and the use of his tools, the ryots supplying the material.—*Bombay.*

Kammi Jásti—Statement shewing increase and decrease.—*Coorg.*

Kan—Place where trees are planted for getting leaves to manure lands.—*Bombay.*

A tank.—*British Burma.*

Kana—A threshing floor.—*Coorg.*

Kanagoi—Officers appointed as overseers of districts (in use in Dharwar).—*Bombay.*

Kandl—One-eighth of a ghumáo.—*Punjab.*

Kan-byne—Embankment, bund.—*British Burma.*

Kanchugára—Workers in bell-metal, braziers.—*Coorg.*

Kand—Sweet potatoe.—*C. P.*

Kandáya—Assessment paid for land in money.—*Coorg.*

Tax, tribute, duty, land-tax, ground-rent; fixed portion of tax payable at a certain time.—*Wilson.*

Kandayam—Money assessment.—*Mysore.*

Kandi—Land measure=20 kúdús or 10,000 square yards, for wet and garden land; and=20 kúdús or 64,000 square yards for dry land.

Grain measure=20 kúdús or bushels 4 pts. 12·8.—*Mysore.*

Kang—A cereal.—*Bombay.*

Kangni—A kind of grain (*Panicum italicum*).—*C. P.* and *N. W. P.*

Kangoo-tsan—Burmese pencil of French chalk, used for writing on a Parabyke.—*B. Burma.*

Kani or *Cawney*, 6,400 square yards or 1·32 acres. It is divided into 24 *Manais* or "grounds".—*Madras.*

One-fourth of a powa.—*Bengal.*

Kanikí—Dues collected by ayas, gurus, and others.—*Bombay.*

Kaniya—A class of Malayalum astrologers.—*Coorg.*

Kankar, Kunkur, corruptly *Conkar*—A coarse kind of limestone found in the soil in many parts of Hindustan, underlying the alluvial soil in large tabular strata, or interspersed through the superficial mould in nodules of various sizes, though usually small; also gravel, hard sand.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Nodule of the deposit of carbonate of lime, very generally found in the Gangetic Valley.—*N. W. P.*

Kankút—Rent taken by an appraisement of the crops.—*N. W. P.* and *Punjab.*

Kanoongo—A hereditary officer in the Customs Department.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Kans—An artificial canal for conducting water from rivers, tanks, and wells to irrigate fields.—*Bombay.*

Kantawan—A tax on looms; a fee levied by the head village officers from the money-changers of the village.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kantho—Ground adjacent to the edge of the Runn.—*Sindh.*

Kánúngo, Kanoongo, Canoongo, corruptly *Canongeo*—An expounder of the laws, but applied especially to village and district revenue officers, who, under former Governments, recorded all circumstances within their sphere which concerned landed property and the realization of the revenue; keeping registers of the value, tenure, extent, and transfers of lands; assisting in the measurement and survey of lands; reporting deaths and successions of revenue-payers; and explaining, when required, local practices and public regulations. They were paid by rent-free lands, and various allowances and perquisites.—*Wilson.*

Registers of village parganas.—*Bengal.*

The *Kánúngo* of Hindustan corresponds to the *Mujmundar* of Gujerat. These were persons holding the office of Kánúngo connected with the Sea and Land Customs Department in Gujerat; they were hereditary officers acquainted with the Customs and all pertaining thereto in their districts, and it was their duty to keep registers relating to the same. The office of Kánúngo was abolished by Government, and the holders of many of these hereditary offices were given bonds bearing interest at ten per cent. in lieu of their old stipends.

In some places, however, the Kánúngo still receives his stipend, but his duties are those of an ordinary Kárkun attached to the Sea Customs or Salt Department.—*Bombay.*

Vide Cánoongoe.—*N. W. P.*

A district revenue official whose business it is to record all circumstances connected with landed property.—*C. P.*

Kanwa—A chhatak; a sixteenth share. One-twentieth of a seer; one-eighth of a pound.—*Bengal.*
A measure of capacity; the sixteenth part of a *sér*.—*Wilson.*

Kápas—Cotton plant.—*N. W. P.*
Cotton.—*Bengal* and *Bombay.*

Kapasbani—Cotton (rabi or spring crop).—*C. P.*

Kapasera—Cotton seed.—*Bombay.*

Kapas jhari—Cotton (kharif or autumn crop).—*C. P.*

Kapásnochkod—A cotton plant.—*Bombay.*

Kapile—An apparatus for raising water from a well or tank for irrigating fields, worked by men or by oxen on an inclined plane.—*Mysore.*

Kápús—Cotton uncleaned.—*H. A. D.*

Kar, Kur, Kara—Tribute, toll, tax, the revenue of the State; settled allowance to village officers and servants.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Karabdo, Karabdee—The weeding plough for clearing weeds and stubble from land preparing for cultivation, and for weeding between the furrows when the grain is up (see "*Ramp*").—*Bombay.*

Karach-vero—A tax levied to provide the means for the maintenance of Patels during their attendance at the Sudder station.—*Bombay.*

Karaee—A sawyer.—*Bombay.*

Karagapáde—Duty on goods where they are consumed or sold, in contradistinction to Sthall Bhurti, which is levied at the place of production.—*Mysore.*

Karam-vero—Personal or poll taxes on individuals and trades.—*Bombay.*

Kárana—A doer of anything; also the name of a mixed caste, or an individual of it, said to have sprung from a Súdra mother and Vaisya father; his occupation is writing and accounts; a scribe or writer, a clerk, and, in some places, a collector of revenue, a tax gatherer.—*Wilson.*

Karanam or *Curnum*—Village accountant.—*Madras.*

Karanamu, Karanam, Karnam, Karanika, commonly *Kurnik*, corruptly *Curnum*—A village accountant; one of the chief officers of a village; in the Telinga provinces he is usually a Brahman; in the Tamil, a Sudra of the Pilli tribe.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Karaníka—The treasurer.—*Coorg.*

Karant—One-twentieth of a dam.—*Bengal.*

Karao—A kind of vetch.—*Bengal.*

Karar—Fixedness, stability, confirmation; it is loosely used for a written agreement or engagement.—*Wilson.—Bombay.*

Karári—Land of an estate not subject to diluvion.—*Bengal.*
What is firm: as applied to land, it means that of which the title is unquestionable; also, that which was the original extent.—*Wilson.*

Karárí—An agreement.—*Coorg.*

Karás—Soil at the top and foot of hills.—*H. A. D.*

Karawo—A watchman of grain or fields.—*Sindh.*

Karazdár—A creditor.—*Punjab.*

Karba, Karbi—Stalks or straw of different grains.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Fodder (stalks of *Jowar* plant).—*N. W. P.*
The stalk of the *Jawari*, used as fodder.—*C. P.*
Straw or stalk of *Juar* and *bajri*.—*Sindh.*

Kárbárí, or *Kárbhárí*, incorrectly *Carbaree*—A person conducting affairs, a minister, a public officer, a merchant, a manager, a shopkeeper.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
A bondsman of a hill chief.—*Bengal.*

Kárbhári—Designation of the office-bearing "Patil" or headman.—*H. A. D.*
A manager.—*Bombay.*

Karboochoo—A musk melon. This is generally sown in Gorat, Bhatha, and Besar land. It is sown in the months of March and April, and ready in May and June.—*Bombay.*

Kárdár—A revenue collector under native Government.—*Punjab.*
Native revenue and judicial officer. Tehsildar.—*Sindh.*
An agent, especially of the Government.—*Wilson.*

Kardari—A *Kardar's* court or office.—*Sindh.*

Kardedar—The actual cultivator of the land.—*Bombay.*

Kardi—Safflower, also its seed.—*Bombay.*

Karela—Vegetable gourd (*Momordica charantia*).—*C. P.*

Kargchi—Loom-tax.—*Punjab.*

Karianun—A general term for all the smaller kinds of grocery, spices, drugs, &c.—*Bombay.*

Kárindah—An agent; a manager.—*N. W. P.* and *Oudh.*

Kario—Branch canal.—*Sindh.*

Karji—An officer employed by a zamindar in collecting rent, used in Orissa.—*Bengal.*
A village officer, the head of a village, charged with revenue and judicial functions, or the accountant of a village, but sometimes filling the office of headman or manager, collecting the revenue from the villagers, and engaging for its payment to the Government, in Cuttack: *lit.* a man of business, or one who does anything that is to be done.—*Wilson.*

Karkach—Salt made by evaporation.—*Bengal.*
Salt obtained by solar evaporation.—*Wilson.*

Kárkhána, corruptly *Karconna, Karkanna*—An office or place where business is carried on; but it is in use more especially applied to places where mechanical work is performed; a workshop, a manufactory, an arsenal; also, fig. to any great fuss or bustle.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kárkhánánis—A clerk or record-keeper in a factory, a clerk of the works.—*Wilson.—Bombay.*

Kárkháne—A manufactory, a workshop.—*Coorg* and *Mysore.*

Karkondar—The holder of a small transferable tenure granted at a low fixed rent in consideration for service or payment (used in Tipperah).—*Bengal.*

Karkoon—A zamindar's agent.—*Bengal.*

Kárkun, Karkoon, Carcoon—A clerk, a writer, a registrar; used also generally among the Marathas for an agent or manager in financial and revenue collections; an inferior revenue officer in charge of a taraf or division under the Mámalatdár or district collector.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Native clerk.—*H. A. D.*

Karnam—Village accountant. With hardly an exception they are of the Brahmin caste. The office is hereditary in common with all the other village officials. In some places they hold

land free of rent, and in others on light assessment. In some few places a fixed money allowance is given. In all instances there are certain fixed fees payable to them in money or in kind by the ryots.—*Mysore.*

Karai—Relationship by marriage.—*Punjab.*

Karuṅka—The same as *Karnam, q. v.*—*Mysore.*

Kárpardás—An agent or manager.—*Bengal.*

Kartik—A Bengali month corresponding with part of October and November—*Bengal.*

Kártikáfusal—November paddy crop. That for April and May is Vysakh fusl.—*Mysore.*

Káru or *Kar*—The crop of rice sown in April and reaped in June, July. This is its meaning in the northern districts; but in the south it means the chief crop which depends on the north-east monsoon, and is reaped in December and January.—*Madras.*

Karyád—A petty *mahal* or district, one comprising ten or twelve villages, some belonging to one *mahal*, some to another.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Karyát—A sub-division of a district composed of villages, belonging some to one mahal, and some to another.—*Bombay.*

Kasar, Kusur—Defect, deficiency, diminution. In Mar: *Kasar*, as applied to accounts, signifies departure from a correct or perfect balance, whether through excess or deficiency, or the sum to be added to, or subtracted from, the totals on either side to make them agree.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kasba, Kasuba—A small town or large village. The chief or market town of a district.—*Wilson—Bombay* and *H. A. D.*

The chief town of a district or division of a district.—*Madras* and *Mysore.*

A small town.—*Oudh.*

Kasbátee—There are a large number of Kasbátees throughout the district towns in the Khaira and Ahmedabad zillahs. These Musalmans are in part converted Rajputs, and in part pure Musalmans of the Belooch and Pathan tribes. They derived their name from residing at the chief town or Kasbá of the district. The Dholka Kasbátees were by far the most important branch, and are supposed to have been converted about the time of the celebrated Muhammad Begra. They amassed very considerable wealth, and by sale and mortgage managed to possess themselves of the tálúká rights in a very considerable number of villages. The Kasbátees at Veerumgaum also were once very powerful, and held considerable possessions, now, however, their lands are wretchedly managed, and the Kasbátees are deeply involved. The chief men are in the hands of their karbhárees, and the common men seek employment as peons in the Government offices. From being a powerful and warlike body of influence and character seeking service under the petty princes and chiefs, they are now generally poor and broken down, and enervated by the constant use of opium. The Mussalman population of the higher grade in Godhra is known by this name.—*Bombay.*

Kashtgar—Cultivator, zamindar.—*Sindh.*

Kúshthar—A cultivator.—*N. W. P.*

An ordinary cultivator, a ryot.—*C. P.*

Kashtkar dehi—A resident tenant, or cultivator.—*Bengal.*

Kashtkar mouroosi—A tenant holding perpetual lease of land.—*Bengal.*

Kashtkar pahi—A non-resident tenant, or cultivator.—*Bengal.*

Kasi—A small cut from a branch canal. A drain, a water-course.—*Sindh.*

Kaskas—Poppy seeds.—*Mysore.*

Káso—One-sixtieth of a *kharár.*—*Sindh.*

Kasra kam—A fraction less.—*Bengal.*

Kásu—A pie piece.—*Coorg.*

Kusumbee—The safflower plant, an annual plant. "Carthamus tinctorius;" also called "bastard saffron."—*Bombay.*

Kasumbo—An intoxicating drink, being an infusion of opium and water. It is much drank in the province of Káthiyúwád, and in the Kaira and Ahmedabad Collectorates.—*Bombay.*

Kasúr—Rent charge.—*Punjab.*

Kasúri—Neglect, fault.—*Coorg.*

Kat—A piece of field capable of receiving 51⅓lbs avoirdupois weight of new seed.—*Bengal.*

Katbá, Katape, Katabe—Penalty bond, recognisance, paper of agreement; a writing given to a Panchayut by the parties appealing to it, asserting the truth of their statements, and agreeing to acknowledge their guilt if pronounced in the wrong.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kates—A land measure; the twentieth part of a *Pand.*—*Bombay.*

Káthá—A measure of capacity equal to four seers.—*C. P.*

One-twentieth of a *bigha.*—*Bengal.*

Káthí, corruptly *cutty*—A measure of land; as formerly used it was found to vary from five to ten cubits; the term also designates the measure, the rod or pole. A measure of capacity varying in different places but usually about 10 seers.—*Wilson.*

A variety of *jowari.*—*Bombay.*

Kátí—A stick. A measure of land varying from 5 to 10 cubits.—*H. A. D.*

October. Autumn crop.—*Sindh.*

Katkana—Sub-lease.—*Bengal* and *N. W. P.*

An engagement, an agreement, a bargain.—*Wilson.*

Katkanadar—A person who holds from a Ticcádár, sub-lessee holding under the lessee.—*Bengal.*

Katkina—A subordinate farm. A sub-lease.—*Bengal.*

Katkinadar—The person who holds the above.—*Bengal.*

Kattadaka—A written agreement.—*Mysore.*

Kattah—Twenty laggi.—*Bengal.*

Kátte—Anicut or dam in a river or stream.—*Coorg.*

A bank, a dam, a reservoir, especially one which becomes dry in the hot weather, in composition, a place where business is transacted.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kattu—Proceedings in Courts.—*Coorg.*

A binding, a bond, a law, a rule, an arrangement; a bunch of straw in which some of the grain is preserved for next season's sowing.—*Wilson.*

Kattubadi—Land held as inam on militia service tenure; also a quit-rent.—*Madras.*

A revenue term usually applied to a fixed, invariable, and favorable, or quit-rent, which has been assessed on lands granted to public servants.—*Wilson.*

Kattukálve—Feeding channel to a tank.—*Mysore.*

Kaul, Koul or *Qoul, Kowl* corruptly *Cowl* or *Cowle, Kavulu, Kaulu, Kavul*—A word, a promise, an agreement or contract; the term is used in

various deeds granted by superiors to inferiors, in which the engagement implies an act of grace or favor a promise of pardon or of safe conduct to a rebel or offender, to induce him to give himself up In revenue transactions, a *kaul* usually means the document granted by the collector, proprietor, or receiver of the revenue, to the subordinate payer of the revenue, or the actual cultivator, stating the terms of the agreement and the amount to be paid, and securing him against further demands, it frequently implies, also, that the contract or lease is granted on favorable conditions, as in the case of the cultivation of waste lands for which a remission of rent is granted for a given period by a *kaul* —*Wilson—Bombay*

An agreement, refers generally to waste land taken on a small but increasing rent for a number of years, when it becomes liable to the full assessment —*Madras*

Kauldar—A ryot holding lands on special agreement —*Mysore*

Kaundbhagia—A village accountant who also collects rents (used in Orissa) —*Bengal*

Kavadi—A class of farmers who live in small numbers in Yeddaynalknad taluk only —*Coorg*

Kavali—A variety of jowari —*Bombay*

Kávalkár or *Kavalgar* or *Kavalkáran*—A protector, a guardian, a watchman the village watchman, who also commonly acts as a messenger and guide for travellers —*Wilson*

Sometimes styled in the north, *Dandasi*, vide *Talari* —*Madras*

Kavalgudi—A small hut for herdsmen or people watching the crops —*Coorg*

Kayanguttedár—Holder of land, or a village on a fixed and unalterable assessment —*Mysore*

Kazaat—The office or post of a Kazee —*H A D*

Kazaet—A land holding, or cash emoluments in the enjoyment of Kazi or head priest of Mussalmans —*Bombay*

Kazi, Qasee corruptly *Cazi, Cauzy, Cauzee, Kazy, Kayi* —A Muhammadan judge, an officer formerly appointed by the Government to administer both civil and criminal law, chiefly in towns, according to the principles of the Koran, under the British authorities the judicial functions of the Kázis in that capacity ceased, and with the exception of their employment as the legal advisers of the Courts in cases of Muhammadan law, the duties of those stationed in the cities or districts were confined to the preparation and attestation of deeds of conveyance and other legal instruments, and the general superintendence and legalization of the ceremonies of marriage, funerals, and other domestic occurrences among the Muhammadans —*Wilson—Bombay*

An expounder of Muhammadan law —*Panjab*

In Muhammadan towns, a village servant who used to exercise judicial powers regarding religious customs, &c —*H A D*

(Vide *Cázi*) —*N W P*

A Muhammadan judge, an officer formerly appointed by Government to administer both civil and criminal law —*Bengal*

Kenkagada—A recognizance —*Coorg*

Kesla-muhurta—A festival celebrated by the Coorgs in July and August, on a day fixed by the astrologers All the arms of the house are worshipped, and the three following days are spent in the pursuit of game, and other athletic exercises —*Coorg*

Kembatti—A class of pariahs who pay mohturfa at the rate of Re 0 3-3 per annum —*Coorg*

Kéri—A small street with houses on both sides, a hamlet —*Coorg*

Keti—Island in a river —*Sindh*

Kenjola—Red jowari —*Bombay*

Kewal—A kind of soil —*Bengal*

Khádar—Low or alluvial land lying along the banks of rivers —*N W P*

Low or alluvial lands of easy irrigation, and especially fit for rice cultivation, rice beds, or patches of ground surrounded by low banks so as to confine the water and moisten the ground for rice cultivation, also moist alluvial ground on which, with or without irrigation, barley and wheat are grown in some places —*Wilson*

Low or alluvial land, land subject to inundation —*Oudh*

Khadims—Servants attached to a durgah or mosque —*H A D*

Khadir—(land) vide *Khadar* —*Oudh*

Khahuri—A dry crumbling soil —*Sindh*.

Khair—Acacia catechu —*Bombay*

A sort of resin, also commonly called *khat* —*Wilson*

Khairát, Khyrat, corruptly *Kheryaut*—Alms, charity, lands given as charitable endowments (the term is more especially applicable to grants or alms given by, or to, Muhammadans) —*Wilson—Bombay*

Khairátdár—One to whom land, portion of produce or cash allowance is given for charitable purposes —*Sindh*

Khájan—A salt marsh or meadow, land lying along the shore of the sea, or of inlets, and exposed to be flooded, ground recovered by embankment from the sea —*Wilson—Bombay*

Khajána—A treasury —*Coorg*

Khajándár—A treasurer —*Bombay*.

Khaki—Unirrigated —*N W P*.

Khal—An inlet of the sea or of a large river, a creek —*Wilson—Bengal*

A drain in a house —*Bombay*

Khalari—A place where salt is manufactured, a salt bed or pan, a mound of earth hollowed at the top in which straw and other materials are placed to serve as a filter for the salt-water poured upon it, and which, when freed from dirt and sand, becomes brine for boiling —*Wilson—Bengal*

Khalási corruptly *Classie*—A sailor, a tent-pitcher, a matross a Muhammadan laborer of a superior order, employed chiefly about ships or in the army —*Wilson—Bombay*

A tent pitcher —*Oudh*

Lascar —*Sindh*

Khalse—A large rick-yard in which the produce of the fields of a number of cultivators is placed, and thrashed The Government yard in which, under the "*jinsevar*" system, the produce of all the village fields was collected and thrashed The produce was kept here till the Government share had been settled The system of paying the Government rent in kind has now been abolished (see "*khalu*") —*Bombay*

Khali—A barn or place where the villagers deposit their grain —*Bombay*

Khaliyan—A threshing floor.—*Bengal.*

Khálisa usually pronounced *Khálsa*—The exchequer, the office of Government under the Muhammadan Administration in which the business of the Revenue Department was transacted, and which was continued during the early period of British rule; as applied to lands, it means those of which the revenue remains the property of Government, not being made over in *jágír* or *inam* to any other parties.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Khal Khundee—An earthen vessel put at the mouth of a drain to collect the drainage.—*Bombay.*

Khalkuwo—A deep well or pit underneath a house into which all the drainage of the house flows.—*Bombay.*

Khalli—Oil cake.—*C. P.*

Khalpo—A tanner.—*Bombay.*

Khálsa—Government. Belonging to Government.—*Robertson.*

Government; pertaining to the State: it is used to signify those villages which are under the direct management of the Government as opposed to the alienated villages, which are under the management of their respective owners.—*Bombay.*

Lands held immediately from Government on a fixed rental.—*Bengal.*

Government land.—*H. A. D.*

Land paying revenue to Government.—*Panjab* and *N. W. P.*—See *Khálisa.*

Khalsa Mahal—An estate paying revenue to Government as distinguished from a *jágír* which is revenue-free.—*Oudh.*

Khalsat—Belonging to Government. It is chiefly used to show villages directly under Government management, as opposed to alienated villages.—*Bombay.*

Khalso—Land paying assessment to Government. Opposed to alienated land.—*Sindh.*

Khalu—A rick-yard, a farm-yard, being a spot of ground surrounded by a hedge. In this the cultivator collects and thrashes the produce of his fields. The *Khalú* differs from the *Khalee*, in that it belongs to one person at most to two or three.—*Bombay.*

Khalwad—A very large village rick-yard surrounded by a hedge, and containing within its limits several smaller rick-yards commonly called *Khalu.*—*Bombay.*

Khám—Clay built, as *cháhí khám*; not of standard length as *bighá khám*; gross receipts, as *nikási khám*; under direct management, as *khám iláka.*—*N. W. P.*—The Persian equivalent of the Hindustani *Kachchá*, q. v.

Land under sequestration, unsettled.—*Panjab.*

Raw, unripe, crude, gross; as a revenue term it implies the gross as distinguished from the nett revenue of a village, or a settlement made with the cultivators direct without the intervention of a third person as a farmer or zamindar, the estate being managed or by the officers of Government.—*Wilson.*

Khamar—Land of which the revenue is paid in kind, or of which the produce is divided in determinate shares between the cultivator and the revenue payer or zamindar. Applied also to lands originally waste, but which having been brought into cultivation, are retained by the zamindars in their own hands, or let out at a grain-rent. At the decennial settlement these lands, previously unassessed, were declared subject to assessment.—*Bengal.*

Khámrio—A canal-digger.—*Sindh.*

Khám Tahsíl—Direct management or sequestration.—*N. W. P.* and *Panjab.*

The sequestration of land for realization of revenue arrears.—*C. P.*

Sequestration of profits for a period of years, or rather direct management of an estate by Government.—*Oudh.*

Khán—A chief headman of several villages.—*Panjab.*

Quarry.—*Sindh.*

Khána Khálí—Estate in which no proprietary right is found to exist.—*N. W. P.*

Khánashumárí, Khánasumárí, Khánasumari—A written statement of the number of houses in a village or town, and hence a census of the population is so termed.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Khanda—An assessment laid on inferior land, and paid by the holder of the good adjoining land.—*Bombay.*

A piece of land belonging to a village either waste or cultivated or built upon.—*Bengal.*

Khandaga, Khandí—A measure used for lands in North Coorg. It is supposed to be equal to two *bhatties* and the area which would be taken up in sowing a khandy of seed was the nominal standard, but this area varies from 7,680 square yards to 58,319 square yards in different villages, the cause of the variation being that a given quantity of seed is sufficient for a much larger tract in rich soil, than in poor, as the plants in the latter are smaller, and occupy less space. On the other hand, a khandy containing 58,319 square yards was supposed to produce more than a hundred-fold, while the return from the khandy of 7,680 square yards was calculated at less than twenty-fold.

The probable yield being thus settled, its value was fixed at the rate of Re. 1-9-6 per khandy, and one-sixth of the value of the crop was taken as the share due to Government. In this way the assessment put upon the largest khandy was 28 rupees, and that levied on the smallest khandy was only 3 rupees.

Between the extremes quoted, *viz.*, the khandy of 58,319 square yards paying Rs. 28, and the khandy of 7,680 square yards paying Rs. 3, there are about 100 different rates and measurements, and though the accounts are further complicated by the Veerajendra pole, 18 feet 8 inches long; having been used to measure the fields in some places, and in others, the pole reduced by Linguraja to 16 feet in length, being afterwards made the standard, still the incidence of the tax in the different localities is on the whole more equable than it would at first sight appear to be.—*Coorg.*

Khandí, incorrectly *Kundee*, commonly termed *Candy*—A measure of weight and capacity; its value varies in different places; at Bombay it consists of twenty Bombay maunds, or for particular substances of only eight maunds.—*Wilson.*

A weight which equals 457½ kilogrammes or 784 lbs.—*Bombay.*

Equal to 20 maunds or lbs. 1,640.—*C. P.*

A weight equal to 550 lbs. avoirdupois.—*Coorg.*

A weight equal to 20 maunds or lbs. 1,600.—*H. A. D.*

A weight of 500 lbs avoirdupois=20 Madras *maunds* —*Madras*

Khaundee—Tribute In non-regulation provinces it also signifies the Government *Ray-bhag* or share of ground rent paid by any large proprietor direct to the Government Tax duty Before the salt excise duty had been fixed by law the word *Khaundee* was used to signify the duty levied by Government on each pack or cart-load of salt This word is also sometimes used with reference to the "salamee" or quit-rent, levied on *Wanta* or partially alienated lands —*Bombay*

Khando—Ledger Head in a ledger —*Sindh.*

Khaneshumari—Census An account particularly shewing the number of houses, shops, cattle, population, looms, ploughs, &c, of which a town or village consists —*Mysore*

Khánqah or *Khánkah*—Shrine or monastery —*Punjab*

Khánashumaré—Census —*Coorg*

Khankut—Appraisement of crops prior to division between the ryot and the person from whom he holds land —*C P*

Khansahib, Khanbahadur—A mode of address of respect, a title usually conferred by Government on Muhammadan or Parsee officers of certain standing in consideration of their official position Sometimes on private persons of the above castes, either on account of services rendered to the State, or on account of their rank or status —*Bombay*

Khan-woon-thoo—Surety —*British Burma*

Khár Khas, Karu—Alkali, alkaline earth, soda, the lixivium of wood-ashes or the ashes of burnt leaves themselves, impure carbonate of potash or soda, saline or brackish soil, ground recovered from the sea —*Wilson*

Salty soil, 2nd, revenue derived from salt wells, &c —*H A D*

Potash —*Sindh*

Khara—Blight which affects the poppy plant —*Oudh*

Kha-ra—A long cone-shaped basket held under water in a strong tide, the fish gets in and is jammed at the sharp end, and when the tide is slack the basket is taken up by means of a rope —*British Burma*

Kharab—Bad, wicked, worthless, spoiled, bad, as land unfit for cultivation —*Wilson—Bombay*

Kharába—Ruin, desolation, waste land, unproductive (as land) —*Wilson—Bombay*

Kharabo—Waste uncultivable land Under this denomination are included the sites of villages, burial grounds, ravines, roads, the beds of rivers, rocks, &c —*Bombay*

Unassessed waste Literally, bad land —*Sindh*

Kharaj—Land impregnated with salt, and thereby rendered useless —*Bombay*

Kharáj, or more commonly *khiraj*, corruptly *kheraj* —Tax, tribute, applied originally in an especial manner to the tribute levied by Muhammadans upon infidels after conquest, but latterly to the revenue raised from the land, in which sense it is still employed, importing the amount claimed by the State as its rent or share of the profits of land in cultivation —*Wilson—Bombay*

Kharch, Kharch, Kharcha, Khary, Khury, corruptly *Khirch, Kurtch, Khurchee*, also *Kharach, Kharchu*—Expense, disbursement, outgoings, the authorised expenses incurred by a village or district, and set off against the revenue receipts, or a cess levied upon the cultivators to provide for expenses, the debit side of an account, the account of the disbursements or outgoings —*Wilson—Bombay*

Kharchdehi—Village expenses allowed in settlement proceedings —*Bengal*

Kharchitpan—An account shewing the payments from a village to village servants, &c, according to different calculations —*Bombay*

Kharchu—Expenditure —*Coorg*

Khardo—A rough copy or draft, an account book It is generally used in composition as *Tolkhardo*, a weigh book —*Bombay*

Kharee-patee-vero—A tax collected to relieve the village from debt —*Bombay*

Kharek—Dried dates —*Bombay*

Khars—A division of a village comprising a certain number of *bighas* Four *powas* of land —*Bengal*

Kharíf, Khureef, vernacularly *Kharip* and *Khariph*, corruptly *Khereef*—The season of autumn, the autumnal harvest, the crops which are sown before the commencement of the rains, and reaped after their close —*Wilson—Bombay*

The autumnal harvest, the crops which are sown before, or at the commencement of, the rains in June and July, reaped after their close, October, November, and December —*N W. P*

All crops reaped during the deciduous period of a year —*Bengal*

Autumnal crops —*H A D, Panjab*, and *Sindh*

The autumnal season or crop —*C P*

Kharif kist—Autumnal instalment —*Oudh*

Kharij-dakhil—Also *dakhil-khary*, excluding and including, applied to the transfer of property, especially to lands transferred from one name to another in the Collector's books —*Wilson—Bengal*

Kharij jumma—Land exempted from revenue after settlement of the whole estate —*Bengal*

Kharijá talukdar—A talukdar whose tenure has been separated from the estate to which it belonged, and pays revenue direct to Government —*Bengal*

Kharita, Khureetu, sometimes vernacularly *khalita*—A bag, a purse, the envelope of a letter, especially the ornamental or silk covering of a letter addressed to, or by, a native of rank hence, the letter itself, particularly one passing between a native prince and the Governor General —*Wilson—Bombay*

Kharjameen, Kharjamin—Land impregnated with salt, and thereby rendered useless —*Bombay*

Kharo—A granary or place where produce is stored.—*Sindh*

Kharpee—A hand spade or gardener's trowel. This word is also applied to the "*purud*" or spade with a long handle —*Bombay*

Kharposh—A maintenance grant —*Bengal*

Khar'a—Rough account —*Bengal*

Kharva—Native sailors —*Bombay*

Khárvan, Kharvun, Kharwan—A coarse cloth made for dhotees, it is dyed a permanent red This cloth is manufactured at Bhaonagar, Surat, and several other places —*Bombay*

Kharwar, Kharar—Measure of grain, from 1,680 to 1,840 lbs —*Sindh.*

Khas—Special, particular, applied to Government management of an estate in the phrase 'to hold *Khas*."—*N. W P.*

Khas—Roots of fragrant grass (*Andropogon muricatum*).—*C. P.*
A crop in which no grain forms on the stalk.—*Sindh.*

Khásgí—One's own private or personal property, in contradistinction to the revenues or concerns of the State; own, personal, peculiar.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Khas Khas—Root of a species of grass used for cooling rooms in the hot months.—*Bengal.*

Khas Khas—Poppy seed.—*Bombay.*

Khanki—Drought.—*Bengal.*

Khás mahal, Khas mehal.—Lands held in the management of Government.—*Bengal.*

Khasrá, Khasra—A day-book; a journal; a field-book, especially a written record of the particulars of a rough map or plan of a village, which is called a *Shajra*, in which the fields are numbered, and their numbers are registered in the field-book, or *khasrá*, corresponding; in this also is registered the name of the proprietor and of the cultivator of each field, whether the same or different; the name of each field, its length and breadth in *gathás*, and its area in *bighás* and *biswas*, the quality of the soil, the crop growing upon it, and any remarks that it may be thought advisable to add.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
The primary measurement papers of all the village lands, shewing the dimensions and kind of land, and the name of the ryot. Rough estimate in detail of rent in money or kind.—*Bengal.*
List of fields.—*C. P.*
List of fields of a village.—*Oudh.*
Field-book or index compiled at time of village survey.—*N. W. P.* and *Punjab.*

Khasra abádi—A list of the houses of a village.—*Oudh.*

Khasra Kishtwár—A list of fields shewing their position, number, and the like.—*Oudh.*

Khasra navis—One who writes measurement papers.—*Bengal.*

Khasrapaimaishi—Measurement papers in detail of a village.—*Bengal.*

Khasro—Field-book of land measurement or record of crop measurement.—*Sindh.*

Khas tahsil—Collection made direct from the cultivators.—*Bengal.*

Khat—Land recovered from jungle, and the hereditary property of the clearer.—*Bengal.*
A bond, a deed, or written agreement of any kind. It is generally used in composition as *Vechan Khat* a deed of sale.—*Bombay.*

Khátá, Khátem, Khátu—An account book; a day-book, a journal or ledger; also an account; account current; one kept with an individual, or of a particular concern with respect to the receipts and outlay upon it; an account of real or personal property; also the paper or book in which such accounts are kept. *Wilson.*
A ledger account. The account between a Government cultivator and Government. The holding of a Government cultivator.—*Robertson—Bombay.*
Account book.—*Bengal.*
A ledger.—*H. A. D.*

Khátá—The holding of a ryot or cultivator.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Khátabandee—A peculiar system of assessment by *khátás* or distinct estates, calculated to equalize the distribution of the good and bad lands among the cultivators, and to keep the cultivation of the one in proportion to the other. Each cultivator tilling a certain portion of good land must also be answerable for a proportionate quantity of bad, and the whole together is termed his "*khátá*" or estate. Sometimes the bulk of the assessment is laid on a single field, the "*vela*" or burthened, while the rest of the "*khátá*" or Government land, called "*khotiya,*" is taxed with little more than a nominal rent. This system was probably first introduced with the view of securing for Government a revenue from alienated lands, the "*vela*" or burdened land being Government land. Captain Cruickshank, in his report on certain districts in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Collectorates, states that the khatabandee is only a modified description of the "*narva*" system, and were the whole land or village "*khatabandee*" it would amount to much the same thing; but it has undergone more change than the *narvá*, and probably never existed in equal perfection. The real *khatabandee* system consists in this—the payment of a certain fixed sum upon a certain fixed portion of land without reference to the crop grown, or the description of soil, the payment being the same whether the whole "*khátá*" be cultivated or whether a part of it be waste.—*Bombay.*

Khataniar—Head of a shastra or monastery in Assam.—*Bengal.*

Khatar—The spot outside a village where the filth is thrown.—*Wilson.*

Kháta Sánji—Tenant of "common holdings" belonging to proprietor.—*Punjab.*

Khatáuní, Khutaonee, Khatiyán, Khatiyani, Katávani, Katáoni, corruptly *Khuteonee, Khuteoni, Kuttownee, Khatiownee, Kutteeanee, Kutamunee, Cuttean, Cuteean, Khatáwaní, Khataóni*, also *Goshwara Khatauni*—An account of the total village lands, and particulars of their distribution. A ledger; an account book; one in which are entered, under distinct and appropriate heads, the several items first entered in a day-book or field-book; although differently explained by different authorities, and occasionally modified as to its application, the term always denotes accounts of the nature of the ledger; thus it is said the Maratha Sahukár's *khatáwani* is made up from his. *kharda*, or day-book, in the order of the names of his constituents; in the Government Financial accounts it was a statement of all expenses and disbursements, arranged alphabetically under their several heads: in Guzaráthi it is said to mean the act of posting items from the day and cash-books into the ledger; in Bengal, *Khatiyán* was an abstract of the *Chitás* kept by the village accountant, shewing the whole extent of land held by each cultivator, the nature of the tenure or cultivation, as *Khudkásht*, &c., and the species of cultivation. In the North-Western Provinces, the *Khataóni*, or, as there also denominated, *Muntakhab*, is an account made up from the *Khasrá*, in which the fields belonging to each *thok, patti* and individual are brought together, and then the name of the occupant, the number of each field, its extent, with deductions for waste or the like, the rate of assessment per *bigha*, the total rent and the manner of its payment, are recorded.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Khata-vakhrí—Tenant of "separate holdings" belonging to proprietor, or one proprietor cultivating for another in a separate holding —*Punjab*

Khata Vero—A sum varying from a few annas to 20 or more rupees, levied in a lump from certain persons named in the village books In some villages it is levied from all persons of particular castes, as Kolees, Grashiyás Musalmáns, &c, in addition to the Veeghotee on their Government land, or Salamee on alienated land In some cases it is levied at so much per every 20 or more rupees of *khata* —*Bombay*

Khatawni—Ledger —*H A D*

Khatedar—A holder of land in his own right—literally the holder of the account book —*H A D*

A mercantile correspondent, one with whom an account is opened —*Wilson*

The recognised occupant of a Government holding directly responsible for the revenue to Government The person in whose name the holding is registered in the Government accounts —*Bombay*

A person having a separate head to himself in the Tapedar's ledger The owner of a separate estate or field —*Sindh*

Khateoni—Classified list of cultivating holdings prepared at time of village survey —*N W P*

List of fields grouped according to property —*Punjab*

A statement shewing the arrangement of the fields in the khasra, so as to bring all those belonging to each *thok*, or *patti*, or person, together —*Oudh* See *Khataun*

Khats—Canal clearance —*Sindh*

Khatia—A rough bedstead —*Bengal*

Khatib—A Kazee, whose duties were those of a marriage registrar, leader of worship, &c —*H A D*

A preacher, a public reader or speaker —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Khatoni—Abstract of an account,—*Bengal*

Khatiyan—A statement showing the land held by each tenant of an estate —*Bengal*

Khato—Ledger Head in a ledger —*Sindh*

Khatoni—List of fields —*C P*

Khaurwat—Lands reclaimed —*Bengal*

Khayam Gattige—A lease for a term of years with liberty to sub-let In Mysore it signifies fixed assessment or rent —*Coorg*

Khazanchi—Treasurer —*Sindh* and *Mysore*

Khazano—Treasury —*Sindh*

Khazindar—Treasurer —*Bombay*

Khela—An enclosure in which wild elephants are caught —*Bengal*

Khedu-jinasiar-savadiya—Kunbees, patidárs, and káchhiás, when they cultivate any alienated land, their own or other's, pay, in addition to any fixed salámee, a veeghotee on cultivation for ordinary crops, and a higher rate for more valuable crops, such as sugar, pepper, &c —*Bombay*

Khedwaluyak—Arable, fit for cultivation —*Bombay*

Kheen—A wooden harrow with iron teeth,—the blade 13 inches long, 4 broad, and 1 thick this is attached to a solid bamboo about 8 feet long which forms a handle It is used at the salt works for raking about the salt in the pans —*Bombay*

Kheyar zimin—Bad ground —*Sindh*

Khel—A term denoting the partition of village lands to several members of the "Patilship" —*H A D*

Khelbatni—Partition of estate among sharers (used in Nagpur Province) — *C P*

Khera—A village Land immediately adjacent to a village, also, the raised mound produced by the *debris* of former dwellings on which villages are usually built —*N. W P*

Cucumber —*Bengal*

Kherat—A term applied to a village alienated for the support of temples or other religious or charitable purposes —*Bombay*

Kherbu warri—Melon bed —*H A D*

Kher o-malıyat swaidıoo—Whenever Kunbees, Káchhias, or Patidars cultivate *kanta* or *tal pad naken* alienated lands they pay for ordinary crops a small *savadiyu*, and higher rates, varying with the crop, for sugar, ginger, and tobacco But when they cultivate *talpad salamee* lands, they pay no *savadiyu* on ordinary crops, and lower rates on malıat crops than in *wanta* or *talpad naken* —*Bombay*

Kheroo Swadioo—A veeghotee on cultivation, levied whenever certain alienated lands are cultivated by any one but the owner, or sometimes only when cultivated by persons of particular castes, as Kunbees and Kachhias, as tenants of the owner Sometimes the rate varies according to the caste of the cultivator, and if the land is salámee, sometimes the salamee is deducted from the *savadiyu*, and sometimes not Sometimes only *naken* lands not belonging to Bhats and Brahmins, pay savadiyú When cultivated by Patidárs and Kunbees, salámee lands are exempt —*Bombay*

Kheru—A cultivator —*H A D*

Khesaree—A kind of pulse —*Bengal*

Khet—A field —*Bengal, C P, N W P*, and *Punjab*

Khet-bant, corruptly *Khatbat*, *Khetbat*—Allotment of the lands of a coparcenary village, held by field, among the sharers, but in such a manner that they shall not be contiguous, or of the same quality, but so divided that each may have a due proportion of good and bad land the term, however, has other explanations, and most correctly implies the mode in which a *mauza* is divided into two or more mahals or estates, and it is commonly applied to denote the intermixture of the lands of different villages, which, although known as belonging to one village, are found lying amongst those belonging to another in one or two instances the lands of the same *mahal* or estate are entirely scattered amongst those of others —*Wilson*

Partition held by field —*Bengal*

Intermixture of lands of different villages or an estate, &c, of which the fields are intermixed —*N W P*

Khet-bat Muhal—Estate where the fields of one person lie intermixed with those of others —*Oudh*

Khetee, Kheteewadee—Cultivation, agriculture —*Bombay*

Khetwar—By fields, the assessment that is made upon each separate field, according to its capability of yielding produce, and the description of the latter grown in it —*Wilson*—*N W P*

Khewat—Record of proprietors in a village, shewing the amount of land held by each, and the amount of Government demand payable thereon.—*Punjab.*
Record of shares, interests, and liabilities of landowners in a village.—*N. W. P.*
A record or register of shares into which a coparcenary village is divided, and the liabilities of each sharer for revenue.—*Oudh.*
A paper defining the liabilities of proprietors among themselves.—*C. P.*
A contribution sometimes levied by the former Government of Bengal on rent-free lands, when the lands assessed were unable to pay the amount, in order to compensate for any deficit in the revenue; a contribution among the coparceners of a village to the village expenses; in the North-West Provinces, the record or register of the shares in which a coparcenary village is distributed; assessment with the ryots according to their shares.—*Wilson.—Ajmere.*

Khewatnámah—A document or statement of liabilities.—*N.-W. P.*

Khichdi-vero—A tax taken under former Governments for feeding the Sarkar's force and strangers.—*Bombay.*

Khichree-vero—See *Khichdi-vero.*—*Bombay.*

Khichrí, Khichdi—An Indian dish of rice boiled with split pulse and spices; hence, any common mixture, a confusion, hotch-potch.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Khidmatgár—A table attendant.—*Bengal.*

Khilat—A dress of honor; any article of costume presented by the ruling or superior authority to an inferior, as a mark of distinction.—*N. W. P.*

Khisa—A person employed to collect revenue or poll-tax by a hill Chief.—*Bengal.*

Khisari—A kind of pulse.—*Bengal.*

Khistu—Instalments of the annual assessment paid by holders at stated times.—*Coorg.*

Khistubandi—A document given to a landholder shewing the instalments payable by him.—*Coorg.*

Khitchari—A mixture of rice and dall (*boiled*); a cess levied in Native States.—*Bombay.*

Khoodkasht—Cultivated by oneself.—*Bengal.*

Khoodkashta—The service lands of hereditary officers.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Khoonto—Anchorage fee.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Khoot—Deficiency.—*Bombay.*

Khootwa—Anchorage fee.—*Bombay.*

Khoré—A hoe.—*Bombay.*

Khoshbashdar—A term used in Tipperah in the same sense as *karkondar.*—*Bengal.*

Khot—A term used for a particular class of Inamdars in the Deccan.—*Bombay.*
Deficit.—*Sindh.*

Khota, Khot—A farmer of land revenue or customs; any contractor or monopolist; in some of the Maratha provinces, an officer exercising hereditarily the office of collecting the Government revenue; also one appointed to that duty.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Khote—A renter of a village. In some provinces a hereditary officer, whose duty it is to collect revenue for Government. Literally feast-giver. A land revenue tenure in the Déccan. A farmer for the collection of the revenue, receiving ten per cent. for his trouble. A contractor with Government for the land revenue of a village, executing an annual agreement to that effect. From long usage, the right to execute this agreement has become hereditary. Failure to execute the annual agreement entails attachment by Government.—*Bombay.*

Khotee land—Land sub-let by the khotes in Khotee villages.—*Bombay.*

Khotee phuida—The excess over the land assessment fixed by the survey as the khote's profit.—*Bombay.*

Khoti—The business or office of the hereditary or appointed collector, termed *khot*; contracting, farming, contracting for a crop of corn in the field.—*Wilson.*
A term used for a particular class of Inamdars in the Deccan.—*Bombay.*

Khotiyá—The Government land in a *khátábandee* village assessed at a merely nominal rate. The khátábandee-walá's *khata* is made up of the *veta* or highly assessed portion of land, and the *khotiya* or Government land assessed at a merely nominal rate.—*Bombay.*

Khot-vero—A tax collected by patels to make up losses.—*Bombay.*

Khoung—A fermented liquor made of rice and herbs, chiefly drunk by Khyengs.—*British Burma.*

Khudkásht—(1), a proprietary cultivator, cultivating his own holding; (2) the holding so cultivated.—*N.-W. P.*
A proprietor cultivating his own lands.—*Punjab.*
A resident tenant or cultivator.—*Bengal* and *C. P.*

Khud-kásta—Lands enjoyed by Desaees and others as a remuneration for their services. The lands are held altogether free. They were originally grants under the Muhammadan rule, and were granted to people who cultivated their own lands.—*Bombay.*

Khud-kast-ryot—A hereditary cultivator with a right of occupancy.—*Bengal.*

Khuhalo—The cut in the side of a canal in which a water-wheel works.—*Sindh.*

Khujeena—Reservoir of salt water.—*Bombay.*

Khul—A corporation of villages in Cachar which in the time of the native Rajahs were jointly and severally liable for the payment of their land revenue.—*Bengal.*

Khulee—A rick-yard.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Khundi—A sort of jawári grown as a second crop in garden land, to serve as a green crop for cattle; the heads of the grain are also eaten.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Khundora-vero—A tax collected on every male child born in the village, being a payment on account of the sacred cord tied round the waist.—*Bombay.*

Khunt—One-fourth. Bhuinhar family.—*Bengal.*

Khunta-gari—Toll paid to zamindárs for permission to anchor boats.—*Bengal.*

Khunt Katti, Khunt Kutti—A tenure held in consideration of the tenant or his ancestors having cleared waste lands. Lands reclaimed.—*Bengal.*

Khunto—Anchorage fee; a small stake driven into the ground.—*Bombay.*

Khuraba—Waste land.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Khurda—The original implies eaten; but in vernacular use it implies small, what is broken up into small parts or fragments, as small coins in exchange for large, and the like.—*Wilson.*
Copper coin.—*Bombay.*

Khureef—The first or monsoon crop. A term applied to rice-land.—*Bombay.*

Khuresta—Official letters addressed by and to Muhammadan Chiefs.—*Bombay.*

Khurpé—A small hoe used with the hand.—*Bombay.*

Khurpee—See *Kharpee.*—*Bombay.*

Khurpi—A short handled spade. A grass cutter, a spade.—*Bengal.*

Khusra—A list of fields of a village.—*Oudh.*—See *Khasra.*

Khusra-abadi—A list of the houses in a village with their occupants.—*Oudh.*

Khusra-kishtwar—A list of fields shewing number of occupants and the like.—*Oudh.*

Khying—Hill men.—*British Burma.*

Khyoung—A nulla or creek, a small stream.—*British Burma.*

Khyoung-tha—Literally "sons of streams." They are a race of hill men, inhabiting the lower slopes of the great ranges of hills, and are sometimes found in the plains.—*British Burma.*

Khyrat—A charitable grant.—*Bengal.*

Khyrátdár—Owner of a *Khyrat* tenure.—*Bengal.*

Kiari—A bed in a garden; one in a field, especially for the plantation of rice in small squares, with raised borders to retain the water; a field surrounded by a high bank forming it into one large bed.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Kikkaranáta—Self-acquired property of one of the members of a house.—*Coorg.*

Kilá, Killádár, vernacularly *Killedar*—The Governor or Commandant of a fort: in Cuttack, the holder of a fort and lands, annexed on the principle of feudal service.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Kioni—A kind of millet.—*Bengal.*

Kippani—The space left unplanted below the ridge (band) between two rice fields.—*Coorg.*

Kird—An account or statement of receipts and disbursements; bringing lands into cultivation.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Day-book.—*H. A. D.*

Kirdsár—Cultivated and cultivable land.—*H. A. D.*

Kirkúl, Kirkol—Miscellaneous, petty (as articles or goods), by retail.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Kishtwar—Division of lands by Settlement Department.—*Sindh.*

A field by field map.—*Bengal.*

Kismat—Division.—*N. W. P.* and *Punjab.*

Kist, Khist, Kisti, Kistu—Instalment, portion; the amount paid as an instalment; the period fixed for its payment; as a revenue term it denotes the portion of the annual assessment to be paid at specified periods in the course of the year; such periodical payment is called a *Kist.* In Marathi, *Khist* also implies various ruinous modes of borrowing money upon repayment by instalments.—*Wilson.*

An instalment of revenue. The payment of the revenue is divided into instalments according to the crops produced in the district. The revenue year and the crops are divided into two great divisions, *viz.*, "*Khareeph*" or monsoon crop, and "*Ravee*" or cold season crop. The objects aimed at in the arrangement of the kist are to allow the cultivators time to bring their produce to the market before requiring them to pay the revenue due upon it, and to protect Government from the risk attending an unnecessary protraction of the demand. The divisions of the instalments in the Kaira collectorate are given as an example:—

Khareef.	As.	*Ravee.*	As.
December ...	4	January ...	4
February ..	4	April ...	4
March ...	4	May ...	4
May ...	4	June ...	4

—*Bombay.*

Instalment.—*Punjab, H. A. D., Madras,* and *C. P.*

An instalment of revenue or money.—*Sindh.*

Instalment, portion; the amount paid as an instalment; the period fixed for its payment.—*Bengal.*

Instalment. It denotes the portion of the annual assessment to be paid at specified periods in the course of the year; such periodical payment is called a *kist.*—*N. W. P.*

Kistbandi, Kistibandi or *Kistibundee, Kistubandi*—Settlement of the instalments of the revenue, both as to time and amount; a document given at the beginning of the year to the revenue-payer by the collector or zamindar, in which the time and amount of the instalments to be paid are specified; a counterpart statement of the same, kept by the receiver of the revenue, or a district account shewing the particulars of the instalments realizable; any document relating to fixed periodical payments of the revenue or of a debt.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Roll of instalments of payment of land revenue, or settlement of the instalments of the revenue, both as to time and amount; any document relating to fixed periodical payment.—*N. W. P.*

A settlement of the times at which the *kists* become due, and of the proportion to be paid on each occasion.—*Madras.*

A revenue demand roll.—*Punjab* and *C. P.*

An agreement to pay by instalments.—*Bengal.*

Settlement of the instalments of the revenue, both as to time and amount.—*H. A. D.*

Fixing dates of instalments.—*Sindh.*

A roll stating instalments in which revenue or anything due is to be paid.—*Oudh.*

Koa—Tussur cocoons.—*Bengal.*

Kochho—A piece of land set aside for the pasturage of village cattle.—*Sindh.*

Kodagidar—A holder of land under a tank, free of, or on nominal assessment, for having repaired or restored it, and on the further condition of his keeping in good order the said irrigation work on which the land below depends for its supply of water.—*Mysore.*

Kodar—A spade, a hoe.—*Sindh.*

Kódi—The weir of a tank or reservoir.—*Coorg.*

Kodi—A wood measure equal to 120 square guz.—*Bombay.*

Kodinghar—A cattle shed.—*Bombay.*

Kodli—An axe.—*Coorg.*

Kodo—A species of millet; a sort of inferior grain.—*Bengal.*

A small grain sown early in the rainy season (*Paspalum scrobiculatum.*)—*Oudh.*

A small grain eaten by the natives (*Paspalum frumentaceum*). In one form, which does not apparently differ from the ordinary grain, it has the property of intoxicating when made into bread; it is then called *Mataona.*—*Wilson.*

Kodon—A kind of grain (*Paspalum frumentaceum*) —*C P*

Kodra—A kind of grain —*Bombay*

Kodru—A cereal (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) —*Bombay*

Kohistan—Hill district —*Sindh*

Kol—A ship's register, a promise —*Bombay*

Kola—A reservoir with stone steps down to the water's edge —*Coorg*

Kolab—Marsh or lake, a depression in the land where water lodges —*Sindh*

Kolaga, Koluga—A measure of grain, the one twentieth of a *khandaga*, or three bushels.—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

One-twentieth of a *Khandaga* —*Coorg*

Kolaris—A class of people who are expert in building mud walls —*Coorg*

Kole—An aboriginal race —*Bengal*

Kolee—The Kolees are generally divided into two classes The Talpdá, who are peaceable cultivators, and the Jugreá, or as they are called the Chunvál Kolees These latter are of a turbulent character, and inhabit a district commonly called the Chunvál The Kolees have now all become much more peaceable and cultivate their lands with considerable care —*Bombay*

Kolhu—Native sugar-mill —*N W P*

Koli, Kuli, Koolı, erroneously *Kollee*—The name of a low caste or of a member of it, their business is to bring water, in which they are sometimes part of the village establishment, they are also fishermen, the name is also that of a wild and predatory tribe in the forests and wilds of Guzerat, some of whom, however, have settled in the plains, and have become cultivators, and are collected in *bhagdár*, or joint-tenancy villages —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

A tribe employed chiefly as watchmen, a fisherman —*H A D*

A village servant whose duty it is to watch the village, and specially the threshing floors —*C P*

Kolyana-ryot—A tenant-at-will —*Bengal*

Kolkár, Kolkáran Kolukar—A mace or staff bearer a Government messenger, police or revenue peon, one employed either by public functionaries, or by renters, to collect duties and imposts, also as civil guards —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

A peon —*Mysore*

Kolla—Blacksmiths —*Coorg*

Kolli—A stream or rivulet —*Coorg*

Kolo—The wall at the side of a door or window, and close to the door-post —*Bombay*

Kolpé—A hoe drawn by bullocks —*Bombay*

Kólu—A pole used for measuring land there are two measures, one of the Veerarendra pole, instituted by the Rajah of that name, is equal to 18 English feet and 8 inches, the other pole is the Lingraj pole which was reduced by the Rajah of that name to 16 English feet —*Coorg*

Kolu—A pole, a rod —*Coorg*

Komatiga—Traders, generally dealers in grain Veishya —*Coorg*

Konagee, Kondi—A salt pan —*Bombay*

Kons—A division of a village comprising a certain number of bighas —*Bengal*

Konkanига—Inhabitants of the Concan who immigrated into Coorg Many of them are Roman Catholics —*Coorg*

Kon-myat—High land —*British Burma*

Koodo—A ferry —*British Burma*

Kool—Tenant, ryot, cultivator —*Bombay*

Koolkarni—The hereditary village accountant —*Bombay*

Koonbi—A caste of the Hindus which follows the profession of cultivation —*Bombay*

Koonwar—The second son of the Chief holding one or more pergunnahs as maintenance grant —*Bengal*

Kooruns—Lands reserved for grazing purposes, or for the grass crop grown thereon *Bir* is the Guzrathi equivalent —*Bombay*

Koppa—A detached or subsidiary farm or hamlet, a grazing station —*Coorg*

Korama—A wild race inhabiting the forests and mountains, they resemble Gipsies in their habits —*Coorg*

Korbu—A hereditary officer remunerated by Inam land He accompanies the village officers on their yearly inspection of crops points out the numbers of the fields and the boundaries —*Bombay*

Korkar—A rice field reclaimed within recent times —*Bengal*

Korkul—Land spoilt for cultivation by running water —*Bombay*

Koróhára—The head of a house, an influential man —*Coorg*

Korpha praja—A cultivator who has no right in the land but holds as a tenant-at-will, in Western Bengal a tenant holding under a *khud-kasht* cultivator, and not recognized by the zamindar, the lease sometimes makes over the whole of the rights of the lessor, but it is more usually for a specified term or at pleasure —*Bengal*

Kos, commonly written *Coss*—A measure of distance varying, in different parts of India from one to two miles, but most usually about the latter —*Wilson*

A leather bag used to draw water from a well The water bag used in wells, and dekorees is of two kinds, one being merely a leather bag with an iron hoop to keep the mouth open, and requires to be upset when it arrives at the top of the wells, and is called *Rameea Kos*, the other has a long tail open at the end, and doubled up while drawing, but on arrival at the top, a small rope pulls it forward, and the water comes out of itself this is called the *Sundeea Kos* The dimensions of a well are generally designated by the number of kos that can be worked at it at the same time A land measure varying from one and a half to two miles, it however varies very much in different parts of the country —*Bombay*

A measure of length equal to two miles —*H A D*

A measure of distance averaging about two miles —*Bengal* and *C P*

Two miles, but the local *kos* varies from 1¼ to ¼ mile generally —*Oudh*

Koseeo, Kosso—A water carrier, one attached to the village establishment to draw water for the villagers and their cattle and for travellers —*Bombay*

Kosra, Kosrs—An inferior grain —*C P*

Koss—A superficial measure A leather bag used for drawing water from a well —*Robertson*—*Bombay*

Kossa—One who draws water from a well by a kuss —*Robertson*—*Bombay*

Kos-vart—A water-bag or rope used in drawing up water from a well —*Bombay*

Kos-vero—A tax levied on each *kos* used at a well —*Bombay*

Koss vurut—A leather bag and rope An allowance enjoyed by a Kossia —*Robertson*—*Bombay*

Koswarat—A water bag and rope A *hak* held by one of the villagers This person is obliged to keep the *havádo* of the well full of water for the village cattle to drink from During the rains this is not requisite, nor as long as there is water in the tank For the performance of this service either a fixed yearly payment is made by Government, or the hakdár enjoys a certain amount of land In some cases the hakdár is obliged to provide the bullocks for the purpose of drawing the water, and in others the bullocks are supplied by the villagers in rotation —*Bombay*

Kot—A fort —*Sindh*

Kóta—A place under a tree or on a small plain where the Parriahs keep their gods —*Coorg*

Kotar—A peon on the Tapedar's establishment —*Sindh*

Kotáran—Lands that at some former period have been built upon, and the soil of which is consequently uneven and covered with old bricks and ruins This description of land is principally met with about Ahmedabad, and is frequently made to produce, when levelled and adapted for irrigation, fine crops of cotton, tuvr, &c , and various kinds of vegetables —*Bombay*

Kotee—A salt depôt —*Bombay*

Koth, Kotha—A house built of bricks, a treasury, a granary —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Kothár—A barn, more properly a granary —*Bombay*

Kothlee santh, Kothli santh—Alienated land resumed, but in compensation for which a money payment is annually made to the original holder from the Government treasury This payment varies, continuing sometimes during one life only, and sometimes during two or more, it is sometimes hereditary —*Bombay*

Kotta-lekka—A new account.—*Madras*

Kottar—A salt depôt —*Bombay.*

Kottige—An out-house or shed, generally for cattle —*Coorg*

Kotvala—An official whose principal duty is to furnish supplies to travellers, he also exercises the functions of a minor police officer —*Coorg*

Kotwál, corruptly *Cutwal*—The chief officer of police for a city or town, a Superintendent of the markets —*Wilson*—*Bombay* and *N W P*

Headman of village police (used in this sense in Chota Nagpore) Police officer of a town —*Bengal*

A magisterial officer —*Sindh*

Head of the low caste Dhér or Mhâr, a police officer —*H A D*

Kotwar—The village watchman and messenger, attending also on the Patel, a Dhér by caste —*Wilson*

An officer who has charge of three, four, or more villages in reporting the occurrence of crime, &c , to the police station —*Bengal*

A kindred term to *Balahi* —*C P*

Kotya—A description of country vessel —*Bombay*

Kouk khine—Sheaves of rice paddy —*British Burma*

Kouk-kyee—Species of glutinous paddy which ripens third or last —*British Burma*

Kouk-lat—Species of glutinous paddy which ripens second —*British Burma*

Kouk-ying—Species of glutinous paddy which ripens first —*British Burma*

Kouri—A shell used as a means of exchange for fractions of a pice, one-fourth of a *gunda* —*Bengal*

Kowl—A lease —*H. A D*

A ship's register, also an agreement, a lease a grant —*Bombay*

Kowlee—Lands held on a lease (kowl) granted by Government or by some qualified Government authority for the periods and on terms described in the lease —*Bombay*,

Kowli—Land leased on a progressive scale of lease —*H A D*

Kówn—A narrow line of cultivation between hills —*Bombay*

Koyemkhurdo—The field register of village officers. —*Bombay*

Koza—A substitute —*British Burma*

Krayadar—Purchaser —*Mysore*

Kraya-dastar-wazina-yedroonoody—When land is sold in some cases, the purchaser passes a deed to the seller, stipulating that, if he pays on a certain date, in a lump sum, the amount received by him, he will restore the land —*Bombay*

Krayagar—Purchaser (in use in Canara) —*Bombay.*

Kraya-mula-gaini-chitti—Permanent lease obtained on payment of money to landlord —*Bombay.*

Kraya-mulgaimgar—A permanent tenant whose right has been acquired by payment of a lump sum —*Bombay*

Kraya-sadhanam—A bill of sale —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Kshetraphal—The superficial area of a field, the solid contents of a cube —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Kshauraká—Barber —*Mysore*

Kuan—A brick well —*Oudh*

Kucherry—Office —*Robertson*—*Bombay*

Kudandare—A neighbouring holder The word is generally used to support a claim to land adjoining when it falls vacant —*Coorg*

Kudava, Kurava, corruptly *Coodumbon, Kooddup*—A measure of capacity, the sixth part of a *maund*, also the fourth of a *prastha*, or a vessel four inches in diameter and as many deep, containing twelve handfuls in pharmacy, a weight of 32 *tolas* —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Kudváram or *Coodeevarum*—The share of the *kvdi* or cultivator The payment made to those who manufacture salt for Government is also so called —*Madras*

Kudiya—A jungle tribe who live chiefly in the forests of the Western Ghats, where they cultivate kumri land, and draw toddy from the Beine palm (*Caryota urens*) for sale They also work as laborers in cardamom jungles and on the Coorg farms —*Coorg*

Kudu—Land measure = 16 *padis* or *parlis* or 500 square yards for wet and garden land, and = 16 *padis* or *parlis* of 3,200 square yards for dry land —*Mysore*

Grain measure = 8 seers, or pints 13 44 —*Mysore*

Kuhari—Axe —*Sindh*

Kul—Landholder of Government land —*H A D*

Kula—A single farmer.—*Coorg* Tenant —*Bombay*

Kulachar—Family custom.—*Bengal.*

Kulanankta—Loss of a tenant.—*Mysore.*

Kulava, Kulva—A sort of harrow for smoothing ploughed land.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kulavádi—A village servant or watchman who generally holds, in virtue of his office, rent-free lands, the annual assessment on which would be from Rs. 4 to Rs. 8.—*Coorg.*

A menial among the village servants; a deputy Talari, who is employed to watch the crops, from the growing crop to the granary.—*Mysore.*

Kulavárú—A term applied to accounts and returns made out with reference to the cultivators, as distinguished from accounts prepared according to the holdings.—*Coorg.*

Kulavárúchitte, Kulavárupatte—A detailed account of the land cultivated by each holder.—*Coorg.*

Kulávár-Jámábándi—Individual settlement.—*Mysore.*

Kulek undur—The whole amount, the sum total, the grand total.—*Bombay.*

Kuli, Coolee—Daily hire or wages; a day labourer, a cooly.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kulin—A class of Brahmins who take precedence of all other Brahmins, and to whom the lattor are anxious to wed their daughters.—*Bengal.*

Kulkaraní, commonly *Kulkarni*, corruptly *Koolkurny, Kulkurny, Koolkurnain, Coolkurny*—One of the principal village functionaries under the Pátil; the village registrar and accountant, whose duty it is especially to keep accounts between the cultivators and the Government, as well as those of the village expenditure; he has the keeping of all the village records and papers, and has lands and perquisites assigned him for his support.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kulkarnee, Kulkarni—Hereditary village accountant. His business is to keep the account of the cultivators with Government and all the public records. The *Kulkarnee* corresponds with the *Talatee*. There are very few hereditary *Vattandar Kulkarnees* in Guzerat, there being only three in the Surat Collectorate.—*Bombay.*

Another name for "Patwâri" or village writer.—*H. A. D.*

Kulki—A species of inferior grain.—*C. P.*

Kulla, properly *Koola*—A foreigner or native of any country west of Burma.—*British Burma.*

Kulruywat—Comparison of ryot's receipt books with their oral statements.—*Bombay.*

Kulthi—A vetch (*Glycine tomentosa*).—*Bombay.*

A kind of pulse (*Dolichos uniflorus*).—*C. P.*

Kulti—Horse gram.—*Mysore.*

Kulwár, Koolwár—According to, or with all; applied especially to the settlement of the assessment with each individual cultivator, the same as ryotwár.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kumal—Full, total.—*Robertson—Bombay*

Kumaldar—Full rate. Full assessment of a field.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Kumari, vernacularly *Kunwar*—A young girl, a princess: the name of the goddess Durgá as a maiden, to whom a temple dedicated at the extremity of the peninsula has long given to the adjacent cape and coast the name of *Kumári*, corrupted to *Comorin.*—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kumari or *Coomery*—Cultivation of high and wooded lands after clearing them.—*Madras.*

Kúmbár—Potter.—*Mysore.*

Kumbe—The sluice for letting water into the fields.—*Coorg.*

Kumbh—Deep natural pond.—*Sindh.*

Kumbha—A water-jar: the sign Aquarius; a measure of grain equal to twenty *dronas*, or little more than three bushels and three gallons; in Guzerat it is a land measure, a square of ten *banas* or *ganthas* on each side = 3 roods 33·422 perches, or 4,641 square yards.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kumbhakára, Kumbhár, Kumhár, Kumár, Kumbhár, Kumbár, Kummár, Kumbhakár, Kummara, or *Kummaravádu*—A potter, a maker of earthen vessels and pottery; also, sometimes, of bricks and tiles; as one of the village servants, he makes water-pots for the villagers, and brings water for travellers and for the principal village officers.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kumbhoo—The mode of measuring the lands in the three districts of Jumboosur, Amode, and Dahej in the Broach Collectorate. The "*Kúmbha*" is sub-divided in "*Málás*;" 100 málás equal one "*Kúmbha*;" 1 málá equals 20 feet 5¼ inches English measure; 100 "*Málás*" equal 1 "*Kúmbha*," which equals 3 roods 33 perches 422 decls. English land measure. And 100 "*Kúmbhas*" are equal to 95 acres 3 roods 22 perches 2 decls. (See "*Mahur*").—*Bombay.*

Kumhár—See *Kumbhakára.* — *Wilson—Bombay* and *Bengal.*

Kumpan—Steel-yard.—*Bombay.*

Kumri—A term applied to cultivation carried on by felling a tract of forest, burning the wood, and raising a crop of grain on the clearing, which is abandoned in the following year, and a fresh clearing made somewhere else. This practice is now prohibited.—*Coorg.*

A rude mode of cultivation adopted by Bheels and other wild classes of people by burning the land with dried leaves and underwood and strewing seeds in the ashes.—*Bombay.*

Kumrikesa—A plant with an edible root like a yam, and leaves like a caladium, found in jungles that have been cleared and burned.—*Coorg.*

Kunbi, Kumbi, less correctly *Coonby, Coombee*, also *Kulambi, Kanbi, Kalmi*—The name of the chief agricultural caste in Central, Western, and Southern India, whence it sometimes means a husbandman, a peasant, or cultivator in general: the Kunbis claim to represent the pure Súdras of the Hindu system; they are, for the most part, an industrious and respectable race, and, amongst the Marathas, reckoned the Raja of Satara and other descendants of Sivaji amongst their caste: they are sub-divided into an infinite number of classes, many of whom do not eat together or intermarry.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kunchiga—A class of people of the *Vokkaliga* caste.—*Coorg.*

Kungora-vero—A tax collected from the holders of alienated lands.—*Bombay.*

Kunguri-vero—A cash payment of 3 or 4 rupees on every hundred maunds of grain imposed upon the cultivators of some villages when the collections were made in kind under the *Bhagbatace* system.—*Bombay.*

Kunkur—A sort of soft sandy limestone. Apparently a derivation of the Marathi term *Kud.*—*Bombay*

Kunvar—Any son of a *Thakur* or chieftain—*Bombay.*

Kunwári-dhan—A rice which is sown with the first fall of rain and is cut in *Kuár* (September), whence its name—*Oudh.*

Kupas—Cotton, cotton seed.—*Bombay.*

Kur—A small canal—*Sindh*

Kúra—Manure or rubbish.—*Punjab.*

Kuran—Pasture land, grazing fields.—*H. A. D*
Grass land—*Wilson.*
Land set aside for grazing or wood. Grass *burs* or preserves—*Bombay.*

Kurao—A measure of corn equal to 16 seers.—*H. A D.*

Kurawa—A measure of capacity (varying in different parts of India) equal in these provinces to 8 *pailees* or 10 seers—*C. P.*

Kurchi—A class of junglemen who live by killing game—*Coorg.*

Kúrige—A sowing machine and plough combined—*Coorg.*

Kurki—Attachment—*C. P.*
Attached, sequestrated, distrained, under attachment—*Wilson.*

Kurkí jaddád—Attachment of goods or property.—*C. P.* and *Punjab*

Kúrk Tahsil—Collection of land revenue by holding the estate direct, the State taking the place of the landowner—*N. W. P.*
Attachment of crops.—*Punjab.*
Attachment of profits—*C. P*
The process of attachment temporarily resorted to by a Collector, of his own authority, on the occurrence of default in an estate—*Oudh*

Kuro—The two side walls of a building.—*Bombay*

Kurshinamu—A genealogical tree or table.—*Bombay*

Kurthe, Kurthi—A species of pulse.—*Bengal.*

Kuru—See *Kurawa*—*C P.*

Kuruba—Jungle tribe of which there are two classes, *Jenu Kuruba, Betta Kuruba. Jénu Kuruba* live in huts in the jungles, and wander from place to place in search of honey, whence their name, they live on vegetables and animal food, their language is peculiar, but allied to Canarese *Betta Kuruba* live chiefly in the bamboo forests, they are excellent wood-cutters, and excel in making mats, baskets, &c., for which they chiefly use cane, hence their name, they speak a language of their own—*Coorg*
A shepherd by caste and occupation, and who also makes woollen cloths or blankets—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kurumba—A heap of straw which is broken and only fit for litter—*Coorg*

Kusam—Safflower, grown for its dye (*Carthamus tinctorius*).—*Oudh.*

Kusba—Town smaller than the *shahur* and larger than the *bustee.*—*Bengal*

Kushki—Dry, a term applied to unirrigated land
Kushki Ságuvali.—Dry cultivation—*Coorg.*

Kusum—Saffron.—*C P.*

Kusumbha, vernacularly *Kusum, Kusumbá*—The safflower plant (*Carthamus tinctorius*), the dried flowers of which are used in making a red dye: also the flowers so dried, or the dye also an infusion of hemp tops, or of opium, as an intoxicating beverage—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Kusyár—A kind of sugarcane—*C. P.*

Kutár—Bran, husk—*H A D*
Chopped *Kurbi*, and stalks of other grain; chopped straw—*C P*

Kútaran—Lands or allowances held for the support of the village dogs; the lands on this account have lately been entered as Government. A purbáree báhtee huk levied in talukdaree villages—*Bombay*

Kut mohurer—An officer employed in estimating the size of boats passing through canal or river in order to assess tolls.—*Bengal.*

Kuturi—Sugarcane—*Bengal.*

Kuvo—A well, a mast—*Bombay.*

Kúyá—Unbricked well—*Oudh*

Kweng—A tract of paddy-land containing, it may be, a few or a few hundred acres separated from other tracts of land by some well defined boundaries, such as creeks, or belts of forest.—*British Burma.*

Kweng-myay—A plain—*British Burma*

Kweng-yine—An uncultivated plain—*British Burma.*

Kyadee—This soil, though classed as a soil, is more properly the prepared bed in which rice is grown with or without artificial irrigation, "*Kyáree Kuvetar*" signifying the former, and "*Kyáree Akashiyá*" the latter The soil on which these beds are formed is usually the *Besar*, a medium soil between *Goradú* and *Kálee Bhoy*, it is partially black, and approaches to a black loam. The converting of ordinary land into Kyãree or Kaidã is generally most expensive, from the necessity of excavating the beds until a firm retentive soil is obtained—*Bombay.*

Kya-dine-teyke-myat—Land under settlement.—*British Burma*

Kyado—A field which, for the sake of irrigation, is surrounded by high ridges or embankments (See *Pál*). These fields, which are for the most part small, are generally used for rice cultivation. It is only in these fields that the finer species of rice can be produced (See *Kyaree*)—*Bombay.*

Kyan—A religious writing or book.—*British Burma*

Kyan-tike—To administer an oath—*BritishBurma.*

Kyaree—Rice-field, rice-land.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Kyat—An old land measure used in the Burmese time, being what a yoke of buffaloes is supposed to plough in a season, it answers to a Bengalee "Doon," 6 acres, 5 annas 7 pies Signifies also a *tickal* in weight. A Burman *tickal* is in English weight 9 2 drams of avoirdupois weight, or 1 tola 6½ annas—*British Burma.*

Kyaw-nya-tsa—A notification, notice.—*British Burma.*

Kyay-dan-gyee—The head of a village, who is remunerated for the performance of certain police duties by exemption from capitation-tax.—*British Burma*

Kyay-dyne-toyke—Revenue settlement—*British Burma*

Kyay-ghoung—The head of a village, who is remunerated for the performance of certain police duties by exemption from capitation-tax—*British Burma*

Kyay-htaw-ghoung—The head of a village, who is remunerated for the performance of certain

police duties by exemption from capitation tax.—*British Burma.*

Kyne—Any cultivation on level ground other than paddy. Miscellaneous vegetable cultivation. —*British Burma.*

Kyne-myay—Garden-land near water not cultivated during the rainy season.—*British Burma.*

Kyoon—An island.—*British Burma.*

Kyoon-oke—The head of a kyoon or island circle, equivalent to a Thoogyee.—*British Burma.*

Kyoung—A monastery, a residence of Burmese monks.—*British Burma.*

Kyoung-taga—A layman who has built a monastery.—*British Burma.*

Kyun—In Arakan a revenue circle; it literally means an island.—*British Burma.*

Kyun-noo-myay—Alluvial land.—*British Burma.*

L

Lábáro—Harvest.—*Sindh.*

Labbe—Muhammadan converts of Tamil origin.—*Coorg.*

La-byey—Full moon.—*British Burma.*

La-bycy-gyaw—Waning of the moon.—*British Burma.*

Ládar—A class of Mahratta Shudras.—*Coorg.*

Ladawa—Resignation (of land).—*Sindh.*
A deed of relinquishment; a deed foregoing a claim, or admitting that there is none; the act of relinquishment.—*Wilson.*

Lagán—Rent.—*N. W. P.*
Same as *latha.*—*Bengal.*
The rent or revenue charged on a field or estate.—*Wilson.*

Laggi—Varies from four to six *hattes.* A pole (superficial measure). A *bigha* consists of 20 × 20 *laggis.*
The size of the *laggi* varies in different districts; in Sarun the ordinary *laggi* consists of 5½ cubits, or 8 feet 3 inches.—*Bengal.*
A pole, especially one used for punting or pushing boats along or off shore; in Mar., a pole with a small flag, carried in processions. —*Wilson.*

Lagon—A document shewing the whole village assessment.—*C. P.*

La-gwai—The dark of the moon.—*British Burma.*

Lahra—Also called joar (chhoti).—*Oudh.*

Lahsan—Garlic.—*C. P.*

La-htsan—Waxing of the moon.—*British Burma.*

La-htsot—Waning of the moon.—*British Burma.*

Lái—The share of corn paid to the reaper.—*Sindh.*

Laik-thoung—Turtle bank.—*British Burma.*

Lajima-huk—A right granted by former Governments to certain persons nominated to collect the percentage fees or taxes on produce in transit. In some instances the right was made hereditary, or was regarded as such.—*Bombay.*

Lakauri—A species of lac.—*C. P.*

Lak—Mountain pass.—*Sindh.*

Lákh—1,00,000.—*Punjab.*
A kind of pulse (*Lathyrus sativus*).—*C. P.*

Lákha—Lac.—*H. A. D.*

Lákhiráj—Land held free of payment of revenue. —*Madras.*
Lands exempt from Government revenue (revenue-free, exempt from assessment).—*C. P.*
Land or other immovable property held free of rent.—*Bengal.*

Lákhu-dájdár—Assignee of Government revenue.—*Punjab.*
Holder of an estate revenue-free.—*N. W. P.*
Owner or holder of rent-free land.—*Bengal.*

Lakhota—A sealed letter, a bundle of papers sticking together. The envelope of a letter, the silk bag in which it is enclosed.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Lakkóte—An envelope.—*Coorg.*

Lakna—Village headman (used in Cooch Behar). —*Bengal.*

Lal—The fourth son of the Chief, or any other member of the family, not being the heir apparent; the second or third son holding villages for maintenance.—*Bengal.*

La May—Two gills.—*British Burma.*

Lambádi, corruptly *Lamballie, Lomballie, Lombardie*, also *Lambáni, Lambán, Lambárá, Ilambádi*—A migratory trader, especially in grain, better known as *Banjárá*, and travelling from place to place in more or less numerous bodies: in the south they have the character of being thieves, the men stealing cattle, and the women children; a party of *Banjárás* or *Lambáris* on its march, or encamped.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Lambáni—A tribe resembling Gipsies, who wander about and earn a livelihood as carriers, sometimes called Brinjaries.—*Coorg.*

Lambardár—Head of a village.—*Punjab.*
Head and representative of the village community.—*C. P.* and *N. W. P.*
The member of a coparcenary whose name is entered on the rent-roll of Government, and through whom the rent is paid.—*Bengal.*

La-moo-gyee—A screen placed at high water along the shore or across a shallow creek, which prevents the fish escaping when the tide recedes.—*British Burma.*

La-moo-ngay—A small screen placed at high water along the shore or across a small shallow creek, which prevents the fish escaping when the tide recedes.—*British Burma.*

Landhi—A building made of brushwood and thatched with grass; a shed.—*Sindh.*

Langdo—A village priest in the Jynteah hills who has a seat in the Dalais council.—*Bengal.*

Langot, Langoti, Langoti, Lungot—A cloth passed between the thighs and tucked into a waist-belt before and behind, to conceal the privities.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Lapo—Share of the crop paid by a cultivator to the zamindar after the Government assessment has been satisfied.—*Sindh.*

Laskar—A title obtained by landholders in Cachar from the Rajahs, when independent, by payment of a fee. An official in Cooch Behar exercising certain judicial powers and collecting Government rents.—*Bengal.*

Lat—Silt. Deposit in canals.—*Sindh.*

Latbandi—A list shewing the particulars of an estate or estates put up for auction.—*Bengal.*

Latha—Up-land held with wet field.—*Bengal.*

Latial—A professional clubman.—*Bengal.*

Lavájamé—Establishment of a department drawing pay.—*Coorg.*

Lavanga—Cloves.—*Coorg.*

Lávaní, Lávane, Laun, Launi, Laune, corruptly *Lowne, Lownee.*—The operation of planting, ploughing, and sowing; cultivation, agriculture.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*
A term used in Revenue Department to indicate the leasing of land.—*H. A. D.*

Lavnidar—The actual cultivator.—*Bombay.*

Lavani patrak, corruptly *Lownee' putruck*—One of the village accounts shewing the total assessment, and by whom paid, it is also described as a general statement of the land held by each individual, with the amount of the assessment, and every other item of revenue leviable from the cultivator The village rent-roll —*Wilson —Bombay*

Lawázima—A term used to denote the remuneration paid to hereditary officials —*H A D.* Necessaries, requisites, appurtenances, baggage, accommodation, perquisites or dues of office, necessary vouchers or documents —*Wilson*

Lay—A paddy field —*British Burma*

Laya—A village priest (used in Chota Nagpore) —*Bengal*

Lay-knee, Lay-kha—Rent taken by the owner of a field from the cultivator —*British Burma*

Lay-myar—Rice field —*British Burma*

Lay-shin—Owner of paddy land —*British Burma*

Lekkacharada-patra—Composition deed —*Bombay*

Lekkha—An account —*Coorg*

Let—Floods, inundation —*Sindh*
A length or piece, as one musket, one piece of a net, &c —*British Burma*

Lethmat—A signature, certificate or official writing (of many kinds).—*British Burma*

Let-mhat-sa—Certificate, license, &c —*British Burma*

Let-ta-thit—Finger's breadth —*British Burma*

Lewa—Rice-field prepared for broadcast sowing —*Bengal*

Lilam—An auction —*H A D*

Lingáyata—A follower of Shiva wearing the Linga —*Coorg*

Lóbe—Dolichos catiang, a kind of lentil —*Mysore*

Lobhanda—An iron-bound lathi —*Bengal*

Lobhia—Dolichos catiang, a bean of the kharif harvest —*Oudh*

Lohár —Ironsmith (*balutedar*) —*H A D*
A blacksmith —*Bengal, Bombay*, and *Mysore.*

Longyee—A sewn-up petticoat worn by men and women indifferently —*British Burma*

Loobyo-ghoung—The chief or leader among the men of a district —*British Burma*

Loogyee—Village elder —*British Burma*

Lota—A brass waterpot —*Bengal*

Lugan—Rent —*Punjab*

Lumbardár, Lumburdar—The malguzar who signs the kabúliat, and is the representative of the coparcenary community, head man of a village, the chief of the proprietary body, the representative with Government —*Oudh*

Lumberdari huk—A special allowance given to a *jeth* ryot —*Bengal*

Lunia—A class of people whose business it is to manufacture salt —*Oudh*

Lut, Loot—Plunder, robbery, pillage —*Wilson — Bombay*

M

Mafi—(Properly *mu'áfi*) Assignment of Government revenue —*N W P*
A revenue-free grant —*Oudh*
Free, in freehold, exempt from assessment —*C P*

Maáfidár—Holder of land revenue-free —*N W P* and *C P*

Maafi-dawám—Land free in perpetuity —*N W P*

Maafi-kin-hayat—Land free for life —*N W P.*

Machan—A raised platform A scaffold —*Bengal*
A temporary platform in a field whence crops are watched —*C P*

Machava—A boat of a particular description —*Bombay*

Machhi—An insect which injures paddy —*Bengal*

Machhwo—A small boat —*Sindh*

Machwa—A boat of a particular description —*Bombay*

Madadmaásh—Allowance for maintenance A term used in "sanads" or patents —*H A D*
A royal grant in support of benevolent institutions —*Bengal*
Subsistence allowance, a form of *Padshahi* or royal grant —*Oudh*

Madak—A drug prepared from opium, composed of opium and betel-leaf and smoked by its consumers —*N W P* and *C P* Inebriating, any stupifying or intoxicating article, as toddy, opium, bhang, a pellet of opium or other drug for smoking —*Wilson*

Madebkums—Land in the bed of a tank or river —*Bombay*

Madhi—A public building —*H A D*

Madhvanavami—A feast observed by Madhva Brahmins on the 9th day of the 11th lunar month —*Coorg*

Madiga—A low caste, being workers in leather cobblers —*Coorg*
Currier and shoe-maker —*Mysore*

Madigera—A low caste who in return for their "*buluté*" make leathern slings to kill the birds that come to eat the ryots' crops They make also leather ropes and lines —*Bombay*

Madikatta—Superior red soil —*Bombay*

Madivala—A washerman originally from the western coast —*Coorg*

Madiwali—Washerman —*Mysore*

Madock—An excisable preparation of opium —*Bengal* (q q *madak*, q v)

Madrissa—A college, an academy —*N W P*

Madu—A place under *kumri* cultivation (See *kumri*) —*Coorg*

Madud—An exaction by zamindar in excess of rent taken every other year —*Bengal*

Madut—A preparation of opium —*Bengal.* (Same as *madak*)

Maf—Pardon, remission —*Mysore*

Mafasil Sarbarakar—A man entrusted with the management of the revenue affairs of a village (used in Orissa) —*Bengal*

Mafee—Lands the rents of which, previously payable to Government, are remitted in perpetuity to the holder —*Bengal*
Alienated, rent-free —*Bombay*

Mafi—A revenue-free grant —*Punjab* and *Oudh*
Remission —*Sindh*

Mafidar—The holder of a revenue-free grant —*Punjab* and *Sindh*
A holder of rent-free land —*Oudh*

Mag—A name commonly applied to the natives of Arakan, particularly those bordering on Bengal, the descendants of the Arakanese who formerly settled at Chittagong and Dacca —*Bengal*

Magani—Wet cultivation, the cultivation of low lands by artificial irrigation, lands that are so irrigated —*Wilson —Bombay*

Magani—Sub division of a talook in Nagar, in Coorg Naad, in Mysore generally talook, in parts of Chitaldroog summat —*Mysore*

Magh—A Bengali month corresponding with part of January and February —*Bengal,*

Mah—Pulse (*Phaseolus radiatus*) —*Sindh*

Mahafz—Record-keeper—*Bengal*

Mahafz daftar—Record-keeper—*Punjáb* and *N W P*

Mahafz khana—Record-room—*Bengal*

Mahagire—A description of country craft—*Bombay*

Mahájana, Mahájan, Muhájun, incorrectly *Mahajanam, Mehajn*—A great man, but applied in most parts of Hindustan and Bengal to a merchant, a dealer, a banker or money changer, also a creditor, in Marathi also a particular hereditary officer in a village, in some places in the south of India it denotes the head of a trade or caste, also the headman of a village, especially where the villagers are mostly Sudras, and the headman is a Brahman, it is applied also to Brahmans holding lands as permanent tenants, but employing others to cultivate, it also denotes such of the villagers as hold *muras* or hereditary property in common In Guzerat *Mahajan* is also said to mean a public entertainment, or food given to all comers—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

A merchant, a banker—*C P*

A money-lender—*Bengal*

A banker money-dealer—*Oudh*

A money-lender, also used of the collective Hindu community in a village—*Sindh*

Mahajan-vero—A tax levied on Vánecás—*Bombay*

Mahál, corruptly *Mahl, Mhal, Mdal, Mohaul, Mchaul, Mal*—A province a district, a division of a talook or district yielding revenue according to assessment In the language of the Regulations a *Mahal* or *Mehal* is called an estate, and is defined, any parcel or parcels of land which may be separately assessed with the public revenue, the whole property of the revenue-payers in the *Mehal* being held hypothecated to Government for the sum assessed upon it—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

A sub-division of a talook, in some districts answering to pargana—*H A D*

Estate—*Bengal* and *N W P*

Estate or property held under one lease, an estate having its revenue demand separately assessed on it—*C P*

An estate separately assessed to revenue—*Oudh*

Mahal, Muhul—A place, a house, an apartment, a seraglio, a station, a street, a district, a department—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Mahálaya—Offerings made to the manes of departed ancestors, fifteen days prior to the *Dassara*—*Coorg*

Mahálkari—A revenue and police officer in charge of a district, in the former department he was usually subordinate to the Kamavísdár in the latter he was accountable to the Government direct, or to its representative in the district he has latterly been invested with the same police authority as the Mámalatdár—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Mohalla—Division of a town, a quarter, a ward—*Wilson*—*Bengal* and *N W P*

Street or portion of a town—*C P*

Mahalladar—The influential man of the *mahalla*—*C P*

An officer in charge of a particular quarter of the town bound to give information to the Darogha of the police of any disorderly conduct, or the presence of culprits, the regulations seem to have contemplated a female agent also in each ward, subordinate to the police, under the title of *mohaladarin*—*Wilson*

Mahálkdár—Grouped by mahals—*C P*

Mahal by mahal—*Bengal*

Maha-mengyee—The Chief Commissioner of a province—*British Burma*

Mahant.—Head priest of a Hindu temple—*H A D*

Head of a body of religious ascetics—*N W P*

Mahanta—The head of a religious establishment of the mendicant orders of the Hindus—*Wilson*—*Bengal*

Mahár or *Mhar*, corruptly *Mher, Mhao, Mow*—A man of a low caste, retained on the village establishment for the performance of the lowest menial offices, as those of a scavenger, he is also the village messenger, and is sometimes employed as watchman also the name of the caste or tribe—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Maharaja—A supreme or sovereign prince, applied in courtesy to every Rájá—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Maharnavami—A feast observed on the 9th day of the 7th month, the last day but one of the *Dassara*, on which arms are worshipped—*Coorg*

Mahasalu—Octroi, toll—*Coorg*

Mahasildár—A bailiff employed to recover the assessment of land (now disused)—*Sindh*

Mahasul—The act of levying revenue by distraint—*Bombay*

Mahawat—Cold-weather rains—*N W P*

Mahazur—Award of a panchayet, or jury—*Mysore*

Mahlo—Block of buildings, or quarter of a town—*Sindh*

Mahsul, Muhsool, corruptly *Mohsool*—Collected, levied, revenue duty, public income from any source, as land, customs, excise, and the like, the produce or return realized from anything—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Mahsuli—Formerly applied to land which paid rent in money when the *batai* system was in force, garden crops, vegetables—*Sindh*

Mahton—The official in a Kol village who collects rents, distributes land, &c The head of the *Bhuinhar Khoot*, or family of that name, whose duty is to realize rent or cesses from ryots—*Bengal*

Mahtori—Service land of the *Mahto*—*Bengal*

Mahtowara—Head ryot or cultivator in the village—*Bengal*

Mahua, Mahwa, Maua—The *Bassia latifolia*, a tree of which the nuts yield a substance used for butter, and the flowers a spirituous liquor by distillation—*Wilson*

A berry (or rather, a fleshy flower) used in the manufacture of country spirits—*Bengal*

Mahudá—A large fine tree, the wood is valuable, the fruit or berry is a favorite article of food both when fresh gathered and when dried and stored up It is often boiled with grain, and with the leaves of a creeper called *dores* From the dried berry is distilled the ardent spirit known by the same name, and from the seed is extracted an oil called *doleeun*, which is used in the manufacture of soap The dried mahuda berry is largely exported to Surat and Bombay for distillation—*Bombay*

Mahullá—Quarter of a town—*Bengal*

Mahuphal—Mowra (or *mahudá*) flower—*Bombay*

Mahwa—A tree from the flowers of which a spirituous liquor is distilled—*N W P*

Maien—Gall-nut—*Punjab*

Mala—A class of pariahs of Malabar —*Coorg*

Maisi—A mangoe —*Coorg*

Majal—Second sort of rice land in Mysore, producing annually one crop of rice and one o vegetables or dry grain —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Maymuadar, Majumdar, Majmudár, Majmudar—A native revenue accountant, one who keep the account of the Jamâ, or Governmen collections under the native Governments in Hindustan he was the revenue accountant of a district subordinate to the Amil or manager, and removable at pleasure, he kept the accounts of the revenue settlements, audited those of the Kánungo, and possessed general power of scrutinizing the revenue accounts and assets of his district —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

In Bengal, where the office is extinct, the name survives as a family surname under the form of *Mozoomdar, Majumdar*, or *Mazumdar*

Maymun—*Maymun* land signifies the land in a Narwa village, which is not Narwá, and which is liable to assessment by Government The *Maymun* land is sometimes divided in equal proportions among the Narwádárs, who are thereby rendered responsible for it, and at other times it is let out yearly by the village Talatee to any cultivator —*Bombay*

Maymundar—Hereditary district officers enjoying alienated lands and cash allowances in the same manner as Desáees Under former Governments they attended to the account and record duties under the head district officer Under our Government they assist in preparing all the jamábandi papers, and examine the Talati's accounts Under the Watan summary settlement these officers will be employed in the same manner as stipendiary karkuns —*Bombay*

Mayrá—A hamlet —*H A D* (Properly *mazra*)

Máyum—A kind of confection prepared from the larger leaves and capsules of the hemp plant —*Bengal*

An intoxicating drug made of opium and sweetmeats —*Oudh*

A confection, an electuary, but commonly applied to a sort of sweetmeat prepared from the larger leaves and capsules of the hemp plant, with water ghee, sugar, and milk, boiled together, when of a sufficient consistence, the mixture is poured on a slab, where it concretes into a thin cake, which is divided into small lozenge shaped pieces, the effects of any of the preparations to the extent of one drachm are intoxicating, there are other modes of preparing the *mayun* in the state of an electuary or a decoction —*Wilson*

Mayun—An intoxicating sweetmeat prepared from gunja —*Bengal*

Makâ—Indian corn (Zea mays) —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Makae—Indian corn —*Bombay*

Makai—See joar chhoti —*Oudh*

Makan—Portion of a Deh an estate —*Sindh*

Makarari—Relating to what is fixed, as a revenue term it is applied to a tenure held at a fixed and permanent rate of rent when payable to a proprietor, or revenue when payable to the Government —*Bengal*

Makato—A contract —*Sindh*

Makka—A rain commencing between 14th and 27th August Tobacco and wheat are sown at this time —*Mysore*

Makkal—Under the Bhágbatai system, in determining the respective share of Government and the ryot, the produce of the ryot's estate is determined either by the *makkal* or by the *kattar* "*Makkal*" is an actual weighing of the grain When the *makkal* is practised, the grain or other produce is collected in the "*khalee*" or barn-yard, generally near the village hedge, and kept there under the charge of the Government servants until the whole of the harvest is got in, when the division of the several shares is made by the Talatee and Patels, after which the ryot is at liberty to carry home his portion —*Bombay*

Makkaparye—A kind of marriage amongst the Coorgs In the event of there being no male in the house a daughter is retained to represent the house, and a husband is procured for her from another house This husband does not become alienated from his own family, but can take a wife for his own family also, thus raising up seed for both houses A makkaparye marriage must be made expressly for the purpose at the time, the arrangement cannot be made after marriage —*Coorg*

Makki—Culturable land covered with thick jungle —*Coorg*

The worst kind of rice-land —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Maktá, also *Mukatta*, corruptly *Mugta, Mokta*, vernacularly *Maktá, Makhta*—Cutting, cutting off, Mar Guz, a contract, an agreement for work Tel, rent, rate, a fixed rate or rent —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

A contract —*H A D*

Land held at a quit rent —*C Ps*

Maktab—Village Persian school —*Bengal*

Maktadar—The holder of an estate which pays a quit rent —*C P*

Maktidár—A contractor —*H A D*

Mal—A necklace —*H A D*

Cattle —*Sindh*

Land paying Government revenue —*Bengal*

Mala—A plain —*Coorg*

An orchard —*H A D*

Any extended tract of ground, a plain, a down —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Malaí—Alluvial deposits —*Bombay*

Malangi—A labourer employed in manufacturing salt —*Bengal*

Malba—A village cess paid by proprietors —*Punjab*

Village expenses —*N W P*

Malé—Jungle or forest on hills —*Coorg*

Male—A class of people whose mothers have forfeited their caste by reason of adultery after widowhood —*Coorg*

Malegala—The rainy season —*Bombay*

Malekala—Rainy season —*Coorg*.

Malenadu-kannadiga—An inferior class of Brahmins —*Coorg*

Maleya—A gipsy tribe from Malabar —*Coorg*

Malguzar, Malgoozar, Malgujar, Malugujaru—The person who pays the revenue assessed on an estate or village, whether on his own behalf or as the representative of others, and whether he be sole or joint proprietor or a holder under a proprietor or the State and whether he pay the revenue to a proprietor or zamindar or to the officers of the Government —*Wilson*

The person responsible to Government for the payment of the revenues assessed on a village the person with whom the

land settlement has been made; the proprietor.—*C. P.*

Holder of a Government estate.—*Bengal.*

Landed proprietor who pays Government demand into the Treasury.—*Oudh.*

Proprietor of land paying Government revenue.—*N. W. P.*

Málguzári—Land revenue.—*N. W. P.*

Land assessed to the revenue.—*Madras.*

Rent or revenue.—*Bengal.*

Government revenue.—*Oudh.*

Revenue assessment; the payment of land revenue; also the person or land subject to such payment.—*Wilson.*

Máli, corruptly *Molly*—A gardener, one who cultivates and sells vegetables, fruits, and flowers, as the occupation of his caste; also the name of the caste. In the Maratha country the *mali* is distinguished by the article he chiefly cultivates.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

A gardener.—*Bengal* and *N. W. P.*

Máliat—Wealth in the abstract, property, possessions; value of any thing. It is said to be also applied in Guzerat to lands producing the most valuable kinds of crops, as sugarcane, pepper, ginger, &c.—*Wilson.*

Málkát-savádiyú—Whenever certain valuable crops, generally sugarcane, but in some villages also tobacco, pepper, turmeric, &c., are grown in certain alienated lands, a *veeghote* on the area so cultivated is levied. The rate varies according to the quarter in which the land is situated; a low rate is levied when the owner himself cultivates, a higher rate when the produce is raised by a tenant. The rate in some villages is in addition to any fixed *salámee* there may be; in others the *salámee* is deducted from the amount of the *savádiyú*. In some villages only those *salámee* lands in which the salámee is lower than a certain rate, are liable to "*Málkát-savádiyú.*" When other crops besides sugarcane are liable to *málkat-savádiyú*, the veeghote rate usually varies with the crop.—*Bombay.*

Málik, *Málak*—A master, an owner, a proprietor, a cultivator possessing a hereditary or proprietary right in the land he cultivates, or a person having a beneficial and hereditary interest in the revenue paid by the cultivators, and responsible to the Government for its share; hence considered applicable in Bengal to zamindars, and in the North-West Provinces to the headman of a village, or to any member of the community, who holds a part of the land in proprietary right, and is sometimes permitted to engage for the payment of the whole of the revenue assessed upon it.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Landowner; proprietor; master.—*N. W. P.*

Landowner, a headman of a village.—*Punjab.*

Title given to the chief of a Belooch tribe; a Chief.—*Sindh.*

Málik adna—Sub-proprietor.—*C. P.* and *Punjab.*

Malik ala—A superior proprietor.—*C. P.*

Málikána—Compensation for rent.—*Punjab.*

Compensation for rent; dues of a superior proprietor.—*N. W. P.*

The allowance paid to the representative of any zámindar or petty chief who was removed by the British Government from the management of his estate.—*Madras.*

The percentage on the revenue of a village, paid by inferior to superior proprietor.—*C. P.*

An allowance assigned to a zamindar when out of possession.—*Oudh.*

Proprietary allowance; claim of a proprietor from his estate; an annual or monthly allowance paid to zamindars either by Government or the person who occupies the land; a proportion of the rent receivable by the proprietor in consideration of loss of settlement.—*Bengal.*

Pertaining or relating to the *málik*, or proprietor, as his right or due; applied, especially in revenue language, to an allowance assigned to a zamindár, or to a proprietary cultivator, who, from some cause, as failure in paying his revenue, or declining to accede to the rate at which his lands are assessed, is set aside from the management of the estate, and the collection and payment of the revenue to Government, which offices are either transferred to another person, or taken under the management of the Government Collector.—*Wilson.*

Málik darja doem—Sub-proprietor.—*Punjab.*

Malikdeh—Proprietor of a village.—*C. P.*

Máliki—Ownership.—*Punjab.*

Málik makbúza—Sub-proprietor.—*Punjab.*

A peasant proprietor; the proprietor of the plot or field he cultivates.—*C. P.*

Malk (properly *malik*)—Title given to the chief of a Belooch tribe. A chief.—*Sindh.*

Málkáno—Proprietary; applied to a zamindar's levy on crops in virtue of his owning the soil, similar to *lapo*.—*Sindh.*

Málkhána—A store-house, and especially the Magistrate's repository of property seized as stolen, &c., in charge of the Nazir.—*Oudh.*

An apartment in the Magistrate and Collector's office where stolen and other properties are kept.—*Bengal.*

Mallada—Jangal country.—*Bombay.*

Málnád—The western part of Mysore; hilly country.—*Mysore.*

Málún—The hundredth part of a *kúmbha.*

1 málún = 9 gaz of 27¼ inches, or 20 feet 5¼ inches.

The rod of 20 feet 5¼ inches with which the málún is measured, is also called "*Guntha.*"—*Bombay.*

Málwájib—Net revenue.—*C. P.*

Mámaledár—A native Collector in charge of a talook.—*Mysore.*

Mámla mál—Revenue.—*Punjab.*

Mamlatdár—The chief revenue officer in charge of a talook or pargana.—*Bombay.*

Mámledar or *Mámlatdar*—The head revenue and police native officer of a district, invested, as a revenue officer, with the duties of realising the collections and remitting them to the treasury of the superior Collector; it sometimes denotes a farmer of the revenue.—*Wilson.*

The officer holding the government and collecting the revenue of a talooka.—*Bombay.*

Mamluka sarkar—Government estate—*Bengal.*

Mammate—Like a *gudli*, but shorter, used only for digging; a *gudli* being used for throwing up the earth dug.—*Coorg.*

Mámul, *Mámúl*—Established, customary, usual.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay* and *Mysore.*

Mamúldár—Holder of a small grant of land for village or other service.—*Sindh.*

Mámáli—Customary, usual, ordinary—*C. P.* and *Bombay.*
Customary jeseri grant.—*Sindh.*

Mámúlsára—Original assessment on land.—*Bombay.*

Man, Mun, Mahana, Manugu, commonly *Maund*—A measure of weight of general use in India, but varying in value in different places.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
40 seers—*Punjab, Bengal*, and *C. P.*
A maund—*Sindh.*
Maund, or 40 seers, or 82lbs. avoirdupois.—*N. W. P.*

Mana—A maund = 1,100 tolas = 27½ English pounds or 40 seers.—*Coorg.*
A maund.—*Mysore.*

Manal or *Menal*—Sandy soil.—*Madras.*

Mánavari or *Manwary*—Rice crop depending solely on rain, not being irrigated.—*Madras.*

Mánbhau—A tribe of beggars who wear black clothes.—*H. A. D.*

Manchil—A litter slung on a pole, with a top like a tilt.—*Coorg.*

Mandal—The headman of a village who sometimes acts as the agent of the zamindar, letting the lands and receiving the rents of the villagers. In Purneah it is the common title of any respectable Sudra. Has two services, in one equivalent to a Gorait, in the other somewhat similar to a Jeth ryot—*Bengal.*

Mandat—A large shed or building erected temporarily.—*British Burma.*

Mándaví—A building into which goods are received from ships in sea-ports, a store, a warehouse, &c.; a custom-house—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Mandir—Hindu temple.—*H. A. D.*
A temple; a pagoda.—*C. P.*

Mandloi—A fiscal officer; a revenue officer under native rule (Nimar).—*C. P.*

Mandu—The open place in which the shed for village gatherings is generally built.—*Coorg.*

Mandua—A kind of millet.—*Bengal.*

Mandum, corruptly *Mandwa*—A temporary building or erection; an open shed or hall adorned with flowers, and erected on festive occasions, as at marriages, &c.; also an arch of light sticks for vines, &c., to climb and overspread; an open temple or building consecrated to a deity.—*Bombay.*

Mandvee—A custom-house—*Bombay.*

Mánegár—A subordinate revenue official, who has also limited police authority.—*Bombay.*
An agent; a native accountant.—*Mysore.*

Manegára—An overseer; a title given to an official exercising supervision in minor matters, or over a small establishment in the Forest Department.—*Coorg.*

Manéhana—House-tax.—*Coorg.*

Mang—A village watchman of low caste, whose duty used to be to patrol the village at night and beat a drum.—*H. A. D.*
A low caste, or individual of it, employed in low and menial offices. As a member of the village, the *mang* commonly officiates as scavenger, guide, watchman, and executioner.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Mangami—Same as Hissa Chuk, a tenant bound to give up his holding when asked (mangna).—*Punjab.*

Mangan—An illegal cess levied from the cultivators by the landlord, and payable in money or kind.—*Bengal.*

Máni—Upper; applied to fields on a high le on which water will not remain, and co quently not culturable.—*Coorg.*
A measure of weight generally equal to seers or 80lbs.—*C. P.*

Maniyakáran or *Monegar.*—Head of village, called in his revenue capacity as dist guished from his duties as Munsif of village; sometimes called the *Yajamán* master, and sometimes *Pedda Reddi*, chief farmer or *the* Reddi.—*Madras.*

Manjha—Marshy land bordering on lakes rivers.—*Oudh.*
The land lying between the land in the mediate proximity of a village, and that the boundaries of its lands; it is consider the second sort of land in point of fertil —*Wilson.*

Manjhee—A holder of a village; applied especia to Sarawaks.—*Bengal.*

Mánjhi—The steersman of a boat; among t Rajmahal mountaineers, a title borne by the headmen, also termed *máhá.*—*Wilson.*—*Bengal.*
A village headman among the Santhals.

Mankee—The head of a number of *Moonda.*—*Bengal.*

Mankhap—Lands let to proprietors on fixed re in grain.—*Bengal.*

Mannu.—Soil. The rice fields are divided into fi classes:
1. *Adimannu*—Low soil, the best becaus it receives nourishment from a above it.
2. *Ademannu*—The same as *karimannu.*
3. *Karmannu*—Lowest class, literall black soil considered unfit for cul tivation of rice.
4. *Talemannu*—Top soil, *i. e.*, the best soil
5. *Nadumannu*—Middle soil, *i. e.*, mo derately good.

The other kinds of soil found in Coorg are—
Arasinamannu—Yellow earth
Eremannu—Clayey soil.
Usubumannu—Sandy soil.
Karimannu—Black soil.
Kalúrmannu—Unproductive soil.
Kallumannu—Stony soil.
Kempumannu—Red soil.
Choulumannu—Saline, a description of soil generally considered unproductive.
Jédimannu—Glutinous clay, potter's earth.
Bilimannu—White clay.—*Coorg.*

Manoteedár—Money-lender, money-broker. These people advance money upon lands, but more commonly undertake to answer to Government for the several *kists* or instalments of revenue, charging the village brokerage at a rate varying from 4 to 10 per cent. interest. On closing accounts a note of hand for this money is taken from the Patels. Many of the villages belonging to the Dholka Kúshátees have passed into the hands of the *manoteedars* through the operation of these transactions, the Patels or former Talúkdárs becoming so deeply involved with the *manoteedár* as to prefer resignation of their rights, to sustaining an accumulated load of debt.—*Bombay.*

Mánpán—Designation of certain honorary and prescriptive rights claimed by the hereditary

"Patil" and other office bearers at weddings; 2nd, the right of precedence at processions.—*H. A. D.*

Manwa—Millet.—*Bengal.*

Mantapa—A place built for worship in front of a temple or on the bank of a river, also a place in which an idol is deposited.—*Coorg.*

Mantri—Minister of a hill chief in the Khasia and Eastern hills.—*Bengal.*

Mánugu—A maund = 25 lbs. at Madras; in Bengal a weight of 85¾ lbs. avoirdupois.—*Madras.*

Manya—Exempt from taxes or imposts.—*Coorg.*

Mányam—Land held free of assessment by a village servant as an emolument of his office. Vulgo, *maunium*.—*Madras.*

Land in the south of India, held either at a low assessment, or altogether free, in consideration of services done to the State or community, as in the case of the officers and servants of a village. These tenures are distinguished as *Tarapadi-mányam*, when it is inherited or held from an uncertain period, as an independent right; and *Dumbala*, or *Sanad-mányam*, when held by virtue of a specific grant from the ruling power. They are also distinguished as *Sarva-mányam*, when the holder is entitled not only to the revenue of the State, but the rents of the cultivators; and as *Ardhamányam*, where the holder has a claim only to the Government revenue; the former is not frequent, except in the case of grants made to temples conjointly by the State and the cultivators; the term is also laxly applied to any free grant or perquisite held in hereditary right by members of a village community.—*Wilson.*

Manzúridár—Under-proprietor in the family domains of the Rajah of Benares in the Mirzapore district.—*N. W. P.*

Máp—192 seers.—*Bombay.*

Measurement of any kind, whether of weight, length, or capacity, but especially linear measure; a measure, a portion or quantity determined by measure.—*Wilson.*

Mápilla—A Muhammadan of mixed race coming from the western coast.—*Coorg.* Vulgo, *Moplah.*

Mápkhardo—A weigh book.—*Bombay.*

Már, corruptly *Maar*—A stiff clay or loamy soil with some sand and vegetable mould; in Bundelkhand the term designates a rich black loam.—*Wilson.*

A rich black soil (styled *moti*).—*N. W. P.*

Már—A land measure varying from 4 to 20 *kurgis*, or 16 to 80 acres.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Maradi—Inferior red soil.—*Bombay.*

Márákkál or *Mercal* = 8 *padi* or Madras measures.—*Madras.*

Márangi, *Mari*—A class of pariahs of Canara.—*Coorg.*

Maráti—A Shudra of the Mahratta country.—*Coorg.*

Mardum Shumári—Enumeration of population; census.—*C. P.*

Margang—Channel of a river through which the water has ceased to flow.—*Bengal.*

Markaladár—Road watchman.—*N. W. P.*

Marlah—One-twentieth of a *kanal*.—*Punjab.*

Marta—A class of Malabar pariahs who personate demons.—*Coorg.*

Máru—A fathom=2 yards.—*Coorg.*

Length from tip to tip of the middle fingers when the arms are stretched out at right angles to the body.—*Bombay.*

Márukukke—A small basket or muzzle put on bullocks to prevent them from feeding.—*Coorg.*

Marwat—Rent-free land given to the families of retainers killed in battle for their Chief.—*Oudh.*

Másá—A land measure; three-fourths of a *bígha* (Kumaon).—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Masab—Gravelly soil.—*H. A. D.*

Masal—A torch.—*Bengal.*

Masalchi—A torch-bearer.—*Bengal.*

Masarikumi—Red soil.—*Bombay.*

Maset—A class of land on which mash is sown.—*Oudh.*

Mash—*Phaseolus radiatus*; a bean belonging to the hewant harvest.—*Oudh.*

Másha, *Másá*—An elementary weight in the system of goldsmiths' and jewellers' weights throughout India, and the basis of the weight of the current silver coin; it is variously reckoned at 5, 8, or 10 *ratis*, or seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, which usually weigh about 2 grains troy.—*Wilson.*

A goldsmith's weight, equal to one-twelfth of a tola.—*C. P.*

One-twelfth of a tola.—*Bengal.*

Mashálchi—A torch or lamp-bearer; as a domestic servant he is also employed under the superior table servants to clean the plates, dishes, &c.—*Wilson.*

Torch-bearer or lamplighter.—*Mysore* and *Sindh.*

One in charge of the house or office lamps; a scrub servant.—*Madras.*

Masjid—A mosque.—*Punjab* and *C. P.*

Maso—One-twelfth of a tola.—*Sindh.*

Mastajori—Farm.—*Punjab.*

Masúr—A kind of pulse.—*Bengal* and *C. P.*

A kind of pulse, *Ervum hirsutum*, a plant of the rabbi harvest.—*Oudh.*

Máswádee-vero—A tax collected from the villagers to meet the expenses attending the Government force.—*Bombay.*

Mát—A sub-division of a *kyat*, *viz.*, ¼, and is equivalent to 4 *kanees*, Bengal measurement.—*British Burma.*

Matabar—This title is given to the chief men of a village in Eastern Bengal.—*Bengal.*

Matádár—The Patel or headman of a village, who is responsible for the proper recovery of revenue; one of the headmen of a village who, under a native Government, signs the "mata" or contract to be responsible for the revenue assessed on the village. The *matádárs* are the headmen in the villages in the Kaira and Ahmedabad collectorates. The Patel of a village must be selected from amongst the *matádárs*, and they ought all, or at least the majority, to agree to his nomination. It is only in case of *matádárs* not agreeing, and none of them being fit for the post, that a person out of the *matá* can be appointed. It is only the duly selected and appointed *matádár* that performs the duty of Patel; all the other *matádárs* however are bound to assist him, and in cases of disputed boundaries of fields, &c., they accompany the Patel and help him in coming to a correct decision. Most *matádárs* hold rent-free alienated service land, and in many cases they are in receipt of a small yearly stipend. The *matádárs* are probably the representatives of those persons who origin-

ally agreed with, and made themselves responsible to, the former Governments for the revenues of their villages, and they doubtless derive their designation from *Matá*, a signature, probably either because they signed some bond rendering themselves answerable for the revenue, or on account of its being their duty to sign the village accounts in token of their correctness —*Bombay*

Matan —In Eastern Bengal a deduction from the actual area of a farm allowed to the tenant for his profit on condition of his bringing adjacent waste lands into cultivation —*Bengal*
A text of a document —*H A D*

Matar—Pulse (*Lathyrus sativus*) Peas —*Sindh*
Peas (*Pisum sativum*) —*Oudh*

Mutawali—The administrator of a Muhammadan charitable trust —*Bengal* Properly *mutawallí*

Math—A building, or set of buildings, where Hindu religious mendicants reside under a superior or *mahant* —*N W P*

Matha—Applied to uplands attached to wet field —*Bengal*

Mathan—A portion of assessable land allowed to a tenant free of rent (used in Noacolly) —*Bengal*

Mathapatti—He performs nearly the same duty to Lingaits that *Joshis* perform to Hindús He has particular rights at the burial ceremonies of Lingaits —*Bombay*

Mathat—Applied in Bengal to an extra or occasional cess or tax imposed upon the cultivators for some special purpose either by the State or the zamindar —*Bengal*

Matha-uttara—Rent-free land granted to institutions of priests of the Lingait caste.—*Coorg*

Mathee-la—A Burmese nun.—*British Burma*

Matiyar—Stiff clay soil in which rice is grown —*N W. P*

Matki—A bean (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) —*Bombay*

Matowallee—Guardian or custodian of any religious endowment among the Muhammadans —*Bengal*

Mátreeya—Unbuilt wells Wells of the same size as built wells, but unsupported at the sides by anything more than a "*kuntwa*" or circle of branches, or by "*tarkat*" grass extending from the bottom to about a foot above the water level They last but for a season, soon falling in and becoming useless after the first fall of rain They are chiefly found in poorer parts of the districts and where water is not far from the surface —*Bombay*

Matta—A temple of the Gosavees —*H. A D*
House of a priest, a school-house —*Mysore*

Mattavritti—Land granted rent-free to a Matt —*Mysore*

Matu—Signature —*Bombay*

Matyar—Clay soil —*Oudh.*

Maughee—The lands cultivated by the proprietor in a village —*Bengal*

Maulavi, corruptly *Molavi*, *Moolvy*—A learned man, a teacher, especially of Arabic, an expounder of Muhammadan law —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Maun—A weight of 40 seers —*Bengal*

Maund—A weight equal to 40 seers of 80 tolas —*Bombay*
Equal to 40 seers or 24 lbs —*Mysore*

Maurúsi—A ryot with absolute rights of occupancy, an old hereditary cultivator —*C P*

Maurusi-bila-shartí—Ryot with absolute right of occupancy at fixed rates —*C P*

Maurusi-shartí—Ryot with right of occupancy subject to future change (Section 6, Act X of 1859) —*C P*

Mauzá, *Mauzá*, *Mauje*, *Mavuje*, or *Mauje*—A village, understanding by that term one or more clusters of habitations, and all the lands belonging to their proprietary inhabitants, a *mauzá* is defined by authority to be a parcel or parcels of lands having a separate name in the revenue records, and of known limits —*Wilson* —*Bombay*
Village—*Punjab*, *N W P*, and *C P*
A village or township.—*Ouah*
A village, as surveyed and recorded —*Bengal*

Mauzadar—An official in Assam through whom rents are collected and lands measured —*Bengal*

Mauzawar—Grouped by villages —*C P*

Mawal—The mountain valleys of the Sahyádrí range of mountains commencing at the western extremity, and extending about 100 miles east —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

May-yeng—Cultivation of paddy in the dry season by means of irrigation —*British Burma*

Mazkúri, vernacularly *Majkúri*, corruptly *Muscoory*, *Muskoree*, *Mushkoree*—In old revenue accounts it was applied to small and scattered estates or zamindaris not included in the accounts of the districts in which they were situated, and of which the assessments were paid direct to the officers of the Government, subsequently it denoted a revenue payer paying through the intervention of another, except in Cuttack, where it implied the reverse, or the heads of villages paying the revenue immediately to the Collector, when added to the title of an officer or servant, it signifies that he is only temporarily employed, also, in the south, an inferior servant or peon attached to a village, elsewhere, a daily messenger, allowance made to the village watchman in the Northern Sirkars —*Wilson*
Peon —*Punjab*
An inferior servant or peon —*N W P*
A process server —*C P*
A Civil Court messenger —*Sindh*

Mazra, vernacularly *Majra*—Land sown or prepared for sowing, a tilled field, in some parts of India it denotes a hamlet or cluster of houses dependent on a village, but detached from it for agricultural convenience, and managed separately, its assessment is comprised in that of the original village until officially recognized as distinct In some places a *mazra* is a smaller division of a *mauza* or village —*Wilson* —*Bombay*
A hamlet —*C P*

Méla—A class of people who make umbrellas, and act as drummers at the Coorg festivals, they dress like Coorgs, and live on animal food, beef included.—*Coorg*
A caste, or a member of it, occupied in cutting and selling bamboos, or making and vending bamboo baskets —*Wilson*

Medara—A worker in bamboo —*Bombay*

Medhi—An officer of a shastra or monastery in Assam —*Bengal*

Medhiraj—Chief medhi —*Bengal*

Meetáneerakh—Salt heaps When the salt has been manufactured, it is collected in large

heaps of a conical shape These heaps are placed on mounds of earth raised some two or three feet from the level of the surrounding ground, and in the month of June the heaps are covered with mud or thatch to protect them from the rain At the Cambay and Runn salt works, however, they are left exposed to the rain At first some of the salt melts, but a thick hard coating is soon formed, which protects the remainder of the heap — *Bombay*

Mee-yo pha-la—Hereditary descent from father to son —*British Burma*

Mehal—Estate —*Bengal*

Mehnatana—Fees of mukhtars, fees paid for service rendered, remuneration for trouble or labor incurred or undergone —*C P*

Mehtar—A sweeper —*Bengal*

Mehtra or *Mehton*—The common Oudh term for *mukaddam*, the senior —*Oudh*

Mekhzani—Process of putting pegs in beds of canals to make the length for clearance —*Sindh*

Melawani—A cash allowance paid monthly to Shetsundees and Tahasildars in addition to the value of their service lands, to make up the maintenance allowance —*Bombay*

Melchitta—A temporary lease of rice-land — *Bombay*

Melo—A fair —*Sindh*

Mel-varam—The Government share of the crop —*Wilson* —*Madras*

Melzári—Confiscated *inam* —*Bombay*

Menavan or *Menon*—Same as karanam (Malabar) —*Madras*

The village or district accountant in Malabar, according to some, the appropriate designation of a *Súdra*, according to others, of a *Nair* writer or accountant —*Wilson*

Mend or *Merh*—Border of a field —*N W P*

A bank to separate fields, a dam, a dyke, a boundary, the boundary of a field, the limit of the lands of a village —*Wilson*

Mendo—The upper story of a house —*Bombay*

Meng-gyee—The Commissioner of a division — *British Burma*

Meng-long—One who is destined to be a ruler — *British Burma*

Meng Shimbayeen—A ruler, king, monarch — *British Burma*

Meng-tha—Son of a ruler, a prince —*British Burma*

Menrhi, *Mendhi*—So much per field, a cess on the harvest of fields rented in kind, usually *arhaiya* or 2½ sers, equal to one ser pukka, for the weighman —*Oudh*

Mercal—A salt measure equal to about one-quarter of an Indian maund —*Bombay*

Merhbandi—Allotment papers —*Bengal*

A record of boundaries —*Wilson*

Mero—A fair —*Sindh*

Met—Fuller's earth —*Sindh*

Methi—Greens —*C P*

Metto—The length of the sole of the foot — *Bombay*

Mevado—The person who, under the rule of native princes, held the post of superintendent of the *kasad-lok*, the dák runners or letter carriers —*Bombay*

Mevadgiree hak—The person enjoying a *hak* given him for performing the duties of a *mevado* These *haks* are still held, but as the duties which the holders performed for the several departments to which they were attached, are now performed by the Government post office these hakdars now perform the duties of carcoons Thus there are a good many carcoons in the Customs Department, who draw the allowance attached to their "*mevadogaree-hak*"—*Bombay*

Mevasee—Lawless plundering tribes of Cols and Bheels in North Gujrat —*Robertson* — *Bombay*

Mewasee—A general term for a lawless tribe of Kolees and Bheels and freebooters in Gujrat They inhabit several villages in the Nareead pargana, north of the Mahee river, in the ravines near which the villages are seated The people of these villages were once the terror of the whole country round, and still bear a bad and turbulent character They are however now in perfect submission, and their occupation is chiefly agricultural They are still in the habit of plundering houses and robbing upon the high roads and so ingrained is the habit of stealing, that should a favorable opportunity occur, they would renew their former lawless courses with impunity Turbulent, refractory This term is not applied to persons, but to villages —*Bombay*

Mewaseegam—The *mevasee* villages north of the Mahee and inhabited by predatory Bheels and Kolees These villages are held by Kolee Chiefs who pay a tribute to Government in lieu of assessment —*Bombay*

Mhali—Village torch-bearer, also a barber (*balutedar*) —*H A D*

Mhar—A village servant of low caste (a *balutedar*) —*H A D*

Mudd—Time —*C P*

A fixed period appointed for anything, as in a summons for the person summoned to appear —*N W P*

Mihnatana—Fees paid for any work done — *Bengal*

Milankhasrá—Supplement to the jamabandi —*C P*

Milikdár—This term is used only in Purneah district for *lakhirajdar* —*Bengal*

Minaku—Fractional parts obtained in measuring lands not entered in the accounts —*Coorg*

Minárá—Boundary pillars —*C P*

Mindwa or *Marua*—A millet belonging to the kharif harvest (*Cynosurus corocanus*) —*Oudh*

Minha, *Minhái*, corruptly *Minhye*—Deduction, subtraction, as a revenue term it implies deduction from the assessed revenue of an estate or village, as on account of uncultivable tracts, of wood or water, wilderness or waste, or for compensation of the kanungos or for local charges In Muhammadan law it means a usufructuary loan, or the loan of anything which the borrower is to return, using in the meantime the produce, as of a cow, the milk of which the borrower may consume — *Wilson*

Land on which revenue is not assessed, either by exemption or because it is barren — *N W P*

Deduction —*C P*

Land held rent-free —*Bengal*

Deduction from the assessed area of an estate or village on account of an unculturable tract, of wood or water, wilderness or waste, &c — *Oudh*

Miran—Fees formerly paid to Nazirs —*Bengal*

Mirás, *Miras*, *Mirasi*—Inheritance inherited property or right, the term is used especially

in the south of India, to signify lands held by absolute hereditary proprietorship —*Wilson*
A kind of rent-free land —*Bombay*
Land held by prescriptive right —*H A. D*
In Sylhet and Cachar this term applies to a certain class of small tenures settled perpetually —*Bengal*

Mirasdár or *Mirasdár, Mirasdarudu, Mirasdáron*—The holder of hereditary lands or offices in a village In the Northern Sarkars especially, a hereditary village officer or servant, a petty landholder or cultivator —*Wilson*
A person enjoying a *miras*, a landed proprietor —*Bombay*
A holder of land by prescriptive right subject to a fixed rental —*H A D*
The holder of a *miras* —*Bengal*

Miras—Heritage, proprietary usufruct of the soil, also the emoluments of an office hereditarily held, commonly *merasy* —*Madras*
A villager who makes the first sowing and reaping in a village, after which the general sowing and reaping take place He gets a small quantity of grain for his service —*Bombay*
A village bard —*Punjab*
Hereditary, anything relating to *mirás*, also the same as *miras*, or hereditary lands or offices, also one holding land or office in a village by hereditary descent In the Konkan it is applied especially to the resident Mhár or sweeper, holding his office by succession, and entitled to a share of the crop —*Wilson*

Mirásu—An allowance or perquisite, sometimes paid in money and sometimes in kind, generally applied to grain, &c, given to village officials or headmen by the ryots —*Coorg*

Mirbahir—A tribe of boatmen and fishermen —*Sindh*

Mirdaha—Peon employed to carry measuring chain —*Oudh*
The head peon, or messenger of a zamindar, the inspector or superintendent of a village, a native officer employed to preserve the village boundaries from encroachment, one employed to carry the measuring chain, or apply it to actual measurement in a survey, the headman of a village, in Mar also the captain or head of spearmen who precede great men in processions, also a head spy or messenger —*Wilson*

Mirdha—A settlement official —*C P*
Land-measurer, chain-bearer —*N W P*

Misil—Record of a case—*Bengal*

Misl—Record —*Punjab*
Record, file of papers —*N W P*
Record of case —*Oudh*
File of papers or correspondence —*Sindh*
Proceedings, a bundle of papers on any subject —*C P*
Similitude, an assembly, a corporation, an assemblage of persons of the same or like station and occupations, a collection of like or similar documents forming the body of public proceedings in judicial or in revenue matters, whence the instructions to the officers employed to assess the lands in the North-West Provinces are denominated the settlement *misl*, the term is also applied to a suit, or proceedings at law in general —*Wilson*

Mislband—File of papers composing a case bound up together —*Oudh*

Mistri, Mestri—An artificer, a mechanic, as a mason, a carpenter &c, a head artificer, a chief builder, a carpenter, and the like —*Wilson —Bombay*
A subordinate employed in supervising a work, a native overseer —*Sindh*

Moáfidár—Holder of a rent-free holding (*vide lakhiraydar*) —*Bengal*

Moámela—Case —*C P*

Mochi—A class of cobblers who make saddles native slippers, &c —*Coorg*

Mochulka—Recognisance —*Bengal*

Mocurrurdar—Holder of a perpetual lease —*Bengal*

Modikhana—A chandler's or grocer's shop, among the Marathas, also the commissariat department, the supplies necessary for an army, the office whence they are issued, the place where they are kept, &c —*Wilson —Bombay*

Mofassil—Beyond head-quarters Interior of a district or sub-district —*Bengal*
Interior of a district —*Oudh*

Moghlai or *Mughlai*, vernacularly *Mogalai* or *Moglai*, corruptly *Mogulai, Mogullaye*—Relating or belonging to the Mughals, as *e g*, the period of their ascendancy in Hindustan extended to that of the Muhammadan kings of Bijapur, Golkonda, &c Also fees paid to Mughal or Muhammadan officers, also a branch of the revenues of the Nawab of Surat, distinct from those of which the Marathas exacted the *chauth* —*Wilson*
A kind of *huk* in existence during the Mogul Government at present it is to be found in Gujrat in the Surat Collectorate alone —*Bombay*

Mohafiz—A keeper, custodian —*C P*

Mohafiz-daftar—A record-keeper—*C P*

Mohafiz-khana—A record office —*C P*

Mohajani—Money lending business —*Bengal*

Mohajun—A money lender —*Bengal*

Mohar—Seal —*Bombay*

Moharrir—Vernacular clerk —*Bengal*
Court clerk, writer —*C P*

Mohatarfa—A tax on professions when paid by landholders it is called *Arambhada Mohtarfa*, when paid by others it is called *Bidukuladu Mohtarfa* —*Coorg*
Taxes levied on looms, houses, oil-mills, shops, &c —*Mysore*

Mohoda, corruptly *Mhowra*—An Indian tree (*Bassia latifolia*), from the blossoms of which spirituous liquor is distilled —*Bombay*

Mohorir—A native writer —*Bengal*

Mohosal—This system is one of an extraordinary nature, but an inherent and important part of the ancient customs of this country If a person's presence was required in the "kacherry" or elsewhere, if a required sum of money or revenue was not duly paid, or if any act of lawful service was refused, a *Mohosal* or Government peon was sent to the village, and the villagers were obliged to feed and entertain this man according to an established rate In the event of the parties proving refractory, a second, and even a third *Mohosal* was despatched, until the numbers sometimes amounted to 10 or 20 To increase the obligation, horsemen were often sent in the place of footmen Frequently "*Chadta Mohosal*," or men whose allowance was daily to increase, were quartered on the refractory person *Mohosals* were also quartered on a village when a robbery took place, and the

village people failed to produce, or to take steps to find out, the guilty party. The *Mohosal* system was liable to much abuse, and it is now never resorted to. It is however legal, and can be applied for enforcement of revenue under Section 12 of Regulation XVII of 1827. Native States maintain the system in full force.—*Bombay.*

A Government peon deputed to enforce payment of dues.—*Robertson.*

Mohrán—Duty on wild fruits.—*C. P.*

Mohtarfa—A kind of tax on village shop-keepers and artificers.—*Bombay.*

Mohturefa—Rent for shops, tenures, &c.—*Bengal.*

Mohua—The Karkun whose duty it was to superintend the sales and weighments at the salt works. The term *Mohuá* is now applied to a service Hakdár who performs the duty of a Karkun in the establishment under a Sir-Karkun at the salt works.—*Bombay.*

Mojai—A prefix ordinarily put in official correspondence before the proper names of villages. —*Bombay. Vide Mauza,* of which it is a corruption.

Mojnidar—A measurer, a numberer, a surveyor.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Mok—Surface irrigation from canals by natural overflow.—*Sindh.*

Mokadam—Village headman.—*Punjab.*

Mokaddam—A head ryot.—*Bengal.*

Mokaddama—Judicial case.—*Punjab.*

Mokai—Maize fully ripened.—*Bengal.*

Mokarri—Perpetual lease with fixed rent.—*Bengal.*

Mokarrari—Perpetual. (See *Istimrari*).—*Bengal.*

Mokarridár—Holding a lease in perpetuity at a fixed rent.—*Bengal.*

Mokasa—A payment to Government by a jagirdar. —*Bombay.*

Mokásadár, Mokásdár—The holder of a *mokasa* or the farmer of the revenue of it on the part of the person holding of the State.—*Bombay.*

Mokási—The holder of an assignment; the farmer of a certain portion of the revenue of a village, either on the part of the State or an individual.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Mokhtár—Authorized agent.—*Bengal.*

Mokhtarnamah—Power of attorney.—*Bengal.*

Mokhtiarnáma—Power of attorney.—*Mysore.*

Moki—Land liable to surface irrigation from canals by natural overflow.—*Sindh.*

Moktesar—The title given to the officer who used to preside in the late Daryaft cutcherry.—*Coorg.* Head of a department.—*Mysore.*

Mola—A cubit, or 19½ inches in length.—*Bombay.* A cubit = 1½ feet.—*Coorg.*

Molla—A Muhammadan lawyer or learned man; a judge; a magistrate; the deputy of a kazi.—*Bengal.*

Molvi—A Muhammadan law officer.—*Bombay.*

Mong—A sort of pulse.—*Bengal.*

Moo—Half a *mát,* equal to two *kanees.*—*British Burma.*

Moochalko—A recognizance bond.—*Bombay.*

Moodal—Capital; the principal or original sum lent at interest.—*Bombay.*

Mooglaes—Portions of the land revenue originally derived from the Mogul Government. At present they are cash payments from the Government treasury. They are peculiar to the Surat Collectorate.—*Robertson.*—*Bombay.*

Mooglai-jumma—Equivalent in land given in lieu of *Mooglai-hucks.*—*Robertson.*—*Bombay.*

Mooglai-sirpav—Remuneration to patels for collecting *Mooglai hucks.*—*Robertson.*—*Bombay.*

Mookhee—The police patel of a village.—*Bombay.*

Mookhtear—An attorney or agent.—*Bengal.*

Moonda—The head of the Bhuinhar Khoot, or family of that name, whose duty it is to make settlements of lands with ryots.—*Bengal.*

Mooshaira—Remuneration for service rendered.—*Bombay.* See *Mushálára.*

Mogararidar, Mogararidar Daimi—A lessee of land in perpetuity.—*Bengal.*

Mogararidar Hinhayati—Lease during term of life.—*Bengal.*

Mora—A small fan used for sifting and winnowing.—*Coorg.*

Moráná—A tax levied in the Surat zillah, in the villages of Surbhon, Soopa, Sejod, *viz.*, should any person, not an inhabitant of the village, purchase mangoes grown in any of these villages, and take them away from the village, he has to pay a fixed tax of Rs. 2-8 to Government in addition to what he pays the seller.—*Bombay.*

Moree—A drain in a house.—*Bombay.*

Mostajir—Farmer, generally holding from Government direct.—*Bengal.*

Mot, Mota, Motu—The large bucket of a draw well.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Mot—A kind of pulse.—*C. P.*

Motasthal, Motusthal—Land watered from a draw well.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Moth—A kind of pulse.—*Sindh* and *C. P. Phaseolus aconitifolius.*—*Oudh.*

Mot-hto-bho—A widower.—*British Burma.*

Mot-hto-ma—A widow.—*British Burma.*

Motsthal—Well irrigation.—*C. P.*

Motto—A lentil (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*); a bean belonging to the hewant harvest.—*Oudh.*

Mouafidar—One who derives benefit from an estate or trade.—*Bengal.*

Moung-yin—A Buddhist monk.—*British Burma.*

Mourási—Hereditary.—*Punjab.* Hereditary land.—*Bengal.*

Mouzá—A village.—*Bengal* and *H. A. D.*

Mouzawar—Mouza by mouza. Anything done village by village.—*Bengal.*

Mowje—Same as *Mauza.*—*Bombay.*

Mowra—The fruit or berry of a tree used in distilling country liquor from; the tree itself.—*Bombay.*

Mriddha—Assistant *patwari* (used in Tipperah).—*Bengal.*

Muáfí, vernacularly *Máphí*, corruptly *Maafee, Maafie, Mahfy, Maffee, Maaffee, Mauphee*—Forgiven, remitted; subst. forgiving; remission or exemption from the demands of the State; a grant of land free of assessment. The word is in common use to signify exempt or free from duty or tax, as lands, goods, &c.; it also designated a particular grant formerly made by zamindars and the revenue officers of the Government, which became hereditary and transferable, and was also applied to lands which were held free of revenue on condition of service.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Muáfidár, Máphidár—One holding anything exempt from tax; the holder of rent-free lands.—*Wilson.*—*Bombay.*

Muáin-zábita, or *Moyenzbitah*—List of the sanctioned establishment of an office.—*Madras.*

Múcháliká—A deed of agreement.—*Mysore.*

Muchalka, Moochulka, Muchchilká, incorrectly *Moochilka*—A written obligation or agreement, a bond, a deed, it is commonly applied to a counterpart covenant on the part of the proprietors or cultivators of land, agreeing to the rates of assessment imposed by the Government, also to an engagement under a penalty to observe the conditions of any deed or grant, or to one exacted from thieves, or suspected persons, engaging to desist or refrain from any illegal acts, or to one from superior police and other officers, engaging to be responsible for the conduct of the subordinates appointed by themselves, or to any penal recognizance which may be required by a Magistrate —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

The same as kabuliyat, also a penalty bond —*Madras*

Penal recognizance —*N-W P*

Muchchalke—A recognizance or agreement —*Coorg*

Muchchi—An inferior official, whose duty is to rule forms, bind books, make envelopes, mend pens, &c —*Coorg*

Muchi—A man employed in public offices to make ink, mend pens, provide papers, seal letters, bind books, and the like —*Mysore*

Muchillo—Recognizance bond —*Sindh*

Muchwa—A small country craft —*Bombay*

Mudi, Muda, Morak, Moray, Murah—A measure of land, 45 guntas of 33 feet square each=49,005 square feet, or $1\frac{1}{100}$ of an acre, a certain quantity of seed-corn, sufficient for a given quantity of land, so that a field is computed by the number of *moras* or *mudes* which it requires It is also a weight or measure of grain or rice, sometimes said to be equal to 40 *pakka sers* —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

The village shop-keeper, a sort of grocer and grain-dealer —*Bengal*

A measure used for a few lands in the western parts of the Mercara and Paddynalknad talooks It is supposed to be equal to half a *bhatti*, but, unlike *bhattes* and *khandagas*, is uniform in size, being 30 *Lingaraya* poles in length and 4 in breadth, and thus containing 3,414 square yards

The assessment varies according to the quality of the soil, a *pagoda*, equal to Rs 4, being levied on 7 different areas, as follows —

1st	class soil,	2½	*moodies*
2nd	,,	3	,,
3rd	,,	4	,,
4th	,,	5	,,
5th	,,	6	,,
6th	,,	7	,,
7th	,,	8	,, —*Coorg*

Mudsan—The *bhanrals* of a larger class of temple —*Bengal*

Mudli—A tenant with inherited occupancy —*Punjab*

Mudutnuss—An assistant to the Suzedar —*Bombay*

Mufassal, corruptly *Mofussil*—Properly separate distinct, particular In Hindustan a subordinate or separate district, the country, the provinces, or the stations in the country, as opposed to the Sadar or principal station or town, any other place than the ordinary place of office or residence —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Interior of a district, also detailed, particular, as mufassal accounts —*Oudh*

Mufat—Rent-free —*Bombay*

Mufti—A Muhammadan law officer, whose duty it was to expound the law —*N W P*

Muglaee—Those *haks* are of very ancient date They were those portions of the land revenue retained by the *Muglaee* Government after all their other possessions had passed into other hands They formerly, almost entirely, belonged to the ancestors of the late Nawab of Surat, whose family, under the Muhammadan rule, were hereditary pay-masters of the Nawabs of Surat Now they are almost exclusively held by mortgagees and purchasers These *haks* were distinct from the *chauth* levied by the Marathas They were levied direct from the villages up to as late a date as 1842 At that time the revenue authorities finding the system objectionable, prohibited its continuance From that time the payments have been made direct from the Government treasuries These *haks* are to be found in the Surat Collectorate alone —*Bombay*

Muglaee-jama—An equivalent given in land by the Maráthá Government to certain persons, in lieu of the Muglaee haks they were entitled to from particular villages —*Bombay*

Muglaee-sirpav—A payment made to the Patels and others as a remuneration for collecting Muglaee haks When these haks were paid direct from the Government treasury the *Muglaee sirpav* should have been abolished This was however, overlooked (See "*Cheerda*") —*Bombay*

Muhal—An estate, a portion of the inhabited part of the country with fixed boundaries —*Oudh*

Muháno—Tribe of boatmen and fishermen —*Sindh*

Muhar—Border, frontier, boundary —*Sindh*

Muhazir-nama or *Mahzurnama*—A certificate signed by several persons in attestation of its truth —*Madras*

Muhri—Pulse (*Phaseolus aconitifolius*) —*Sindh*

Muhtarafa, Motaraphá, Moturappa, Mohtarapha, Mhotarapha, corruptly *Mohtereſa, Mohterfa, Motaherfa, Mohturpha, Mohturupa*—A tax or taxes levied on trades and professions, on the artificers of a village or their implements, as upon the weaver's loom, upon tradesmen and their shops and stalls, and sometimes upon houses —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Muhwa—A tree from the blossom of which the common native liquor is distilled (*Bassia latifolia*) —*C P*

Mujare—Remission of revenue —*Coorg*

Mujawar—A servant or sweeper of a Muhammadan temple or shrine —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Mujmoondar—The district hereditary officer whose duty it was to look to the accounts and the records —*Robertson* —*Bombay*

Mujra, Mujara—Any authorised deduction, a pension, an allowance —*Wilson*

Remitted, deducted —*C P*

Mujra—Hamlet formed from a large estate —*Bengal*

Mujrai—Credit given on account of demand —*Punjab*

A pension, an allowance, any authorised deduction, applied under the Muhammadan Government to an allowance to the zamindars of Rangpur for presents made by them to the Chiefs of the hill tribes to prevent depredations, under the British Government it implies deductions from the revenue on account

of allowances to cultivators or contractors, as an encouragement, or of assignments, or remissions or grants of revenue, for charitable purposes —*Wilson*

Mujumdár—Under the Maratha Government, a Brahmin auditor of accounts attached to a body of horse General Superintendent and Auditor General of Accounts. He was a Darakdár —*Bombay*

Mukaddam, Makadam, corruptly *Mokuddum, Mocuddám, Mugadum*—A chief, a leader, one who goes before, in India, applied especially to the headman of a village or of a caste or corporation In the Maratha villages the headman was usually charged with the realization of the revenue and its payment to the district Collector, with the superintendence of the cultivation, the management of the affairs of the village, and the disbursement of its expenses —*Wilson —Bombay*

Headman of a village A chief tenant of respectable caste or character, the representative of the tenantry —*Oudh*

Synonymous with "Patil" or head man of a village, generally applied to the managing Patil —*H A D*

The village headman, a term used in Chanda chiefly —*C P*

Headman, generally a subordinate title, head of the old proprietors or head of the cultivators resident in the village, not often given to landowners —*N W P*

Headman of a village —*Punjab*

Mukarraridár—Tenant on fixed rates —*Punjab*

Ryot paying at fixed rates —*C P*

Tenant on fixed rates, a landholder at a fixed assessment —*N W P*

Mukasa—A special holding at a nominal rate payable to Government It used to be a grant for service —*H A D*

A portion of land or a village assigned to an individual either rent-free, or at a low quit-rent, on condition of service, or for service rendered —*C P*

Mukasadar—One holding a *mukasa* —*C P*

Mukhadím—Leaseholder, farmer, adjective *Mukhadimi* —*Sindh*

Mukhasa, Mukasá, Mokhasa, Mokásá, corruptly *Mocassa, Mokassa, Mocasau*—A village or land assigned to an individual either rent free or at a low quit-rent on condition of service, or a village held *khas* by the State, the revenue being paid to the Government direct, or the share of the Government in a village, or in the revenue paid by it, the term, as current among the Marathas especially, is somewhat differently explained by different authorities —*Wilson —Bombay*

A village held on service tenure —*Madras*

Mukhí—The police Patel of a village —*Bombay*

Head of the Hindu community in a village —*Sindh*

Mukhtár, Mukhtyár, corruptly *Mooktar, Mukhteear, Mooktiyár*—An agent, a representative, an attorney, in Hindustani the *mukhtár,* as employed in legal affairs, is not allowed in general to plead, that is the function of the Vakil, amongst the Marathas the term is also applied to the person appointed by the co-sharers of a hereditary office to discharge its duties —*Wilson.—Bombay*

An agent, attorney —*Punjab*

An agent, a representative, an attorney —*Bengál* and *N W P*

An agent —*C P*

Mukhtarnama, Mukhtyarnama—A deed appointing a representative or agent, a power of attorney, a deed executed by the co-sharers of a hereditary office, delegating its duties to a representative —*Wilson —Bombay*

Power of attorney —*C P*

Mukhtárkar—Chief revenue and judicial officer in a taluka Tehsildar —*Sindh*

Mukhtiarnamo—Power of attorney ——*Sindh*

Mukhtiarpatra—A deed appointing a representative or agent, a power of attorney, a deed executed by the co-sharers of a hereditary office, delegating its duties to a representative —*Bombay*

Mukkati—A class of Shudras similar to *Male* —*Coorg*

Mukkavacha—A boundary or demarcation mark, consisting of three stones, put down so as to form an angle and mark a change in the line of boundary —*Coorg*

Mukkóti Ekadashi—A feast observed on the 11th day of the 9th lunar month —*Coorg*

Mukupe—A mode of cultivation by which a crop is divided into three parts, of which one isf or the rent of the ground, another for labor and the third for the seed and implements —*Mysore*

Mula—A rain commencing between 12th and 25th December, cummin, coriander, tobacco, and other seeds are sown at this time —*Mysore*

Mula—A Muhammadan priest —*Punjab*

Mulagár, Mulgar—An owner, an original proprietor, one holding an estate originally through a loan or mortgage, a lessee, mortgagee, the original holder of a perpetual lease —*Wilson —Bombay*

Mulana—A Muhammadan lawyer, but usually applied to a Muhammadan village schoolmaster —*Wilson —Bombay*

Mulgaonigár—A hereditary cultivator, a tenant holding a perpetual lease, not removable as long as he pays his rent —*Wilson —Bombay*

Muli—A proprietor —*Bombay*

Mulki—Connected with the revenues —*H A D*

Pertaining to revenue —*Coorg*

Relating to a kingdom or a country, native, domestic, provincial, the name of an era current in Puraniya, the same as the Fasli of Bengal, except that it commences two months earlier, on the first of *Sravana* instead of the first of *Aswin* —*Wilson —Bombay*

Mulla—A Muhammadan whose office as village servant was to slaughter animals to render them fit for food according to Muhammadan rites, baluledar —*H A D*

A Muhammadan lawyer or learned man, a Judge, a Magistrate, the deputy of a Kazi, applied also in some parts of India to the village Muhammadan schoolmaster, who also has the charge of the village mosque, and sometimes acts as butcher for the Muhammadans of the village, he is more usually styled *Mulana* —*Wilson*

Mullah—A boatman —*C P* Properly *mallah*

Mulpatta, more correctly *Pattayam*—A lease granted to the purchaser of an estate, constituting him original or absolute proprietor, with right of transmission to his heirs —*Wilson —Bombay*

Mun—A weight equal to 80lbs —*H A D* See *man*

Munafidar—Sharer in Government revenue.—*Sindh.*

Mund—Head; headman of a sect or tribe.—*H. A. D.*

Munda—The head of a Kol village.—*Bengal.*

Mung, Mug—A kind of pulse (*Phaseolus mungo*), much used by the natives of India as an article of food.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Phaseolus mungo, a lentil belonging to the hawant harvest.—*Oudh.*

A kind of pulse (*Phaseolus mungo*).—*Sindh* and *C. P.*

Green gram (*Phaseolus radiatus*).—*Mysore.*

Mundai—Service land of the Munda.—*Bengal.*

Mungada—Advance by *mulgar* to tenant without interest, not to be recovered so long as the land is held by the tenant or his heirs.—*Bombay.*

Mungári—The early crop which is sown about the beginning of the rains and reaped early in the cold weather.—*Bombay.*

South-west monsoon; commences in April, ends in June.—*Mysore.*

Mungaru—The former or early season for cultivation.—*Coorg.*

Munj—A strong sort of grass used for ropes.—*Bengal.*

Munjhus—Land held by the owner of the village.—*Bengal.*

Munsarim—Clerk of court; superior official.—*N. W. P.*

Munserim—A head native land officer, a ministerial servant.—*Bengal.*

Munshi—A writer, a secretary; applied by Europeans usually to teachers or interpreters of Persian and Hindustani.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Writer, clerk.—*N. W. P.* and *Bengal.*

Vernacular clerk.—*Sindh.*

Reader and interpreter.—*Mysore.*

Munshi Khana—Vernacular office-room.—*N. W. P.*

Munsif, corruptly *Moonsiff*—Equitable, just; a decider of what is just, an arbitrator, a judge; applied under the British Government to a native civil judge of the first or lowest rank.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

The head of the village, in his capacity of village magistrate, and as judge in suits of inconsiderable amount.—*Madras.*

A native civil judge of the lowest rank.—*Bengal.*

A native judge of the first or lowest rank.—*N. W. P.*

Arbitrator.—*Punjab.*

Munsifi—Court of a subordinate civil judge.—*N. W. P.*

Munta—Measure of capacity=3½ sers.—*Madras.*

Muntakhab asámiwár—List of proprietors, tenants, and of all lands in the village, giving detailed statistics of each field, and the total area of each holding, with the recorded rents.—*C. P.*

Muqarrari—A perpetual lease or grant of land.—*Bengal.*

Muqárariдar—A holder of a perpetual tenure.—*Bengal.*

Murúm—Hard sub-soil.—*Bombay.*

Músáphirkhána—A rest-house for native travellers—*Coorg.*

Músáyra—See *musháhira.*—*Bombay.*

Mushárra, corruptly *Mooshaira, Moshaira, Mushaira, Musárá, Musáhirá.*—Monthly or other periodical pay or allowance; settling or hiring by the month. In Bengal, a monthly allowance granted to revenue-payers and zamindars for collecting the revenue; also a monthly allowance paid to zamindars from the proceeds of their estates when deprived of the management of them on their own behalf. Amongst the Marathas a money allowance from the State to the Patil and Changhala —*Wilson.*

Kulkurnees' and patils' allowances.—*Bombay.*

Musht, Mushtí, also *Muth, Mutthí*—The fist closed, a handful of anything, a hand's breadth, a measure equal to four fingers.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Mushtí—A measure of length equal to a hand's breadth.—*C. P.*

Muskirát—Intoxicating drugs.—*N. W. P.*

Muskurát—Revenue derived from excise on drugs.—*C. P.*

Mussal—Menial servant.—*Bombay.*

Mussumát—A title prefixed to the names of women, properly *musammát*, feminine of *musammá*, named; it serves merely to shew that the person spoken of is a woman.—*N. W. P.*

Mustájir, Mustájari, Mustájaru—A farmer, a renter, one who holds lands under a proprietor at a stipulated rate; also a farmer of revenue, appointed to make the collections on the part of a zamindar or proprietor, on condition of paying a fixed sum.—*Wilson.*

The farmer under the zamindar. This term is used almost exclusively instead of *ijaradar, thicadar, &c.*—*Bengal.*

A farmer—*N. W. P.* and *C. P.*

Mustájirí—Farm.—*N. W. P.* and *C. P.*

Renting, farming, holding in farm, settlement in farm.—*Wilson.*

Mustakili—Fixed, confirmed; applied to hereditary tenants.—*Punjab.*

Mutálika—Agent.—*Coorg.*

Mutasaddí, corruptly *Mootsuddy, Mutseddy, Muttaseddee*—A writer, a clerk.—*Bombay.*

Mutasarfi—Share (enjoyment or right).—*Sindh.*

Mutedár—Lessee, contractor.—*Sindh.*

Mutfarkhát—Stipend, pension.—*Mysore.*

Mulk-tha, Mutthá, incorrectly *Mutah, Mootah*—The sub-division of a district; in the Northern Sirkars, a large estate, including several villages, and corresponding with a zamindari in Hindustan.—*Wilson.*

An inconsiderable zamindari.—*Madras.*

Mutiar—Good land.—*Bengal.*

Mutlak—A ryot with absolute rights of occupancy.—*C. P.*

Muto—A lump sum.—*Sindh.*

Mutsaddi—An accountant or vernacular clerk.—*Coorg.*

A native accountant.—*Bengal.*

Mutsaddy—An agent, a native accountant.—*Mysore.*

Muttadar—See *matádár.*—*Bombay.*

Muttoo—Signature. The signature of a village hereditary officer, rendering himself responsible for the revenue management of the village.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Musáhimdár—One whose rights or possessions are incidentally encroached upon.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Muzára—A tenant.—*Punjab.*

Muzarái—Temple, &c.; department.—*Mysore.*

Muzumdar—A public officer. It was his duty to inscribe all writings and deeds, and to write on all accounts of receipts and disbursements. Their present duties are the same as *Deshpandés.*—*Bombay.*

Myat-lout—Waste land.—*British Burma.*
Myay—Land.—*British Burma.*
Myay-dine—A land measurer.—*British Burma.*
Myay-dine-tsaray—A surveyor.—*British Burma.*
Myay-shin—Owner of land generally.—*British Burma.*
Myo—A district, a town; sometimes used for "township."—*British Burma.*
Myo-oke—Native officer at the head of a township, possessing civil, criminal, and revenue powers.—*British Burma.*
Myo-thoogyee—Collector of town rates.—*British Burma.*
Moung—A water channel.—*British Burma.*
Myo-woon—Town magistrate.—*British Burma.*

N

Nábáligh—A minor.—*C. P.*
Nabob—See *Nawab.*
Nách—Dance, dancing, acting.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Nachchini—See *Nachna.*
Nachenny—See *Nachna.*
Nachni—See *Nachna.*
Náchná or *Náchní, Nachchini,* or as commonly written *Nachenny, Natchenny, Natchennee, Natchény.*—A name ordinarily given by Europeans to the *eleusine coracana,* or *cynosurus coracanus,* which is extensively cultivated for its grain, in the south of India chiefly, although not unknown in Bengal. The Hindustani name is *rági,* vulgarly *raggy.*—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Nadagi—A division of cocoanuts between the owner and the tenant.—*Bombay.*
Nádár—Insolvent.—*H. A. D.*
Nádári—Poor, helpless.—*Coorg.*
Nadaru—See *Nazr.*
Poverty, insolvency.—*Wilson.*
Nadgudár—A tenant who cultivates cocoanut or other fruit trees, and who shares the produce equally with the landlord.—*Bombay.*
Nádigá—Village accountant: with hardly an exception they are of the Brahmin caste. The office is hereditary in common with those of all the other village officials. In some places they hold land free of rent, and in others on light assessment. In some few places a fixed money allowance is given. In all instances there are certain fixed fees payable to them in money or in kind by the ryots.—*Mysore.*
Nadkarni—Clerk to the *nádugauda.*—*Bombay.*
Nadoung—Cylindrical ear-jewel worn by the Burmese.—*British Burma.*
Nádu—Sub-division of a talook in Coorg Proper.—*Coorg.*
A province, a district, a division of a country, a country, a kingdom.—*Wilson.*
Nadugauda, corruptly *Natgawd*—The headman of a district, like the *Desmukh—Wilson—Bombay.*
Náek—A native officer of the lowest rank of the army.—*Bengal.*
A grade in service above the rank of peon.—*Bombay.* See *Nayaka.*
Nagadgúttá—Money assessment.—*Mysore.*
Nagadi—Relating to cash transactions or accounts connected with treasury finance.—*Coorg.*
Cash.—*Bombay.*
Nagadiyát—Money assessment.—*Mysore.*
Nágarpaunchami—A feast on the 5th day of the 9th lunar month in honor of Bráhma.—*Coorg.*
Nagdi—Rent paid in money.—*Bengal.*
Nagler—A kind of grain.—*Bombay.*
Nahri—Land irrigated by canal.—*N. W. P.* and *Punjab.*
Nahwar—New unexhausted land.—*Sindh.*
Naib—A deputy, a representative, a lieutenant, a viceroy, a sub or deputy collector.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
A deputy; a representative; assistant.—*Bengal.*
A deputy.—*N. W. P.* and *C. P.*
Naib Daftardár—The *daftardar's* deputy.—*Sindh.*
Naib Deyan—Under-manager of a landholder.—*Bengal.*
Naib Munshi—Assistant writer or under-clerk.—*N. W. P.*
Naib Patwari—Assistant of a Patwari.—*Bengal.*
Naick—A zamindar of the Rajpoot or Bhuina caste.—*Bengal.*
Naik—A menial servant superior in rank to a peon.
The head of a party; the head of a party of peons.—*Bombay.* See *Nayaka.*
Náikwár—Under a *Naik,* a village, a corps, &c.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Naikwári—In the past administration employed as messenger by revenue officials.—*H. A. D.*
Nainda—A barber, originally from the western coast.—*Coorg.*
A barber.—*Mysore.*
Naiwedya—An offering (of some eatable) to an idol.—*Bombay.*
Najar—See *Nazr.*
Najarana—Compulsory offerings.—*Mysore.* See *Nazrana.*
Najaru—Offerings to a Sovereign.—*Mysore.* See *Nazr.*
Najarukánike—Fees paid at the rate of Rs. 10 for every 100 *bhattles* of land taken up on feudal, *i.e.,* jumma tenure, by the privileged classes in Coorg. The fees are paid in three yearly instalments.—*Coorg.*
Najir—See *Nazir.*
Najiri—see *Nazir.*
Náká, or *Náken, Náke*—The extremity of a road, also a point where two roads meet; hence the site of a toll or customs station, where transit duties or customs are levied; also sometimes the duties or customs so levied; it is sometimes applied to a subordinate police station.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
A customs or preventive post.—*Robertson.*
An out-post, customs or police.—*H. A. D.*
Nákábandi—Collections on account of land customs and transit duties; also shutting up a road.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Nakadar—See *Nakedar.*
Nake—See *Naka.*
Nákedar, Nákadar—A receiver of customs or transit duties, a toll gatherer.—*Wilson.*
The customs or other officer in charge of a customs or preventive station. An officer in charge of a *naka.* The Karkoon in charge of a customs preventive station.—*Bombay.*
Naken—See *Naka.*
Nakhan—An officer about the person of kings or other great persons who receives the royal orders and passes them on.—*British Burma.*
Nakhas—A market for slaves and cattle.—*Bengal.*
Nako—A toll-house.—*Sindh.*
Nakroo—Free; applied to land held free of any payment to Government. Sometimes the holder of *nakroo* land has only a right to a

share of the produce, Government having the right to the remaining share —*Bombay*

Naksha—A statement, generally tabular —*C P.*

Naksha mamuli—Figured statement.—*Punjab.*
Usual statement —*C. P.*

Naksha miadi—Periodical returns —*Punjab* and *C P*

Naksha navis—Statistical writer —*Punjab* and *C. P*

Nal, Nul, Nala, Nulu—A rod, a bamboo, a reed, a measuring rod, as a standard of measure it consisted of three *Ilahi-gaz* or yards of Akbar, but the length varied in practice from 7½ to 9 feet, a larger rod was also in use varying from 26 to 33 feet, and another was known in Bengal of 400 cubits.—*Wilson.*
A measuring rod —*Bengal.*

Nala—An aqueduct, a conduit pipe.—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Nálá, Nálu, Naluvé, corruptly *Nullah*—A water-course, a channel or gully cut in the soil by rain, down which, in the rainy season, rushes a considerable body of water, a rivulet, a creek, a drain, a ravine —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
Small water-course —*N. W. P.* and *C. P.*
A water-course.—*H. A D*
A water-course, channel, or gully.—*Bengal.*
See *Nal.*

Nalkar—Rent paid for the right to cut reeds. —*Bengal.*

Nalu—See *Nala.*

Naluve—See *Nala.*

Nangal—See *Nangar.*

Nángar, Nángal—A plough.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Nangar bandi—Literally "nangar," a plough, and "bandi" binding, hence an assessment of revenue calculated at a fixed rate per plough.—*Bombay.*

Nanja—See *Nanjai.*

Nanjai, Nanjey, Nanja, Nunja, corruptly *Nunjah* —Soil that is fit for the cultivation of rice, admitting of artificial irrigation, and hence commonly termed "wet ground or soil," in contradistinction to *punja* or dry.—*Wilson*
Irrigated land —*Madras.*

Nanjey—See *Nanjai*

Nankar—Part of the zamindari exempted from revenue or set apart for the support of the old *zamindar.*—*N W. P.*
In Bengal finance, a term applied to an assignment of a portion of the land or revenue of an estate, made to the occupant or zamindar as an allowance for his subsistence, usually amounting to about five or sometimes ten per cent on the assessment payable to the State If removed from the management of the estate, the *Nankár* was occasionally withdrawn, in contradistinction to the *málikána,* which was always granted, the terms, however, are not unfrequently confounded, or used indiscriminately to signify the same thing The term was also applied to assignments of land or revenue made as subsistence money to fiscal and village officers —*Wilson.*
A rent-free grant for maintenance of donee.
An allowance of money or land to non-engaging zamindars, kanúngos, &c., for subsistence. Lands granted to servants for their subsistence; zirat lands reserved by a proprietor for his cultivation (see also Nijjot).—*Bengal*
Cash allowance made from the revenue of the village to a privileged holder.—*C. P.*
A money allowance or remission from the revenue made to the owner or possessor of land, a special allowance made to the manager of a large tract on behalf of Government under the native rule —*Oudh*

Nánparvarish—Allowance to a child till able to provide for himself —*Mysore*

Nánparwarshi—A pension, a grant, a salary or allowance made to a person when incapable of service —*Wilson*

Napat—A newly dug *kario* or branch canal —*Sindh*

Naper—Land not sown owing to climatic causes, though prepared —*H. A. D*

Nár—Charka or Persian wheel.—*Sindh.*

Naraini rupee—A rupee current in Cooch Behar, of which 100 are equal to 68 Government rupees —*Bengal*

Nári—Drill for sowing seed.—*Sindh.*

Národá—The Národás are half-caste Rajputs, the descendants, as they suppose themselves, of the extensive establishment of slaves in the household and court of Sadrát Jey Singh, King of Pathan They are all cultivators. They derive their name from "*Nad,*" the yoke of a bullock, but they have at the same time something of the spirit of their Rajput ancestors They feed and dress exactly as Rajputs, and they have often the fine features of the Rajput countenance, but they are much looked down upon by the pure Rajputs They intermarry entirely among themselves Their names are the same as those of the Rajputs, and the distinction of the "*Arak*" or tribe is also retained, but they never take the "*Jee*" after their names, as the Rajputs invariably do —*Bombay*

Narwá, incorrectly *Nirwa*—An undivided village held in coparcenary, and managed by a few of the chief sharers, applied also to the assessment of the revenue by agreement with the principal shareholders —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Narwadár—A coparcenary shareholder in a village —*Wilson*
Holders of land under the Narwa system.—*Bombay.*

Narwádári—A tenure according to which lands of villages are divided into divisions and sub-divisions, the principal holders being responsible collectively for Government rental —*Bombay.*

Natchennee—See *Nachna.*

Natchenny—See *Nachna.*

Natcheny—See *Nachna*

Natgawd—See *Nadugauda.*

Nátikár—A hereditary servant paid by *inam* land, employed in carrying the papers of the village officials when they go to another village —*Bombay.*

Nattam—The site of the dwellings of the villagers —*Madras.*
A village, especially one inhabited by Súdras, in opposition to an Agrahàram, or one inhabited by Brahmans, that part of the village lands on which the houses of the *mirasidars* are built, the site of the dwellings of the villagers, as distinct from the lands attached to the village —*Wilson.*

Nauábád, corruptly *Noabad, Nowabád*—Recently settled or cultivated, as land, in Chittagong, lands not included in any survey or assessment, and considered to be at the disposal of the Government, who may rent them to

whom it pleases; one recently settled on a farm, or in a village, as a cultivator or tenant, or one who cultivates waste lands.—*Wilson.*

Recently settled or cultivated. In Chittagong the term is applied to certain classes of lands not included in the original settlement of the district.—*Bengal.*

Naubarár—Land recently made subject to assessment.—*Wilson.*

New alluvium.—*Bengal.*

Naucha—Illegal cess given to landlord's servants at the time of estimate of crops or at the time of dividing the same.—*Bengal.*

Nauzat—Division of the crops between the landlord and the cultivator; the landlord gets nine-sixteenths and the cultivator gets seven-sixteenths.—*Bengal.*

Nautank—See *Navatank.*

Nautanki—See *Navatank.*

Navané—The grain *panicum Italicum.*—*Coorg, Mysore,* and *Bombay.*

Navarátri—A feast of 9 days in the 7th month, commonly known as the Dasara, observed in honor of all the gods.—*Coorg.*

Navatank, Nautank, Nautanki—A measure of weight, one-eighth of a *ser* in weight; it appears to be used also for the measure of capacity of the like value.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Nawab, corruptly *Nuwaub* and *Nabob*— A viceroy or Governor of a province under the Moghul Government, whence it became a mere title of any man of high rank, upon whom it was conferred, without any office being atttached to it.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Nawabi—Administration of the Nawab Viziers and Kings of Oudh.—*Oudh.*

Noy—A township or district.—*British Burma.*

Náyaka, Naek, Nayakan, or *Naykan,* vernacularly *Náik,*—A leader, a chief in general; also the head of a small body of soldiers; in the Anglo-Indian army a corporal; the head or overseer of a party of laborers; a title borne by the Chiefs among several hill tribes.—*Wilson.*

Head of a party of peons.—*Bombay.*

Nayakan—See *Nayaka.*

Nayán—A rice crop ripening in November.—*Bengal.*

Náyar—A class of high-caste Shudras in Malabar.—*Coorg.* Commonly *Nair.*

Nayek—The head of a party; the head of a party of peons.—*Bombay.*

Náyimannu—Rent-free land granted to Kulavádis.—*Coorg.*

Naykan—See *Nayaka.*

Názar—Sheriff; an officer of a Court who is charged with serving processes, &c.—*Mysore*—See *Nazr.*

Nazaráná—A term used in old documents to indicate tribute money; also presents given on succession.—*H. A. D.*

Fee on succession.—*Punjab.*

Nazaráno—Customary fee or present.—*Sindh.*

Nazim—Governor or superintendent of a tract of country under native rule corresponding in size to the British "*division.*"—*Oudh.*

An arranger, an administrator, a governor, a vicoroy; the superior officer or governor of a province charged with the administration of criminal law and the police.—*Wilson.*

Názir, Vajir, Náyirí—An inspector, a supervisor; in ordinary use, the officer of the Court who is charged with the serving of process, or who is sent to take depositions, and make inquiry into any breach of law or the peace.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

An officer of the Court who is charged with the serving of processes, or who is sent to take depositions; sheriff.—*N. W. P.*

The native official at the head of the process serving department of an office; a chief native officer of peons; executive ministerial officer.—*Bengal.*

An officer of the Court employed to superintend service of processes, &c.; a bailiff.—*Oudh.*

Judicial official corresponding to sheriff.—*C. P.*

An officer of a civil Court; a bailiff.—*Sindh.*

Sheriff.—*Punjab.*

A sheriff; an officer of a Court who is empowered to secure the service of summons and execution of other writs.—*H. A. D.*

Nazirana—A fine or premium paid in consideration of a lease granted.—*Bengal.*

Nasr, Nazar, Najar, Nuzzur, Najaru or *Nadaru*—A present, an offering, especially one from an inferior to a superior, to a holy man, or to a prince; a present in general; a fine or fee paid to the State or to its representative, on succeeding to office or property.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Nazrána, corruptly *Nuzzerana,* vernacularly *Najaráná*—A gift, a present, especially from an inferior to a superior; but the term was more particularly applied to sums received as gratuities, although in fact exacted by the State on various occasions as fees or fines upon an assignment of revenue to an individual, or on appointment or succession to office or to a jagir or other possession, although hereditary; also an exaction of additional tribute from a tributary dependant, or a contribution in excess of the usual revenue payment levied upon the people of the country in professed cases of emergency.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Present; a complimentary offering on going into the presence of a superior; a present in money.—*Bengal.*

Commutation for service of an assignee of Government revenue.—*N. W. P.*

Nazúl—Property which falls to the State from default of heirs; an escheat.—*N. W. P.* and *Oudh.*

Escheated property.—*C. P.*

State property.—*Punjab.*

Neeola—A wooden scraper, the blade 25 inches long, 12 broad, and 1½ thick. This is attached to a solid bamboo stick or handle about 10 feet 9 inches long. It is used at the salt works in scraping the salt from the beds and laying it on the ridges to drain.—*Bombay.*

Neeshoody—See *Nisuddhi.*

Neg—A cess for *Putwaris*; a fee.—*Bengal.*

Nellu—Paddy.—*Mysore.*

Nemnúk—Salary, stipend, allowance, pension, or fixed payment in money or kind from a specified source, granted for past or present services, or as an equivalent for allowances formerly received; also appointment to an office or duty.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Netun—A measure of land equal to 9 beegahs.—*H. A. D.*

Nga-pee—A kind of condiment made of rotten fish, used extensively in Burma.—*British Burma.*

Nga-wa—A mode of catching fish by stretching out two nets one on each side of a boat in a running tide.—*British Burma.*

Ngway-tike—A treasury.—*British Burma.*

Niḳhán—Low lands in villages; generally it is the "Bháthá" villages alone which exhibit the distinction of the two terms "*Nichan*" and "*Uplan.*"—*Bombay.*

Nidhinikshep—A hoard or deposit of treasure, &c., used in deeds and grants to imply the right of the donee to all hidden treasure on the estate.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Nigar—A narrow drain for passage of water from a reservoir.—*Bengal.*

Nijakula—Traders of the 1st class who pay *mohturfa*, at the rate of Rs. 3-3-3 per annum.—*Coorg.*

Nijjot—Lands cultivated by the proprietor himself. —*N. W. P.*

Land cultivated by proprietors themselves for their own profit. Same as kámát.—*Bengal.* Lands cultivated by the proprietors or revenue-payers by themselves, and for their own benefit; also land allowed to be set apart for the private maintenance of a zamindar, on which, before the decennial settlement in Bengal, no revenue was assessed.—*Wilson.*

Nijot—The proprietor's home-farm.—*C. P.*

Nijuri—A term used to distinguish land lying fallow from exhaustion of soil.—*H. A. D.*

Nika—See *Nikah.*

Nikáh, Nika—Marriage, legal marriage; in Bengal the term is applied to a sort of left-handed marriage, as one contracted with a widow, or only for a given time, considered disreputable.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Marriage—*Bengal.*

Nikas—Outlet of an aqueduct.—*Bengal.*

Nikási—Rental of an estate.—*N. W. P.*

Assets, income, rent-roll.—*Oudh.*

Account of the revenue assessed upon an estate; transit duties, taxes on exports, or duties levied on goods passing out of a town or district, or on goods brought from one place to another and taken away again not having been disposed of; also an account shewing the value of the produce of an estate, the revenue payment, and the net profit; also an account of the village lands kept by the Patwári.—*Wilson.*

Nilám—Sale by public auction.—*Punjab.*

Public auction—*C. P.*

Nimak sayer—Cess on production of salt.—*Bengal.*

Nimaras—Without heirs.—*Bombay.*

Nimnúk—An allowance, a stipend.—*Bombay.*

Nimtáná—Cutting a few handfuls of rice from different parts of the field for the purpose of estimating the whole produce by the grains contained in them; applied also, laxly, to testing the accuracy of any work done in a field by others, as the measurement, classification of soil, return of produce, amount of injury, &c.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Nirak—Rates, or price-current of provisions.—*Bombay.*—correctly *nirkh.*

Nirakh-náma—Price-current of market rates, &c. —*Mysore.*

Niraku—A price-current, rate of exchange.—*Coorg.*

Nirgauṭí—Regulator and distributor of water to irrigated lands.—*Mysore.*

Nirikh—Official price, tariff.—*C. P.*

Nirkh—A rate or market price.—*Bengal.*

Nirkhnámah—Price-current.—*N. W. P.* and *C. P.*

Nirugandáya—Water tax paid by villagers in Mysore on account of water for irrigating fields, drawn from streams in North Coorg.—*Coorg.*

Nirúpa—A written order from a superior.—*Mysore.*

Nirwa—See *Narwa.*

Nisangí—The allowances of the headman of the village and writer.—*H. A. D.*

Nishishta jama—Settlement of rent.—*Bengal.*

Nisuddhi, incorrectly *Nisudi*, corruptly *Neeshoody*—A mutual acquittance or release; settlement of an account; relinquishment of a right or claim.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Nisudi—See *Nisuddhi.*

Nizamat—Old settled lands equivalent to *Khálsá*; in Bengal *Nizamat* lands are usually spoken of in contradistinction to *diara* or recently alluviated lands.—*Bengal.*—In another sense it means the police and criminal administration. The late Presidency *Sadr* Courts were called on their criminal side *Sadr nizámat adálats.*

Noabad—See *Nauabad.*

Noksan—See *Nuksan.*

Nowabad—See *Nauabad.*

Nugla—Hamlet containing a few houses of cultivators.—*N. W. P.*

Nukree—Free of tax; rent-free.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Nuksán, incorrectly *Noksan*—Loss, injury, deficiency; loss upon alienated lands; deficit in the revenue returns.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Loss; damage.—*Coorg* and *C. P.*

Nul—See *Nal.*

Nullah—See *Nala.*

Nulu—See *Nal.*

Numberdár, or more commonly *Lumberdár*—The title of the person or persons in a village who represent the community in their financial dealings with the Government, and who are registered in the Collector's books by a number as well as by name.—*Wilson.*

Recorded proprietor.—*Bengal.*

Number khurdo—The village register of fields.—*Bombay.*

Núnar—A place where salt is manufactured by straining water through baskets of salt earth. —*Sindh.*

Núnári—One who manufactures or sells salt.—*Sindh.*

Nunja—See *Nanjai.*

Nunjah—See *Nanjai.*—*Madras.*

Nunjah shavi—Remission of revenue on account of crops grown on irrigated land which have become withered owing to failure of water.—*Madras.*

Nurkhnamo—Grain price-current.—*Sindh.*

Nurva—An important land tenure in Guzerat under which the holders are jointly and severally responsible to Government for the revenue of the lands held by them.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Nurvadar—The holder of a share in Nurva lands under the Nurva system.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Nurvadárs—Appertaining to *Nurva* or *Nurvadar.* —*Bombay.*

Nuwaub—See *Nawab.*

Nuzerana, Nuzrana—Annual or occasional payment to Government made by an Inamdar to

secure his right to transfer his Inam title to lands or villages to another. A present made by an inferior to a superior. A levy made by a paramount power from a dependent one, on certain occasions, *e.g.*, on succession.—*Bombay*

Nuzrana—See *Nuzerana.*

Nuzzerana—See *Nuzrana.*

Nuzur—See *Nazr.*

O

Oghlo—Cut grain that has not been thrashed, but that is collected into bundles —*Bombay.*

Okar—Oil seed, mustard (*Sinapis ramosa*).—*Sindh.*

Okdar—A native of Chota Nagpore, whose functions are the same as those of *Barahils.*—*Bengal.*

Ojha—A necromancer —*Bengal.*

The title of the head priest of the temple of *Vaidyanáth* at *Deogarh* in *Birbhum.* A conjuror, a sorcerer —*Bengali*, a snake-catcher, one who pretends to cure snake-bites, and cast out evil spirits by charms Uriya, a schoolmaster, the designation of a certain caste. —*Wilson.*

Olaookha—See " *Ulaukha.*"—*Bombay.*

Ollellu—Sesamum, oil-seed — *Coorg.*

Ollémane—A substantial house.—*Coorg.*

Omlah—Ministerial officer.—*Bengal.*

The collective head native officers of a judicial or revenue Court under the European Judge or Collector.—*Wilson.*

Correctly and commonly *Amlah.*

Oodhad—Without reference to details, in the lump; fixed.—*Robertson*—*Bombay.*

Oodhad-jumabundy—A settlement of Government dues made in the lump without reference to details; a fixed settlement.—*Robertson*—*Bombay.*

Oodhar—On credit; the debit or disbursement side of an account.—*Bombay.*

Oodhur—See *Udhar*

Oogharadar—Revenue Patel.—*Robertson*—*Bombay*

Oojlipurvj—The fairer class of natives as opposed to Kalipuruj It includes all castes and tribes, except the Kalipuruj; the term is in use in the Surat Collectorate alone.—*Bombay.*

Oolhar—Uncultivable waste land —*Bombay.*

Ooktee—See *Ukta.*

Oolandee—Outrigger of a boat —*Bombay.*

Oolcoody-payacarny—See *Ulkudi.*

Oolkoody—See *Ulkudi*

Ool-paracoody—See *Ulkudi*

Ool-pyakoody—See *Ulkudi.*

Ooperwadia—An outsider. A cultivator who resides in one village and cultivates land in another —*Bombay.*

Ooplan—High land in villages.—*Bombay*

Oorajolam—The sloping pathway down which bullocks draw the "*kos.*"—*Bombay.*

Oord, Oorid—A kind of crop.—*Bengal.*

Oorid—See *Oord.*

Oorid, correctly *Udid*—A kind of pulse (*Phaseolus radiatus* or *mungo*).—*Bombay.*

Oolakkei—A system of land settlement.—*Bengal.*

Outaro—A resting or halting place for travellers, the same as a *chowra*—*Bombay.*

Outhur—See *Uttara.*

Outty—See *Otti.*

Ooyin—Garden or orchard —*British Burma*

Ooyin thin—Owner of garden land.—*British Burma.*

Oprahi—A tenant-at-will living in another village. —*Punjab.*

Ota—A raised mass of earth or bricks serving as a seat The parapet or raised edge along a terrace —*Bombay.*

Otáro—Resthouse —*Sindh.*

Otti, corruptly *Outty*—A pledge, a pawn, a mortgage; in Malabar it is especially designated a usufructuary mortgage, or one in which, for consideration of a sum advanced on loan, the borrower makes over the land of which he is the hereditary proprietor to a temporary occupant, who receives the rent or profits in lieu of interest on his loan, paying the difference, if his receipts exceed the interest, to the proprietor. the borrower or lender may transfer the occupancy to a third party, under certain conditions, but the latter is not at liberty to sell it, and is responsible for any damage done to the trees on the estate. The term is also sometimes used for the document of assignment or mortgage deed.—*Wilson.*

A mortgage (Malabar).—*Madras.*

Outbundee—See *Autbandi.*

P

Pachanya—One-fifth (a term used to describe the landlord's share of the produce where rents are paid in kind) —*Oudh.*

Páchhándo—Base of a sandhill.—*Sindh*

Pachotra—Village headman's fee.—*Punjab.*

Pachrangi—A species of sugarcane.—*C P.*

Pachwai—An intoxicating drink prepared from the fermentation of rice or other grains steeped in water —*Wilson*—*Bengal.*

Pad—Waste.—*Bombay.*

Padareeá-garáshiyá—Garáshiyás who hold small plots of land and reside on the spot, either cultivating themselves or letting their lands to others —*Bombay.*

Pádárti—A drummer employed in temples.—*Coorg.*

Padhan—A village headman (used in Orissa).—*Bengal.*—See *Pardhan* and also *Pradhan.*

Padhiari—A priest (used in Orissa).—*Bengal.*

Padhraee—A visit of a Máhárái; a sort of charitable allowance levied by Brahmans and others in Mandwee from the village expense funds, as well as on marriages among certain classes of people.—*Bombay.*

Padi—Land measure = 31¼ square yards for wet and garden land, and = 200 square yards for dry land.—*Mysore.*

Padi or *Puddee*—The Madras 'measure' containing 100 cubic inches.—*Madras.*

Padil—Waste, not cultivated.—*H. A. D.*

Padoré—Vegetable gourd —*C. P.*

Padugai—Land on the banks of a river liable to inundation.—*Madras.*

Padya—The 1st day of the bright or dark half of a lunar month.—*Coorg.*

Paeda vero, Peirá-vero—A cess or fee levied upon each "*Paeda*" or wheel used where irrigated produce is raised, either on Government or alienated lands, by water from alienated wells or from "*Dhekudees*" in the river situated in alienated lands —*Bombay.*

Pagadee—A wooden ladder made of very light wood. It is 12' feet long, 1 foot broad, and 6 inches thick, the steps which form the ladder are mere notches cut into the wood;

it is used at the salt-works to enable the manufacturers, when piling the large heaps of salt, to get to the top with basket-loads of salt on their heads —*Bombay*

Pagadi, Pakudi or *Paguli*, corruptly *Pugdi*—Toll, tribute, tax applied also in Karnata to an extra assessment under the Muhammadan Government, or to any addition to the fixed rates —*Wilson—Bombay*

Pagar—Salary or pay, also a canoe —*Bombay*

Paghadee-sirpav—(See *Inam sirpoo*) —*Bombay*

Pagi—A caste or individual of it, who are employed to track thieves or runaways by their foot-marks —*Wilson*
A tracker —*Sindh*

Pagree-vero—A tax on male children attaining the age of puberty —*Bombay*

Pagri—A turban —*Bengal*

Paguli—See *Pagadi*

Pahaley—See *Payali*

Pahan—The man in a Kol village who performs all religious ceremonies —*Bengal*

Pahána-kharda—A revenue survey report —*Wilson—Bombay*

Pahani—An inspection of crops &c —*H A D*

Pahani putruck—The annual village statement of cultivated lands which the village accountant prepares on visiting or inspecting in person the village lands and crops sown —*Bombay*

Pahar—A hill —*Bengal*

Pahar, Puhur—A division of time, a watch or period of three hours, or an eighth of the day and night, four to each, whence *dopahar*, two watches is either mid day or mid-night —*Wilson—Bengal*

Pahari—A hill man, a mountaineer, a hilly, mountainous tract —*Wilson*
A hillock —*Bengal*

Pahi—A non resident tenant —*Punjab*

Pahikásht, Paikasht—A non resident cultivator, one who cultivates lands in a village in which he is not a settled or permanent resident —*Wilson—N W P*
A non-resident tenant —*Punjab*
A non-resident cultivator —*C P*
A non resident tenant A tenant who holds a *jote* in another village than that in which he lives —*Bengal*

Pahi ryot—A cultivator without right of occupancy (Orissa) —*Bengal*

Pahnai—A service field of the Pahun —*Bengal*

Pako—Village road, foot-path, line marked in land for measurement —*Sindh*

Pahon—In the Ramgarh hills, the village priest who performs the worship of the local deities, and keeps also a record of the village boundaries, for which he receives fees in kind from the villagers —*Wilson*

Pahun—Village priest, and who assists the *Moonda* and the *Mahton* —*Bengal*

Pai—One-twelfth of an anna or one hundred and ninty-second part of a rupee —*Bengal*

Paidaish—Produce —*Sindh*

Paigast—A detective —*Mysore*

Paik—A fishing net or trap —*British Burma*

Paikali—Land appropriated to, and cultivated by, Paiks (used in Orissa) —*Bengal*

Paikari—A temporary tenant who usually receives a larger share of the crop than a resident or permanent occupant —*Wilson—Bombay*
Temporary tenant, or one who resides in one village and cultivates land in another —*Mysore*—see *Payakari*

Paikasht—See *Pahikasht*

Paik-khoon—Net tax —*British Burma*

Paik-tha-ma—A fisherman using a *paik* —*British Burma*

Paila—Measure of capacity about 1½lb avoirdupois in weight —*Bengal*

Páili—A measure of capacity equal to ¼th of a *kurawa*, or 2½ lbs —*C P*
Land measure = 31¼ square yards for wet and garden land, and = 200 square yards for dry land —*Mysore*

Paimaish, vernacularly *Paizmas*, corruptly *Pymaseesh, Pymash*—Measurement, measuring, survey —*Wilson—Bombay*
Survey, measurement of land —*Sindh*
A measurement or survey —*Madras.*

Paimash—Revenue survey —*H A D*
Measurement of land —*Mysore*

Paimayesh—Measurement, survey, warning —*C P*

Paimayesh bandobast —Settlement measurement or *khasra* survey —*C P*

Paimayesh sarkars —Professional survey —*C. P*

Pain—An aqueduct —*Bengal*

Painch—Village council —*Sindh.*

Pai-neng—A steersman or coxswain —*British Burma*

Paing—One pie or $\frac{1}{72}$th part of an anna, $\frac{1}{768}$nd part of an acre —*British Burma*

Paiwast—Alluvial accretions —*N W P* and *Bengal*

Paká-mawrus—An absolute occupancy tenant whose rent cannot be raised during the term of the settlement —*C P*

Pakka, Pukka, corruptly *Pucka, Pukha*—Ripe, mature cooked, dressed, metaphorically, correct, complete, as a statement, substantial, solid, as a building, also, intellectually mature, intelligent sharp knowing, the contrast in all respects of *kachcha* —*Wilson—Bombay*
Of full and standard length as *pakka bigha* made of bricks as *pakka* well —*N W P*
Permanent built of solid masonry, holding and management of a village by an intermediate holder, responsible for the profit and loss —*Oudh*

Pakka—Planting seed thickly, a bed of young plants for transplanting, betel-nut in a raw state —*Wilson—Bombay*

Pako—High land above the river floods —*Sindh*

Paksha—A fortnight —*Coorg*
The half of a lunar month, or a fortnight of fifteen days, the half from the new moon to the full is termed the *suklapaksha*, the white or light fortnight, that from the full to the new moon the *krishnapaksha*, the black or dark fortnight —*Wilson*

Pakudi—See *Pagadi*

Pal, corruptly *Paul*—Exempt (from tax) remitted (as a duty or tax) —*Wilson—Bombay*

Pal—Service lands held by Desais and Patels in the Pardee Taluka of the Surat Collectorate —*Robertson*
An embankment, the embankment round a tank or rice field Alienated land held by Desais Patels, and others, for service, similar to '*khedkushta*," this term is used in the Bugwarra pargunna of the Surat zilla, a small tent —*Bombay*

Pala—A log placed as a bridge across a stream —*Coorg*

Palaiyakaran—See *Palegara*

Palam, corruptly *Pullam*—A measure of weight at Madras, variously rated at 546·875 and 525·75 troy grains. According to the revised table recognised by Government, 20th October 1846, the *palam* is equal to 1 ounce 3·75 drachms avoirdupois. It is also used in Malabar, 100 *palams* or *palons* being equal to a *tulam*, and 20 *tulams* to a *khandi*.—*Wilson*.
A measure of weight of 10 gold pagodas, or 524 grains, being nearly 1¼ oz.—*Madras*.

Palampat—Hereditary land.—*H. A. D.*

Paldár—One who holds or enjoys a "pál."—*Bombay*.

Pálé—A class of *Tulu* Pariahs, they are also known by the name of *Máni Pále, Kukka Pále*.—*Coorg*.

Palegadu—See *Palegara*.

Pálegár—Vulgó Poligar, the holder of a *Pálem*, vulgo *polliem*; a petty chieftain, paying a tribute, not a fixed assessment like a zamindar.—*Madras*. See *Palegara*.

Pálegára, Polygar, Polligar, Palegádu, Paloru, Pálegár, Pálaiyakáran—A petty chieftain in the south of India, especially in Karnáta: the Poligar, or Polygár, of early writers, occupying chiefly tracts of hill and forest, subject to pay tribute and service to the paramount State, but seldom paying either, and more or less independent, subsisting in a great measure by plunder; on the subjugation of the country most of the Pálegars were dispossessed, some were pensioned and a few were allowed to retain some of their villages at a quit-rent; these have now subsided into peaceable landholders.—*Wilson*—*Bombay*.

Palera—See *Palegara*.

Páli—A long level piece of ground of uniform width like a parallelogram.—*Coorg*.

Pálina karár—Deed of partnership.—*Bombay*.

Pálki, Pallakki—A palankeen.—*Wilson*—*Bombay* and *N. W. P.*
A sort of litter.—*Bengal*.

Palla—A class of Tamil Pariahs.—*Coorg*.

Pallá—A measure of capacity of thirty *payalis*= 120 sers, the same as the *palá* of Madras; a measure of weight of the like amount, or 120 sers, for groceries, betel-nuts, oil, &c.; also the bag or sack which holds a *pallá* of grain.—*Wilson*—*Bombay*.
A measure of capacity equal to 120 seers.—*C. P.*

Pallakki—see *Palki*.

Pálibát—The holder of a share in a coparcenary estate.—*Oudh*.

Palo—A fish met with in the Indus from which Government derives revenue at the rate of one-third of the produce. The "Hilsa."—*Sindh*.

Palpatti—Deed of partition.—*Bombay*.

Páltu—Waste land.—*Coorg*.

Páltukandáya—A term applied to assessment paid on land left fallow or untilled.—*Coorg*.

Pal-vero—A tax levied to purchase peace and prevent incursions—*Bombay*.

Palwar—A boat of burthen of from 15 to 20 tons, employed for carrying goods, considered as originally of Dacca build.—*Wilson*—*Bengal*.

Pán—The aromatic leaf of the Piper betel.—*N. W. P.*
Betel-leaf.—*C. P.*
Bulrush.—*Sindh*.

Pan—Ground-rent.—*H. A. D.*

Panch—Village headman.—*Punjab*.
Council of arbitrators.—*N. W. P.*
A jury.—*Bombay*.
Arbitrator (literally "five").—*Bengal*. See *Pancha*.

Pancha, Panch, Punch—Five, the number five; it is also used as an abbreviation for "Panchait."—*Wilson*—*Bombay*.

Panchái't, Panchayat, Panchávati, Panchávattu, less correctly *Punchayet*—A native court of arbitration consisting of five or more members chosen by the parties themselves, or appointed by the civil officers of the Government, for the determination of petty disputes among the people, especially in matters affecting the usages of caste or occupation; the term also applies to the proceedings of the native court, and to the matter in dispute; also to a member of the court, an umpire, an arbitrator. *Wilson*—*Bombay*.
A native court of arbitration, originally consisting of, as the name implies, five members, but which may consist of any number.—*C. P.*
A jury, a popular jury or committee of five persons.—*Mysore*.
A committee of arbitrators.—*Punjab*.
Arbitration.—*N. W. P.* and *Oudh*.

Panchami—Fifth day of the bright or dark half of a lunar month.—*Coorg*.

Panchánga—A calendar, an almanac.—*Coorg*.

Pancharí—Grazing fees.—*Sindh*.

Panchayat—See *Panchait*.

Panchayati—See *Panchait*.

Panchayattu—See *Panchait*.

Panchávitı—A court of arbitration composed generally of five members.—*Coorg*.

Panchbábú—Five items of excise, toddy, liquor, tobacco, ganja, and betel.—*Mysore*.

Panchéru—Five seers or ¼th of a maund.—*Coorg*.

Panchnámá—Record of the decision or opinion of a Panch.—*Bombay*.

Panchotará or *Panchotarí*—Interest at five per cent. per mensem; a surplus of five thrown in with a hundred (bundles of grass or the like); a duty of five per cent. on the value of goods.—*Wilson*—*Bombay*.

Panchotari—See *Panchotara*.

Pánd—A measure of land equal to one-twentieth of a beegah.—*H. A. D.*
A land measure; twenty square *káthis* or rods, or the twentieth of a *bighá*; the *Biswa* or *viswa* of Hindustan.—*Wilson*—*Bombay*.

Pandá, Punda—The proprietary or presiding priest of a temple, usually, though not invariably, a Brahman; the office is hereditary, and in some places, as at Benares, the *pandá* officiates only on particular occasions, the duties of daily worship being performed by inferior priests or *Pujaris* in his employ; a priest who is stationary at any particular place or shrine.—*Wilson*.
The proprietary or presiding priest of a temple.—*Bengal*.

Panderpeyshe—See *Pandharapesha*.

Pándevár.—A Dheir generally employed as village messenger.—*H. A. D.*

Pándharapesha, corruptly *Panderpeyshe*—A term for classes considered superior to the cultivator, as the Brahman, writer, goldsmith, blacksmith, &c.—*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Pandhri—A local tax levied on the non-agricultural classes, of the nature of an income-tax.—*C. P.*

Pándi—A raft —*Coorg*

Pandi—A clerk or copyist in the service of the zamindar —*Bengal*

Pandia—The village accountant —*C P*

Pándiak—Village writer and village accountant —*H A D*

Pandit—Sanscrit teacher —*Bengal* See *Pandita*

Pandita, vernacularly *Pandit* or *Pundit*—A learned Brahman, one who makes some branch of Sanscrit learning his special study, and teaches it —*Wilson—Bombay.*

Pance-vero—A tax levied upon cultivators drawing water from Government wells and tanks for irrigation.—*Bombay*

Panga—Salt prepared by boiling —*Wilson—Bengal.*

Panga—A river thug of Bengal —*Bengal*

Panika—A class of Malabar Pariahs who personate demons —*Coorg*

Panjas or *Punjah*—The converse of *"Nanjas"*—*Madras*

Panjari—Yoke —*Sindh*

Panjseri—Equivalent to six kutcha seers —*Bengal*

Pankáni—A kind of rush used for making matting *(Typha elephantina)* —*Sindh*

Pankhá—A swinging fan —*Bengal*

Pankya—A waterman —*Bombay*

Panseri—A measure of weight equal to 10 lbs —*C P*

Five seers, a larger cess than the kind Arhaiya, imposed where rents were taken in to recompense the zamindar for his trouble and the charges of chaukedars and putwari —*Oudh*

Pansi, Pansoi, corruptly *Paunchway, Paunsway*—A boat for passengers or goods varying in burthen, having a tilted roof of bamboo, mats, and thatch over the aft portion, usually rowed by two or four men, but carrying a mast and two sails —*Wilson—Bengal*

Pansoi—see *Pansi*

Pansupári—A *pan*, or the areca-nut and spices rolled up in the leaf of the Piper betel, also in Mar, a small douceur or bribe of a few rupees to stir up or refresh the memory —*Wilson—Bombay*

Pant, Punt—A prefix to the titles of the eight great officers of State under the old *regime* When it follows a name, it denotes a Brahman who is not a Sanscrit scholar, but employs himself in accounts and writing, in the Northern Sarkars it denotes a Brahman employed as a writer by the Government, and is usually addressed to him in the plural or *pantulu* —*Wilson—Bombay*

Panth—A sect —*Sindh*

Pánth, Páthí, Pánt—A share in any business or property —*Wilson—Bombay.*

Panti—Receipt, acknowledgment —*C P* See *Panthi*

Pantoji—The ordinary village schoolmaster —*Wilson—Bombay*

Pan tupownee—Tank at the salt works —*Bombay*

Panya—A term applied to Crown lands, *i e*, lands formerly held by the Rajahs, now given out for cultivation upon condition that they must be resigned whenever required by Government —*Coorg*

Pao—Quarter of a seer —*Bengal*

Paoti—A receipt —*H A D*

Papai—A tree and its fruit, the papau-tree (*Carica papaya*) —*C P*

Para—A village, part of a village or town, it is commonly used in composition to form the names of villages in Bengal, as *Gokulpara*, &c —*Bengal*

Parabeu—Parabo—The person who attends to supply and take care of the water at a "Parah"—This person is generally paid by the villagers out of charity, passers by also, if they can afford it, give something, and in some few places the person is paid by Government out of the 'gám sadar kharch" All castes can receive water, but there are different lotas for the different castes —*Bombay*

Parabo—See *Parabeu*

Para-byke—A substance used by Burmese instead of paper, generally manufactured from paper or rags, blackened over and written on with a pencil of French chalk —*British Burma*

Paracoodie—See *Parakudi*

Paracoody—See *Parakudi*

Paraganda—A deserter, runaway.—*H A D.*

Paragoody—See *Parakudi*

Parah—A place where drinking-water is kept on the roadside for passengers —*Bombay*

Parakhiya—A money-tester —*Bengal*

Parakudi, corruptly *Paracoodie, Paracoody, Poorcoodie, Purokoodee Paragoody, Poodoogoody Párakudi, Purakudi*—A migratory or non-resident cultivator, one whose proper home is in another place, one not a member of the village community and having no proprietary rights, but holding and cultivating lands in the village, either for a stipulated term or at pleasure, the *páhi kasht* cultivator of Hindustan —*Wilson*

A cultivator not entitled, like the *Ulkudi* ryot, to hold at a beneficial rate, sometimes a non-resident cultivator —*Madras*

Paramanik, or more correctly *Pramanik* —A village barber —*Bengal*

Paramba—Garden plantation, also high ground not admitting of irrigation —*Madras* See *Parampa*

Parambu—A large place similar to what is called *maidan* in other parts of India —*Coorg*

Parampa, incorrectly *Parombka*, pronounced *Paramba*—A garden, a plantation, especially of cocoanut and areka trees, but commonly used in a wider sense, or for an estate in general, such plantations forming very often the most valuable part of the property, also high ground not admitting of irrigation, also land raised and drained —*Wilson*

Parampok—Lands utterly unprofitable to Government as far as revenue is concerned, a forest number —*Bombay*

Parampóku—Uncultivable land —*Mysore*

Parao—Halting-place, encampment —*N W P*

Parapatyagara—The revenue officer in charge of a sub district called a *Nad* or *Hobly* He is subordinate to the Subadar of the taluk, is a police officer, and is also sometimes a sub magistrate, and invested with jurisdiction in minor civil suits —*Coorg*

Parava—A class of Tulu Pariahs —*Coorg*

Parbhará—Anything levied direct without the intervention of Government, as alienated *hakks*, &c.—*Bombay*

Parbharee bábtee Parbharo hak—Irregular unauthorised *haks* levied direct from the people of the village and district hereditary officers. —*Bombay*

Parbharo-hak—See *Parbharee babtee.*

Purdah—A screen —*Bengal.*

Parda-nashin—A woman who does not appear in public, but remains behind the curtain.—*N. W. P.*

Parda-nishin—Seated behind a curtain; applied to a respectable female who observes the rules of seclusion, and who is on that account excused from personal appearance in a court of justice.—*Wilson—Bengal.*

Pardhán or *Padhán*—A subordinate village authority, headman of the village in some places; also used among agriculturists in some parts as a title of respect.—*N. W. P.* See *Pradhan.*

Parek, Parekh—A shroff, a money changer. The stipendiary Karkun in the Government treasuries who receives and issues the money. It is especially his duty to examine that no false coins are accepted. A hereditary service cash allowance enjoyed by certain *Parekhs* in *Mamlutdars'* kucheries; there are two such allowances in the Surat Collectorate.—*Bombay.*

Parekh—See *Parek.*

Pargám-savadiyú—A cess paid in addition to the regular *Veeghotee* on Government lands, or "salamee" on alienated lands. This cess was paid by any person who lived in one village and cultivated either Government or alienated land in another village. The object of the cess was to prevent any person deserting the inferior land of his own village with the view of cultivating the superior land in another. The man who thus cultivated had to pay the rate in the village in which he cultivated, and in addition to this the *Pargám-savadiyú* in his own village. The practice led to the introduction of the tenure called Usree, as the inhabitants of villages with uncultivated land were often glad to induce the inhabitants of neighbouring villages to cultivate their waste lands.—*Bombay.*

Pargana, Purgunu, corruptly *Pergunnah*.—A district, a province, a tract of country comprising many villages, but of which several go to constitute a *chakla* or *zilá*. The actual extent varies, but the distinction is permanent.—*Wilson—Bengal* and *Bombay.*

Sub-division of a district.—*Punjab, N. W. P.*, and *Oudh.*

A tract of country comprising a number of villages.—*C. P.*

Division of a "taluk."—*H. A. D.*

Parganáit—Superintendent of a Purgana.—*Bengal.*

Parganawar—According to parganas (settlement, assessment, &c.).—*Wilson*

Grouped by parganas.—*C. P.*

Paria—A system of land settlement peculiar to Palamow.—*Bengal.*

Paricháraka—A Brahmin or temple servant.—*Coorg.*

Parikkattu—See *Parighkhatti.*

Parít—A washerman by caste and occupation, the village washerman.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Pariya—Certain duties paid in kind by cultivators to village servants.—*Bengal.*

Parja—The non-agricultural residents of a village.—*Oudh.*

Parjawat—Tax or quit-rent paid by the *parja.*—*Oudh.*

Parjot—House-tax.—*Punjab.*

Parombka—see *Parampa.*

Paromee—A goad; a stick with a nail at the end or with thongs, used for driving bullocks, a guest.—*Bombay.*

Párpatégár—Manager or supervisor of a temple or chuttrum. In Coorg the officers of the sub-division of a talook are so called.—*Mysore.*

Parra—A measure of 5 *marakáls* or 4,000 cubic inches.—*Madras.*

A measure of capacity, the fortieth part of a *tám*; it was also considered equal to five *marakáls* or 3,785·418 cubic inches, or one-eightieth of a *gárse* = 13·836 imperial gallons; by other computations it was made to contain 3,681·640 or 3,744 cubic inches; the present standard *parra* is fixed at 4,000 inches; it is still rated as equal to five *marakáls*, but the *marakál* is somewhat larger.—*Wilson.*

Paréál—A vestibule, hall.—*Bombay.*

Partál—Testing of measurement or of any record.—*N. W. P.*

Re-measurement, as a test of the accuracy of a previous measurement; revision of a former land measurement or survey; re-weighment.—*Wilson.*

Test.—*C. P.*

List of measurements.—*Punjab.*

Parti—Fallow land.—*N. W. P.*

Parwána—An order; a written precept or command; a letter from a man in power to a defendant; an order of appointment; a vernacular letter addressed to a subordinate officer.—*Bengal.*

An official pass or permit.—*H. A. D.*

An order; a written precept or command; a letter from a man in power to a dependent; a custom-house permit or pass; an order for the possession of an estate or an assignment of revenue; a warrant, a license, a writ; a paper of permission from a zamindar to a cultivator to take up lands, leaving the rent to be subsequently settled.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

A written order, pass, permit.—*C. P.*

A written order.—*Oudh.*

A written precept or command.—*N. W. P.*

Parwána-navis—Order writer.—*N. W. P.*

Parwano—A written order.—*Sindh.*

Parwar—A vegetable gourd.—*C. P.*

Pasaeta—Rent-free land.—*Bombay.*

Pasáetá—Lands held (1st) for the maintenance and support of religious institutions; (2nd) as charities for the support of the incumbent and other charitable purposes; (3rd) for service by the district and village officers, and by the village establishment, such as Kúmbhárs, &c.—*Bombay.*

Pasáétun, corruptly *Pussaceta, Pussaita*—Rent-free lands allotted to the different orders of village servants in Guzerat; also assignments for the same for religious or charitable purposes.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Pasáetá-nakru—Pasaétú land held rent-free.—*Bombay.*

Pasáetú-udhad-salamee—Pasáetú land paying a fixed quit-rent upon the whole of the land held.—*Bombay.*

Pásái—Wild water-rice.—*Oudh.*

Pasaito-nakru—Pasáetú land held rent-free.—*Bombay.*

Pasaráyé—Market fees, also called *sante pasaraye.*—*Coorg.*

Pásari—A weight equal locally to 2½ lbs.—*H. A. D.*

Paseri, Pasri—Five seers.—*Bengal.*

Pashoo—A Malay.—*British Burma.*

Pasri—see *Paseri.*

Pásodi—Allowance to the "Patil."—*H. A. D.*
Literally, a sort of shawl; applied to a small assignment of rent-free land to the *Pátil* of the village.—*Wilson.*

Pat—A plain.—*Sindh.*

Páṭá—A brine pit; the evaporating pan; the pan made of smoothed mud well beaten down, in which salt water is placed at the salt works to evaporate. The evaporation is complete in about fifteen days—*Bombay.*

Pata—see *Patta.*

Patan—Ferry.—*Sindh.*

Pátasthal—Cultivated ground irrigated by small channels turned off from brooks or rivulets. —*Wilson.*
Land watered by a *pat* or canal.—*Bombay.*

Pateedár—One who enjoys a share in land, for which he holds a lease.—*Sindh.*

Páteedár—The "*Páteedárs*" form a distinct class of the Kunbee community, but Rajputs, Bháthelás, Vohrás, even Talabdá Kolees, when belonging to families which once had proprietary rights, are also called Páteedárs; the distinction between the Páteedár and the Kunbee is greater than may at first sight be supposed. The Páteedár will not give his daughter in marriage to an ordinary Kunbee, and will only receive a daughter of that class in consideration of a handsome dowry; indeed, he loses character by the connection, and is therefore avoided by all who pride themselves on pure descent. The Páteedárs are very tenacious of their rights, and argue the propriety of the Kunbees being kept in subjection to them, as one link in the chain of society below themselves. They do not admit that they can ever become incorporated with them, excepting in the case of new villages, where Kunbees being made Matadárs and answerable to the Government for the revenue, may in time attain the footing of *Páteedárs.* The origin of this distinction must be placed at some very remote era. The Páteedárs appear to be the descendants of the original heads of villages, or of those who first agreed to stand responsible for the revenue to Government; while the Kunbees must be considered as aftercomers, who were admitted merely on the footing of cultivators, or sub-tenants subservient to the others (see "*Narvá*"). It is a common observation that a person in a palankeen will go (to be married) to the house of a Meerásdár who has not a seer of grain, and pass by that of an Oopree rolling in wealth. This is literally true at this time of Páteedárs in Gujerat; and as all differences of class in India tend to become differences of caste, the Páteedár Kunbees of some villages now refuse not only to intermarry, but even to eat with non-proprietary Kunbees of the same sub-division of the caste as themselves, although both under our revenue system are on precisely the same footing as occupants of Government land.—*Bombay.*

Patel—The headman of a village; he has generally merged in the *malgusár* or proprietor.—*C. P.*
Head village officer holding seri grant.—*Sindh.*
A title applied to the headmen of a village. In the Ahmedabad Collectorate it is usually applied to all the Muttadars in the village; in Surat it is generally the exclusive title of the headman of the village. It is also sometimes used to express the chief men of a caste.
The village revenue officer, similar to "*Mukhi.*"—*Bombay.* See *Patil.*

Patela—Headman of a village (see *Gauda*). The title is also applied to the headman of a street or quarter of a town or *petṭáh.*—*Coorg.*

Patel sirpav—See "Inam sirpoo."—*Bombay.*

Pathee—A Muhammadan.—*British Burma.*

Páthhundá—Cess on water channels.—*Bombay.*

Pathi—see *Panthi.*

Páṭi—A fine mat; a plant of which such mats are made (*Cyperus inundatus*).—*Wilson*—*Bengal.*

Páti—A nursery, a ridge in opposition to a furrow. —*Coorg.*

Páṭí—One-fourth of a *toyo*—*Sindh.*

Patil, Patel, corruptly *Poteel, Potail, Poital*—The headman of a village, who has the general control and management of the village affairs, is head of the police, and exercises, to a limited extent, the functions of a Magistrate; he is also the principal agent in the realization of the revenue; the office is hereditary, and saleable with the consent of the Government. —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
Headman of the village.—*H. A. D.*

Patkar—Forest rights.—*Bengal.*

Patkari—The man in charge of a *pat* or watercourse.—*Bombay.*

Patkur—Scrub jungle and waste lands of a village.—*Bengal.*

Patna—see *Pattana.*

Patnasetti—A title given to the principal men of towns next to the *Shettres,* a *Shetty* being in some respects similar to a Mayor, and a *Patnasetti* to an Alderman.—*Coorg.*

Pato—A lease.—*Sindh.*

Patra—A scrub jungle.—*Bengal.*

Patrika, Patrike—A written paper, a letter, a deed, a document.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Patrike—see *Patrika.*

Pátsháláa—A native village school.—*Bengal.*

Pátsthal—Channel irrigation.—*C. P.*

Pattá, Putta, Pottah, Patte, Patto, Pata, Paitayam, Pattiam, Pattiom—A deed of lease; a document given by the Collector to the zumindar, or by some other receiver of revenue to the cultivator or under-tenant, specifying the condition on which the lands are held, and the value or proportion of the produce to be paid to the authority or person from whom the lands are held; the term is laxly applied to a variety of deeds securing rights or property in land, also to a deed of gift in general; also, in the south of India, to a title or appointment of office, or to the office itself, as to that of manager of a temple. *Pattás* have been the subjects of frequent legislation. *Wilson—Bombay.*
A lease.—*Punjab, N. W. P., British Burma., C. P.,* and *Oudh.*
The document given by the Collector to the ryot, or by the landholder to the under-tenant, setting forth the particulars of the land he is charged for, and the amount to be paid.—*Madras.*
A deed of lease.—*Bengal.*

Patṭádár—A holder under a lease.—*C P.*

Pattana, Patna—A town.—*Coorg.*
A town, a city, whence *Patna* in Behar, and *Puttun* in Sindh, &c., as being *the* city, or one deserving the appellation; the term is said to have been also applicable to a village

granted rent-free by a Viceroy of the province to a zamindar; in Orissa it is applied to a village without lands or township, being confined to the ground on which the houses are constructed, and paying no land revenue, though subject to *chandína* or miscellaneous imposts for ground rent, &c. In Bengali, *Pattan* also means the first settling of a colony, a village or town.—*Wilson.*

In Orissa, a tract or estate of cultivable land formerally held rent-free, but latterly subject to a quit-rent.—*Bengal.*

Pattáya—A granary.—*Coorg.*

Pattayam—See *Patta.*

Páṭṭe—A title deed granted by Government.—*Coorg.* See *Patta.*

Pattedor—A leaseholder.—*Punjab* and *Mysore.*

Pattekari, Pattewálá—A messenger with a badge or belt, a *peon.*—*Bombay.*

Pattemár, Phatemári—A vessel with one mast, used on the Malabar coast, of from ten to eighty tons.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Pattewala—See *Pattekari.*

Patti, Puttee, corruptly *Putty*—A part or portion, a division of a village, a division of land into separate portions or strips; in the North-West Provinces, an original share in a joint or coparcenary village or estate comprising many villages; it is sometimes defined as the smaller sub-division of a *mahál* or estate, the larger being termed *thoks;* so in Guzerat it denotes the secondary share or sub-division of a principal *bhág* or share; in Bengal it also implies the part of a market appropriated to one description of dealers; in Kumaon it is the nominal division of a *Pargana.*—*Wilson—Bombay.*

A share in a village.—*Punjab.*

A division of a village.—*N. W. P.*

A separate share in a village.—*Oudh.*

A particular division of a village, a plot of village or house, a cluster of villages held by a *mankie or zamindar.*—*Bengal.*

Pattiam—see *Potta.*

Pátti bát—A share.—*C. P.*

The holder of a share in a coparcenary estate.—*Oudh.*

Pattidár, Putteedár, corruptly *Puttydár*—The holder of a share in a coparcenary village.——*Wilson—Oudh.*

The village revenue officer. A superior class of Kunbi cultivators in Guzerat.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Holder of a puttee or separated share in the estate.—*Bengal*

A shareholder in a village.—*C. P.*

The holder of a *patti;* the holder of a share in a coparcenary village or estate; it also has a general meaning of a shareholder of any kind in some parts.—*N. W. P.*

The holder of a share.—*Punjab.*

Pattidári—Coparcenary tenure held in severalty where extent of possession is governed by ancestral shares.—*N. W. P.*

An estate held in severalty.—*Punjab.*

The holding of a *patti* or cluster of villages.—*Bengal.*

A tenure of a coparcenary nature, but in which the lands are divided and held in severalty by the different proprietors, each person managing his own lands, and paying his fixed share of the Government revenue through an accredited representative of the whole, being jointly responsible in the event of any one sharer being unable to fulfil his engagements; this is the perfect or *mukammil* pattidári; a modification of this tenure also exists, known as *na-mukammil,* or imperfect *pattidari,* in which part of the land is held in common and part in severalty, the profits from the land in common being first appropriated to the payment of the Government revenue and the village expenses, and the surplus being distributed, or the deficit made up by a rate, or *báchh,* on the several holdings: the principle by which the distribution of the several divisions or *pattis* is regulated is very various, and not always well defined; it is called *bhaiyáchár,* or the custom of the brother=hood; in some cases it has the character of ancestral or of successive partition amongst joint heirs, in others of usage only. The realization of the Government revenue, although it might be effected from each *pattidár,* is more usually, as more conveniently, received from one of their number, the *sadr-málguzár* or *lumberdár.*—*Wilson.*

Pattidárí kámil.—Coparcenary tenure, where the whole land of the village is divided.—*N. W. P.*

Pattidárí námukammil—Coparcenary tenure, where part of the land is divided and part held in common.—*N. W. P.*

Tenure of estate in partial severalty.—*Punjab.*

Pattiom—See *Patta.*

Patto—See *Patta.*

Patwa—*Hibiscus cannabinus,* cultivated during the rainy season. The leaves are used as a potherb, and the bark for hemp.—*Oudh.*

Patwara zamin—Land recently thrown out of cultivation.—*H. A. D.*

Patwári—A village accountant. Elsewhere a zamindar's rent collector. He keeps all papers connected with the lands, rental, demand and collection of the mouzah.—*Bengal.*

Village accountant.—*N. W. P., C. P.,* and *Oudh.*

The village revenue accountant.—*Punjab.*

Village writer and village accountant.—*H. A. D.*

Land measurer.—*Sindh.*

A village accountant whose duty it is to keep and to produce, when required by the Government revenue officers, all accounts relating to lands, produce, cultivation, changes, and past assessment of a village.—*Wilson.*

Pátwee—The eldest son or heir of a *Thakoor* or chieftain.—*Bombay.*

Páu—The weight of four annas, also one-fourth of a seer.—*Sindh.* See *Pava.*

Paul—See *Pal.*

Paunchway—See *Pansi.*

Paunsway—See *Pansi.*

Pávado—This may be called a pick-shovel, being extremely like a shovel mounted on a handle after the manner of a pickaxe. The blade is generally about nine inches long and eight broad. It is made of iron and mounted on a handle about two feet in length. It is used in digging or in scraping away the soil after it has been loosened with a pick.—*Bombay.*

Pávu, Páu—A quarter; a weight of four *sérs.*—*Wilson—Bombay.*

One-fourth of a seer = 6¾ rupees weight. —*Coorg.*

Pay—Half a *moo* or *kanee*, $\frac{1}{16}$th of a *kyat*.—*British Burma.*

Payakári, Paikári, corruptly *Paycarry, Pyacarry, Puckaree*—A temporary cultivator; one who cultivates the land of another for a stipulated term and a given share of the crop.—*Wilson.* A ryot residing in a different village from that in which he cultivates.—*Bombay.*

Páyalí, corruptly *Pylee, Pahaley, Puheli, Puheelee*—A measure of capacity containing four sers; it is used also to denote proportionate land measure, four "Páyalís" being equal to one Rukú, the fourth part of a man or mun.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Measure of capacity equal to 4lbs.—*H. A. D.*

Paycarry—See *Payakari.*

Paymasi—See *Parmarsh.*

Pazun—A Buddhist priest of the lower order.—*British Burma.*

Peadá—A footman, an armed servant; police or militia-man serving on foot, the same as *peon.*—*Wilson.*

A peon—*Bengal.*

Pedda-reddi—The chief farmer, or *the* reddi; see also *maniyakáran.*—*Madras.*

The chief or senior cultivator; the head of the *Reddis*, or agricultural tribe of a village; the headman of a village.—*Wilson.*

Pedheedar-pedhee—Hereditary; from generation to generation.—*Bombay.*

Pedhee-namu—A genealogical table.—*Bombay.*

Peeává-vero—A tax levied on each "*kos*" used at a well.—*Bombay.*

Peeavo—Water-rate.—*Robertson.*

A tax paid for the privilege of watering free and salamee grounds from Government wells. —*Bombay.*

Peeram-phee—A term used in the ports in the gulf of Cambay to signify a lighthouse fee. It no doubt arose from the lighthouse being built on the Island of Peeram, &c., although there are several lighthouses in the gulf; this one fee gave the vessel a pass for all; British vessels paid eight annas and foreign vessels one rupee. The introduction of port dues has done away with this fee.—*Bombay.*

Peetnun-tool—Irrigated crops.—*Bombay.*

Peko—A platform on which the watchers of crops sit.—*Sindh.*

Peira-vero—See *Paeda-vero.*

Peishcush—See *Peshkash.*

Peishkar—An officer of the Court.—*Bengal.*

Peitha—100 *kyats*, whether of weight or measurement. *Peitha* is possibly a visa or viss; a measurement unknown, however, generally in Arakan. In Pegu it is the standard of weight in the bazaar.—*British Burma.*

Pemas—Survey measurement.—*Bombay.* (Corrupt for *parmáish*).

Penna—A wooden chisel made of durable crab-tree wood, 38 inches long, 3 broad, at the lower end of the blade and tapering to 2 inches. It is used in cutting out mud for the construction and repair of mud banks at the salt works.—*Bombay.*

Pent—See *Peth.*

Penth—See *Peth.*

Peon, corruption of *piáda*—A foot-soldier; an attendant wearing a badge.—*Madras.*

The term commonly used by Europeans for the Hindustani *piáda*, a footman, a foot-soldier; an inferior officer of police or customs or of courts of justice, usually wearing a badge, and armed with a lance or sword and shield. In some places the term denotes a kind of local militia holding lands on condition of police or military service. It is also commonly, though laxly, used as a synonym of *Harkára*, to denote a running footman, a courier, a messenger.—*Wilson.*

Peradu—The back yard of a house.—*Bombay.*

Peráthi—An irrigation wheel worked by the feet. —*Sindh.*

Pergunnah—A fiscal division of the country.—*Bengal.* See *Pargana.*

Peri—A tracker.—*Sindh.*

Pero—Tracks.—*Sindh.*

Perumdady—See *Perumdattan.*

Perumdáttan or *Perumdady*—The head-man of a caste.—*Madras.*

Peshanum—See *Pishanam.*

Peshcush—See *Peshkash.*

Peshgí—Money paid in advance by tenants to superior landlords.—*Bengal.*

Advance (of money) payment beforehand or on account; money paid in deposit for rent —*Wilson.*

Peshkár—Reader; subordinate revenue official.—*N. W. P.*

An agent, a deputy, a manager in general for a superior or proprietor, or one exercising in revenue and custom affairs a delegated authority. In Bengal, the native officer in a Judge's or Collector's office, next in rank to the Sarrishtadár; a subordinate officer who is employed to keep the accounts; a subordinate revenue officer.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

A revenue officer next in rank to the Amildar. —*Mysore.*

Official designation of the subordinate to the "Tehsildar."—*H. A. D.*

A revenue officer, deputy of the Tehsildar.—*Oudh.*

A deputy.— *C. P.*

The native officer in a Judge's or Collector's office next in rank to the sheristadar; a ministerial servant who works on the bench. An officer under the Tehsildar.—*Bengal.*

Peshkash, Peshkush, Peshcush, corruptly *Peishcush, Peishkus*—Tax, tribute; literally, what is first drawn, first fruits; fine, quit-rent; a fine or present to the ruling power on receiving an appointment or assignment of revenue, or a renewal of a grant or the like. In Bengal, the fine paid to the Muhammadan Government by a zamindar on his investiture. In Jonpur, a quit-rent formerly paid by Muhammadan holders of otherwise rent-free grants. Under the Madras Presidency it was applied especially to contributions exacted from the great zamindars in the Northern Sarkárs, and from the Paligars of the South as a kind of quit-rent in lieu of a fixed revenue; revenue assessed upon lands once held free of revenue, or on the tenure of military service now dispensed with: it is rather laxly applied also in some places to the Government demand upon the land revenue.—*Wilson.*

A quit-rent, properly tribute.—*Oudh.*

Tribute, succession fee.—*C. P.*

The fixed payment made by zamindars to Government.—*Madras* and *Mysore.*

A sum of money presented in consideration

of a favour granted, or on obtaining an estate —*Bengal*

Peshkash—See *Peshkash*

Peshkush—See *Peshkash*

Peshras—Spring crop (between Rabi and Kharif) —*Sindh*

Pet—A suburb or street —*H A D*

Peta—Subordinate A sub-division of a taluka —*Bombay*

Petakhatewahi—The book framed from the day-book —*Bombay*

Peta mahal—The portion of a taluka in charge of a *Mahalkurry* Water-rate —*Robertson—Bombay*

Petavibhág—A division of a survey number or field —*Bombay*

Pete—Town —*Coorg* See *Pettai*

Pettah—See *Pettain*

Peth, Penth, Pent,—A market, a bazár, or part of a town where shops are assembled, a trading or manufacturing town, market rate and fluctuations, a town attached to, but distinct from, a fort, the suburb, or *Pettah* a banker's letter of advice announcing his having drawn a bill or *hundi*, a duplicate *hundi*, or one given in lieu of another that has been lost —*Wilson—Bombay*

Pethiá—A market-place —*Bengal*

Pettah—See *Pettai*

Pettai, commonly *Pettah, Pete*—A suburb, a town contiguous to a fort, but distinct from it, and usually separately fortified, a village near a town in which a fair or market is held In some places in the south it also denotes a saráí, or enclosed space and buildings for the accommodation of travelling traders of caste of the owner —*Wilson—Bombay*

Petwa-talukdar—The tenant of a holding subordinate to a taluk —*Bengal*

Phalkar, Phulkur—Profits or produce of an estate derivable from fruit-trees growing on it —*Wilson*

A right to forest trees —*Bengal*

Rent paid for produce of fruit-trees, produce of fruit-bearing trees —*N W P* and *Punjab*

Phandi—An outpost, an outwork, as of a factory —*Bengal*

A police-station subordinate to the principal one, a *thanna*, the district under a subordinate station —*Wilson*

Phar, Phur—Any place of public resort, as a court of justice, an exchange, an auction, &c, a gambling-house, a place where goods are exposed for sale, or where any business is being carried on, also, in Mar, a field, a plantation, a spot where sugarcanes and other agricultural produce are brought, that the quantity of the crop may be ascertained and the assessment determined Guz, a distillery —*Wilson—Bombay*

Phárgatee—An acquittance, a deed of release, discharge, divorce, an acquittance note, or any other sort of discharge in full —*Bombay* —(Corrupt for *farigh-khatti*)

Pharikhat—See *Farighkhatti*

Pharnawis—A public officer under the Maratha Government, the keeper of all public registers, through whom all orders of grants were issued —*C P*

Pharnisi—See *Pharnivasi*

Pharnivasi, Pharnivisi, Phurnivis, also preferably *Pharnisi* or *Phurnis*, commonly *Furnees* and *Furnavees*—A public officer of the Maratha Government, the keeper of the public registers, &c, through whom all orders and grants were issued, and to whom the accounts from all the different departments of the State were transmitted The term was also applied to the head Karkun or clerk of a district Collector, who had charge of the accounts, and assisted and advised the Collector —*Wilson—Bombay*

Pharnivisi—See *Pharnivasi*

Pharro—See *Furo*

Phart-khat—See *Farighkhatti*

Phata-chas—A system that prevails only to a very limited extent, and is an assessment whereby one general or equal rate is levied upon all the cultivated lands without reference to the soil or comparative fertility Captain Cruickshank mentions an instance in which the system is somewhat modified (in the village of Káchee), the three castes, Rajputs, Kunbees, and Kolees, paying different rates, and tobacco and ravee crops bearing a distinct assessment—see *" Mahat Swadiyá"* and *" Khedu Swadiyu "—Bombay*

Phatechas, incorrectly *Fatachas*—Assessment levied on the lands of a village, without any distinction of the class of soil —*Wilson*

Phatemari—See *Patiemar*

Phattemar—A sailing vessel of a particular description —*Bombay*

Phaya—Lord, a Burmese pagoda, God —*British Burma*

Phaya-taga—A layman who has built a pagoda —*British Burma.*

Pherpalee—Rotation cultivation —*Bombay*

Phirastu—See *Fihrist*

Phirka—Group of villages for which there is one *kulakarni* —*Bombay*

Phoongyee—A Buddhist monk —*British Burma*

Phowree—One-twentieth of a *Bowri* —*Bengal*

Phuli—Another name for *Chhata*—*Bengal*

Phulkur—See *Phalkar*

Phur—See *Phar*

Phúrki—One-twentieth of a *Dhurki* —*Bengal*

Phurnis—See *Pharnivasi*

Phurnivis—See *Pharnivasi*

Phurras—A measure equal to one Indian maund or 82⅔lbs —*Bombay*

Phuti—Cotton pod —*Sindh*

Piada—A footman, an armed servant —*Bengal*

Pichakatti—Coorg knife worn in the sash round the waist —*Coorg*

Pichlag—Issue of a widow by a former marriage —*Punjab*

Pike-thoogyee—Officer in charge of a circle containing a number of villages, he collects taxes of all sorts —*British Burma*

Pind—Embankment or bank of a tank, a bar, &c —*Bengal*

Pindwala—A resident tenant —*Punjab*

Pinki—One-fourth of a *Toyo* —*Sindh*

Pirakudi—See *Parakudi*

Pirzáda—A priest attached to a mosque, a Muhammadan mendicant, the son or disciple of a *Pir* —*Wilson—Bombay*

Pishánam or *Pevhanum*—A coarse kind of rice, ripening late, the harvest of the same —*Madras*

Piyadah—Chuprasi —*C P*

Podar—See *Potadar*

Poddár—A cash-keeper —*Bengal*

A cash-keeper, a weighman, one whose office it is to weigh and examine money —*Wilson*

Potal—See *Patil*

Pokh—Crop.—*Sindh.*
Pokhá—Greens.—*C. P.*
Pokhtan—The boiling of salt.—*Wilson—Bengal.*
Polchelt—See *Polschcheluttu.*
Polschcheluttu, or *Polchelt*—A fine on renewal of mortgage (Malabar).—*Madras.*
A fine or fee paid to the proprietor by the mortgagee on the periodical renewal of the mortgage; a new deed or bond.—*Wilson.*
Poligar—See *Palegar.*
Poligar—See *Palegara.*
Polygar—See *Palegara.*
Pon-thay—Settlement of land.—*British Burma.*
Pon-yark—Printing office.—*British Burma.*
Poodoogoody—See *Parakudi.*
Pooja—Worship or adoration of the gods.—*Bombay.*
Poojari—The officiating Brahman or other person of a temple.—*Bombay.*
Pooktadar—The holder of a heritable and transferable sub-tenure under Act XXVI, 1866.—*Oudh.*
Poonja—See *Punshey.*
Poonk—A roasted ear of grain, either of *Bájaree, Nágles, Jawáree*, or wheat.—*Bombay.*
Poon-na—A Brahmin.—*British Burma.*
Poorcoodie—See *Parakudi.*
Popat—A kind of pulse.—*C. P.*
Po-poung—A set of fishing nets or traps, consisting of different numbers in different species of nets. The words mean, literally, to heap up or accumulate.—*British Burma.*
Porempoco—See *Puramboku.*
Post—The poppy.—*Bengal.*
Potadár, commonly *Potdár*, corruptly *Podár* and *Pothdár*—A money-changer, a weigher and assayer of coins; he is also the village silversmith.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Potail—See *Patil.*
Pot-bundur—A subordinate port.—*Bombay.*
Potdár—An officer under the native Government. His duty was to assay all money paid into the treasury.—*Bombay.*
Cashier.—*Bengal.* See *Fotadar*, also *Potadar.*
Pote—Subordinate, under, as *pote*, survey, &c.—*Bombay.*
Potesl—See *Patil.*
Potel—Headman of a village, the head of village police; in some parts of the province Government rent-free lands are assigned for their support.—*Mysore.*
Potgi—Personal maintenance allowance to village officers when they proceed on duty, or to public officers at a distance.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Pothdar—See *Potadar.*
Pothiedár—Joint sharer in a field, village, &c.—*Bombay.*
Potkhátedár—Joint recognised occupant of a Government holding, directly responsible to Government for the revenue of his share.
A sub-tenant holding land from the holder, whose name is entered in Government books as owner. A subordinate occupant of Government land.—*Bombay.*
Sub-occupant of a survey field.—*Sindh.*
Potnis—An officer of the treasury, the cash-keeper or accountant.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Pot parwána—A supplementary permit.—*Bombay.*
Potta—A lease of land or house.—*Bengal.*
Pottah—See *Patta.*
Powa—A quarter of a seer or of any measure or weight.—*Bengal.*
Pradhan, vernacularly *Padhán, Pudhán, Pardhán, Purdhan*, corruptly *Purdhaun*—Chief, principal; a chief or eminent person; a minister, a prime minister; the common title of the eight chief civil and military officers of the Maratha State as established by Sivaji; the term is also sometimes applied to the headman of a village, or to a principal farmer or cultivator. In Uriya, *Padháni* is applied to respectable *Súdra* cultivators or under-proprietors and middlemen, differing little from Mukaddams. In Garhwal, the *Padhán* is the person holding the revenue engagement (*Patta*) with the Government, either in his own right or by election of the shareholders of the village lands. In communities divided into clans, each elects its own chief, and all the *Padháns* are responsible, jointly and separately, for the whole revenue, unless their individual responsibility has been admitted by authority.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Prant—Limit, boundary; amongst the Marathas it is commonly applied to a large division of country; a province, a zila.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Prat, Prut—A copy (in all its English significations); the original which is to be copied, or the copy made; a specimen, a set or class; an order or grade; a lot or parcel; an assemblage of bodies of like merit; the largest or richest of the parcels in which presents to guests are distributed on festival occasions, intended for the most distinguished persons.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Prata—A term used to denote quality of soil.—*H. A. D.*
Pratbandhi—Classification; arranging by classes or lots.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Pratinidhi—A deputy, a representative, a vicegerent; a title sometimes, but incorrectly, written *Pritinidhi*, borne by a distinguished Maratha family, the ancestor of which first received this title from Rája Rám placing him above the eight *Pradháns.*—*Wilson.*
A representative of the regal power, such as a Viceroy.—*Bombay.*
Pritinidhi—See *Pratinidhi.*
Prohit—Family priest among Hindus.—*C. P.* See *Purohita.*
Prusti—The holder of a certain kind of under-tenure (Orissa).—*Bengal.*
Prut—See *Prat.*
Pubbá—A rain commencing between 28th August and 10th September; nothing is sown at this time.—*Mysore.*
Puchhee-vero—A tax on cattle.—*Bombay.*
Pucka—See *Pakka.*
Puckaree—See *Payakari.*
Puddee—See *Padi.*
Pudhan—See *Pradhan.*
Pugdi—See *Pagadi.*
Puheeles—See *Payali*
Puheli—See *Payali.*
Puhur—See *Pahar.*
Púyárí—A sacrificing priest.—*Bengal.*
A priest in a temple; one who conducts public worship, and receives the offerings either on his own account or that of the proprietors of the temple; he is sometimes a man of low caste, and, when a Brahman, is held in disrepute; the village officiating priest.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
A worshipper in a temple.—*Coorg.*
The officiating Brahman or priest of a temple.—*C. P.*

The officiating priest of a pagoda —*Mysore*

Pujeri—A worshipper of idols —*Bengal*

Pukka—See *Pakka*

Pukka—See *Pakka*

Pula chhut—Land mortgaged for a certain number of seasons or crops —*Bombay*

Pulan—Sandy plain —*Bombay*

Puli—A small quantity of corn given at harvest to the village officers and servants —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Pullam—See *Palam*

Pullari—A tax on grazing land —*Madras*

Pultakki—See *Akki*

Punarvasu—A rain commencing between 3rd and 16th July Paddy, cotton, &c, are sown at this season —*Mysore*

Punasa—The first crop of the year, namely, the smaller grains cultivable on dry lands —*Madras*

Punch—Five, arbitrators, jurors, jury —*Robertson* A committee, it is also used as an abbreviation of *Punchait* —*Bombay* See *Pancha*

Punchayet—A committee or court of arbitrators or jurors —*Robertson*

A native court of arbitration appointed by the civil officers of Government, or by the disputants themselves, to decide upon any particular case that may be submitted to their arbitration This is perhaps the most effectual and most popular method of arbitration, it is much prized by the natives, and is invariably resorted to in petty disputes, especially in matters affecting the usages of caste A *Punchayet* may consist of any odd number, but the most proper and most easily managed number is that from which the term is derived—"*Punch*" (five,) *viz* two members named by either party and the fifth, "*Upree*" or "*Sarpanch*" or chairman, either by Government or by the common consent of both parties —*Bombay* See *Panchait*

Punchayetnama—The finding or award of the arbitrators, or jurors —*Robertson*

Punchayetnamoo—The award of the "*panchait*," an inquest report —*Bombay*.

Punda—See *Panda*

Pundit—See *Pandita*

Punja—See *Punshey*

Punyah—See *Panjai*, also *Punshey*

Punyai—See *Punshey*

Punje—See *Punshey*

Punjee—See *Punshey*

Punka—A fan, a machine for fanning a room, consisting of a movable frame covered with canvas and suspended from the ceiling It is kept in motion by pulling a cord —*Bombay*

Punsey—See *Punshey*

Punshey, Punsey, pronounced *Punjai*, written *Punja Poonja, Punjah, Punjee, Punje*—Dry land or cultivation, land not admitting of complete irrigation, and therefore unfit for the growth of rice, bearing dry grains of inferior value, the converse of *Nanjai*, it is sometimes applied to a sterile soil —*Wilson*

Punt—See *Pant*

Pur—A large leather bucket used for drawing water from wells —*Oudh*

Purakudi—See *Parakudi*

Puramboku Purampoku, corruptly *Porempoco, Purrambuke*—Such portions of an estate or village lands liable to revenue as do not admit of cultivation, and are therefore exempted from the assessment as sterile or waste land, rock, water, wilderness, site of dwellings, and the like, also common lands near a town, any place situated out of or beyond certain limits —*Wilson*

This includes the village site, the Pariah hamlet, the site occupied by the pagoda, choultry, &c, rivers, tanks, watercourses, roads, and burning and burial-grounds It is sometimes, but erroneously, used for "*Banjar*" —*Madras*

Purampoku—See *Puramboku*

Puranik—One versed in Hindu poorans or shastras —*H A D*

Puraoni—Appendix —*Bombay*

Purbharakuk—Direct levies —*Robertson*—*Bombay*

Purdhan—See *Pradhan*

Purdhaun—See *Pradhan*

Purdua—"*Purdu* land," an enclosure around a house for vegetables, flowers, &c, especially the space behind, the backyard —*Bombay*

Puresgh—Primarily an enclosing wall, hedge In survey settlement the term implies a limited area of land set apart for particular purposes, as forest *Puresgh* —*Bombay*

Purguna—The part of a Collectorate in charge of a mamlatdar A *taluka* —*Bombay*

Purgunu—See *Pargana*

Purhai—A well from which irrigation can be carried on by *pur* or leathern bucket, by means of which water is drawn out of the well, sometimes by bullocks, but more often by hand —*Oudh*

Purohit—A native family priest —*Bengal* See *Purohita*

Purohita, vernacularly *Purohit*, corruptly *Prohit, Uprohit*—A family priest, one who conducts the domestic ceremonies of a tribe, a household, or family, the office is sometimes hereditary, in the south of India it is also applied to the village priest and astrologer —*Wilson*

Purokoodee—See *Parakudi*

Purpenth—A third (bill) of exchange —*Bombay*

Purramboke—See *Puramboku*

Purua—A spud with a long handle The husbandman holds this while ploughing It has a goad at one end to drive the oxen, and at the other a sort of spud to clean the plough when it gets clogged with earth —*Bombay*

Purub—A place where drinking water is provided to travellers —*Robertson*—*Bombay*

Purubia—The man in charge of a *purub* —*Robertson*—*Bombay*

Purvabhadra—A rain commencing between 2nd and 14th March —*Mysore*

Purvashadha—A rain commencing between 26th December and 7th January, cummin, coriander, tobacco and other seeds are sown at this time —*Mysore*

Purwa—Sub-division or dependency of a village, a cluster of houses detached from the principal village, for the convenience of agricultural operations —*Wilson*

A hamlet —*Oudh*

Purwana—A permit, a pass —*Robertson*—*Bombay*

Purwanna—Paper containing a direction or orders —*Bengal*

Purwano—A permit, a pass note, a license, *e g*, to carry arms, to remove salt, &c —*Bombay*

Pushia—A rain commencing between 17th and 30th July Gram and mangoes are sown at this time —*Mysore*

Pusht-ba-pusht—From generation to generation. —*Sindh*

Pussaeeta—See *Pasaetun.*

Pussaita—See *Pasaetun.*

Pussaitoo—Land or cash held on a religious or charitable tenure —*Robertson—Bombay*

Post—Dried capsules of the poppy; poppy plant (*Papaver somniferum*) —*Sindh*

Put-so—The garment worn by male Burmese.—*British Burma.*

Putta—See *Patta*

Puttae—See *Patti.*

Putteedar—See *Pattidar.*

Putti—Cess, tax.—*H A D.*

Putty—See *Patti.*

Puttydar—See *Pattidar*

Pwai—A feast or fête, an assemblage or concourse of people.—*British Burma*

Pwai-tsa—A broker —*British Burma.*

Pyacarry—See *Payakari.*

Pya-ye—Scattered cultivation on low land near creeks, streams, &c —*British Burma*

Pyay-tsa—A receipt.—*British Burma.*

Pyee—Half a gallon; a country, a province.—*British Burma.*

Pyeng-kwung—Village tract, or cultivated plain.—*British Burma.*

Pyey—A small basket measure, one-sixteenth of a bushel —*British Burma*

Pyin—A plank.—*British Burma.*

Pylee—See *Payali*

Pymaeesh—See *Paimaish.*

Pymash—See *Paimaish*

Pyoo-tsoo—Grant —*British Burma*

Pyoo-tsoo-goung—Grantee.—*British Burma.*

Q

Qalam—A sub-division of a village.—*Bengal.*

Qazee—See *Kazi.*

Qebala—Deed of sale —*Bengal.*

Qibala, Kabála, Kebala, corruptly *Cibaleh, Kubbaleh, Coballa*—Any deed of conveyance, or transfer of right or property; any contract of bargain or sale signed by a Judge, a bond, a bill of sale, title-deeds, and the like In the Northern Sarkárs it is said to apply especially to deeds affecting titles to houses and gardens.—*Wilson.*

Qoul—See *Kaul.*

Quabooleut—A counterpart of a lease.—*Bengal*

Quanoongoe, Quanungo—A native district officer. The keeper of village records.—*Bengal.*

Quanungo—See *Quanoongoe*

Qulum—See *Kalam.*

R

Ráb, corruptly *Raub*—Inspissated juice of the sugarcane, also, in Mar, ground prepared by the burning of leaves, grass, sticks, &c., for sowing, also the crop raised on the ground so prepared.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Syrup, juice of the sugarcane boiled thick. —*N. W. P* and *Oudh*

Rabi, Rubbee—The spring, the spring harvest or grain sown in October and November, and cut in the spring months (March and April and May), comprises wheat, barley, peas, gram, oilseed, *arhar*, and other crops —*N W. P*
The spring harvest.—*H. A D, Oudh, C. P*, and *Punjab.*
Late crops.—*Bombay*
Winter or spring crop.—*Sindh*
The crops reaped in spring Crops grown in the dry months. The winter crop sown about October and reaped in February and March —*Bengal*

Rágheuára—A class of Lingayet —*Coorg.*

Raddi—Headman of a village, the head of village police. In some parts of the province, Government rent-free lands are assigned for their support —*Mysore.*

Raggy—See *Ragi.*

Ragi, Raggy, Rágulu—A kind of grain, a sort of panic, commonly termed also *Nacheni.*—*Wilson—C. P.* and *Bombay*
The common grain (*Cynosurus coracanus*). Its species are —
Kálu Rági, Gidda Rági, the kind of *Ragi* usually grown in Coorg; *Dodda Ragi*, a kind sometimes grown when the season is favorable, it is a larger plant, but produces a smaller grain —*Coorg* and *Mysore*

Ragulu—See *Ragi*

Rahar—A kind of pulse called "*tur.*"—*C P.*
A kind of pulse —*Bengal.*

Rahadaree jakat—Transit duties.—*Bombay.*

Rahdári—A guide —*C. P.*
A pass, transmission of persons and things through —*Bengal.*
A passport, a customs pass or permit, transit duties, tolls and duties collected at inland stations upon grain and other articles, levied formerly by the Government, or sometimes by the zamindars on their own authority.—*Wilson.*

Rahen—Mortgage —*Punjab*

Rahibar—This title is given to a man whose duty is to guide travellers —*Bengal.*

Rahur—A kind of pulse. The pigeon pea.—*Bengal.*

Rai—Mustard seed —*Bengal.*

Raibandi, Raibundi—Rate of lands, settlement of rent to each ryot —*Bengal.*
A statement or table of rates, a document shewing the rates at which different descriptions of land are usually assessed in any particular district —*Wilson.*

Raibundi—See *Raibandi.*

Rais—Respectable resident.—*N W. P.*
Landed gentleman; head of an old family, Chief.—*Sindh*

Raiyat, Ráyutu vernacularly *Rayat*, corruptly *Ryot*—A subject, but especially applied to the agricultural population, a cultivator, a farmer, a peasant.—*Wilson—N. W. P.* and *Bombay.*
A tenant.—*Bengal.*

Raiyatwár, corruptly *Ryotwar*—According to or with Ráiyats, familiarly applied to the revenue settlement which is made by the Government officers with each actual cultivator of the soil for a given term, usually a twelvemonth, at a stipulated money rent, without the intervention of a third party, it is the mode of assessment which prevails chiefly, although not exclusively, in the provinces of the Madras Presidency —*Wilson—Bombay.*

Raj—The Muhammadan community of a village. —*Sindh*

Rajá—A king, a prince, a title given by the native Governments, and in later times by the British Government, to Hindus of rank, it is also assumed by petty Chiefs in various parts of Hindustan, and is not uncommonly borne by zamindars.—*Wilson—Bombay*

Raja chithee—A permit, port clearance, a permit to cut the crops —*Bombay*

Rayá-vero—A tax levied on the granting permission to cut crops, it formed but an inconsiderable item in the list of collections —*Bombay*

Rájbahá—A main irrigation cut —*Punjab*
Irrigation cut —*N W P*
The principal or common branch of a canal —*Wilson*

Rajbhag—The Government share of the produce under the old *Bhaqbatai* system —*Bombay*

Rájgirá—A condiment (*Amarantus Frumentaceus*) —*C. P.*

Rajhus—Ordinary rent-paying land —*Bengal*

Rajnama—See *Rasnama* —*Coorg*

Rajni—See *Rani*

Rakab—Rate of Government assessment —*Sindh*

Rakam, Rakm, Rukum—A writing, a handwriting, a mark, a peculiar method of notation with the initials of Arabic names of numbers, kind, sort, manner, an item of an account, any fixed or stipulated sum, a fractional share of an undivided estate, rate of assessment, in Kamaon, rent, revenue —*Wilson.*
An item in accounts —*Sindh*

Rakba, Rukba, corruptly *Ruckbah*—Inclosure, area, the lands comprised within the boundaries of a village or township, or constituting an estate or farm paying a money revenue, the measured or ascertained extent of such lands In Muhammadan law, a slave, a purchased slave.—*Wilson*
The village area —*H A D*
Area (usually the area of a village) —*N W P.*
Area —*C P*

Rakh—Grazing and timber preserve —*Punjab*
A grass preserve or *Bir* —*C P.*
Preserve land —*Oudh*

Rakha—The purchaser of a bill of exchange, one who pays a sum of money to a banker and receives a bill of exchange for the amount—*Wilson*
A payment formerly made to Kolees for protection against thieves It was doubtless formerly a kind of blackmail it is now a hereditary *hak* and is paid from the Government treasuries In some places the person holding a *Rakha* performs the duty of watchman (see *Vartanio*) In most cases the holders of these *haks* do not live in the village They receive the payment of their *hak* yearly from Government, and upon receiving this money they sign an agreement, stating they will be accountable for any loss or damage done in the village A person employed for the protection of a village, and who is responsible for any robbery committed therein *Rakhá* has been decided to be an allowance of a stipendiary nature In some cases there is alienated service land attached to *Rakha*
In Broach and other parts of Gujerat these allowances are very common, and they are almost identical with *Toda giras haks* The term is derived from "*Rakshan*" (protection), and it was the duty of those holding these allowances to protect the villages from which they were paid It frequently happened that these *haks* were not paid when any robbery occurred and the thieves were undetected Like *Toda giras* the *Rakha haks* were levied direct from the villages, until the system was prohibited by Government —*Bombay*

Rakhat—Land fenced off or preserved for grazing —*Oudh.*

Rakhevaldar—A village watchman —*Bombay*

Rakhopu—The cash allowance, or rent-free or salamee lands, held by the person who acts as the *Rakha* or watchman —*Bombay*

Rakhwal—See *Rakhwar*

Rakhwala—See *Rakhwar*

Rakhwaldar—Village watchman —*Bombay*

Rakhwáli—The office of watching, guarding, &c, the hire of a guard or watch, money paid for protection against depredators, or for refraining from depredation, blackmail —*Wilson*
Custody, watching —*C P*

Rakhwar, Rakhwal, or *Rakhwala*—A guard, a watch, a keeper of a field, one who has charge of the standing crops to prevent their being injured or plundered, a tender of cattle and the like, a protector, a guardian, in some parts the term is also applied to one who is supposed to be capable of counteracting the evil designs or practices of malevolent beings, or witchcraft, and the like —*Wilson—Bombay*

Rakm—See *Rakam*

Raksasans gida—Aloes, the fibre is used for making rope —*Coorg*

Raktokadagi—Land given free of rent to the family of a person wounded or killed in battle —*Mysore*

Raktwan—A person whose occupation is selling ink, a servant whose duty it is to supply ink, and provide and place the leaves that are used as plates at a meal —*Wilson*

Rala (*Panicum Italicum*) —Panic seed —*Bombay*
An inferior grain —*C P*

Ramná—Pasture land —*H A D*
A park, a preserve for game, used sometimes as the general name of grass lands.—*Wilson*

Ramnoumi—A Hindoo festival commemorating the birth of Rama, occurring on the 9th of the light-half of the month of *Chait* —*N W P*

Ramoose—See *Ramosi*

Rámosi, incorrectly *Ramoosee*—The name given to individuals of a low and semi-barbarous race, found chiefly in the Maratha country, south of Puna, who are thieves by profession and habit, but are retained usually in the villages as watchmen, they speak a dialect of Maratha, in which they differ from the *Bhils*, whom in other respects they resemble, they are not found further south than Kolapur —*Wilson—Bombay*

Ramp—The weeding plough or hoe for clearing weeds or stubble from land preparing for cultivation, and for weeding between the furrows after the grain is up This implement is of different sizes, the largest kind is the "*Ramp*" or "*Kalpee*," the blade of which is sometimes as wide as 3½ feet, and is used principally for clearing heavy black soils The "*Hatheea*" is smaller, and is used similarly for lighter soils The "*Rampdee*" is the smallest kind, and used for weeding about the furrows when the grain is about a foot high The breadth of the blade is adjusted to the size of the sowing machine, generally above ten inches wide The "*Dorda*" is hollow, and the blade has a prong at each side, which fits into the "*Danda*" so that it is removable at pleasure for sharpening, repairing, &c —*Bombay*

Rampadee—A small weeding plough or hoe (see *Ramp*) —*Bombay*

Rani, Rajni—A princess, the wife of a Rája —*Wilson—Bombay*

Ranki—One-twentieth of a *Phurki* —*Bengal*

Ránwa—Woody or waste ground, a tract left to its spontaneous produce, especially in the vicinity of a town or village —*Wilson*

Tax on cattle grazing on waste lands —*C P*

Rao bahadur, Rao saheb—A mode of address of respect, a title usually applied to native Government officials of certain standing in consideration of their official position, sometimes to private Hindu gentlemen, either on account of meritorious service rendered to the State, or on account of their status or rank —*Bombay*

Rao saheb—See *Rao bahadur*

Rap—A hard clay soil —*Sindh*

Raqba—Area of land —*Bengal*

Rás—Head, used technically in application to cattle as *ek rás gáo*, one head of cows, *i e*, a cow, *do ras asp*, two head of horses, *i e*, two horses — *Wilson*—*C P*

Ras—A heap a pile —*Wilson*

A heap, a large rope with which bullocks are tied (see *Meetaneerakh*) —*Bombay*

Ras—Wort used in distillation of native spirits —*Bengal*

Rasad—Provision, supply —*N W P*

A store of grain provided for or sent to, an army In Bengal and Hindustan the word was early applied to a progressive increase of revenue settlement, but it also denotes a progressive diminution, and likewise implies the amount of increase or deduction In Maratha, it denoted money paid into the public treasury by the native collectors as the amount of their collections —*Wilson*

Supplies of food —*Bengal*

Rasadi, corruptly *Russuddee*—Progressively increasing or decreasing, as the annual amount of revenue Held on payment into the public treasury of a sum supposed to be equivalent to its revenue, a village, &c —*Wilson*

A rent or revenue progressively increasing —*Oudh*

Settlements at a gradually increasing rate of rent —*Bengal*

Rateable, proportionate, progressively increasing or decreasing —*N W P*

Rasadi-jama—A progressively increasing or diminishing total of assessment —*Wilson*

A rent progressively increasing —*Oudh*

Varying rent —*Bengal*

Rasid, Rasidu—The English word "receipt," a receipt —*Wilson*

A receipt —*Sindh*

Literally, arrived, hence perhaps it is equivalent to the English word "receipt"—*Bengal*

Rasidu—See *Rasid*

Rassi—Equal to one *bigah*, one-twentieth of a *katha* 20 *Bans* —*Bengal*

Rastee—Peaceable The Rastee villages in the Kupperwanj and Morassa Tálukas are opposed to the Mewásee villages They contain chiefly Kunbees and other quiet cultivators, while the Mewásee villages are chiefly composed of Kolees and other turbulent characters (See "*Mewasee*") —*Bombay*

Rati—Mildew or blight —*Sindh*

Rati, commonly *Ruttee*—The seed of the *Abrus precatorius*, used as the basis of weights for gold, silver, and drugs, the seed varies, but from various trials appears to average about $1\frac{5}{16}$ths of a grain the artificial weight has been found to average nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ grains, being one eighth of a *másha*, rated at 17 708 grains. As the másha in use, however, averages but about $15\frac{1}{2}$ grains, the eighth, or one "*Rati*," will weigh rather less than 2 grains, or 1 938 Jervis makes it 1 953 The term is also applied sometimes, as in Midnapur, to an estate or landed property —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Name of a weight used in weighing precious stones, pearls, and precious metals, the eighth part of a maso —*Sindh*

Ratti—One-eighth of a *masha* —*Bengal*

Raub—See *Rab*

Rauputti—Literally "rau," a forest, and "putti," a tract, a division, hence villages bordering on a "rauputti" or forest tract are called Rauputti villages —*Bombay*

Rausti—A fine light loamy soil (used in Upper Doab) —*N W P*

Rauvatín—Land assigned to the heirs of persons killed in the defence of any place —*Bombay*

Ravaneeo—The police Patel of a village. This term is used in the Khaira and Ahmedabad Collectorates In Broach or Surat they are called simply Police Patels —*Bombay*

Rávanio—A village watchman or guard —*Wilson* —*Bombay*

Ravesh—A projecting covered verandah, usually constructed of wood —*Bombay*

Ravunia—A *wurtunia* or village policeman —*Bombay*

Ráwal—A title borne by some Rajput Princes and Chiefs, a tribe of Brahmans in Central India, in Khandesh it is said to designate a tribe of Rajputs, in Kamaon, the title of the head priest of the temple of *Badrinath*, who is invariably a *Namburi* Brahman from Malabar —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Rawana, corruptly *Rowanah, Rowannah* —A passport, a pass a certificate from a collector of customs authorizing goods to pass without payment of further duty —*Wilson*

A pass or passport —*C P* and *Bengal*

A pass, a certificate authorizing goods to pass —*N W P*

Rawangee—Exports A temporary heading in the village and táluká accounts to which money while in transit is debited The heading is now abolished —*Bombay*

Rayarekhimara—A land measure equal to 20 acres, in use in Dharwar —*Bombay*

Rayat—A cultivator a farmer, a peasant, commonly *ryot* —*Bengal* See *Raiyat*

Rayati—Applied to land subject to Government assessment —*Sindh*

Relating or belonging to a *raiyat*, applied also in Bengal to lands of which the revenue is paid in money, in opposition to the *khamar* lands, of which the revenue is paid in kind, also to a settlement direct with the cultivators, also subjection, tenancy —*Wilson*

Rayutu—See *Raiyat*

Razachitti—License —*Bombay*

Razínama—A written assent, a deed of agreement or concurrence, a testimonial signed by a plaintiff at the end of suit that he is satisfied with the decision, a deed of compromise by which the plaintiff or prosecutor acknowledges that he has been satisfied by the defendant, or a written declaration that he will be satisfied with the decision of a parti-

cular person or persons; the execution of a Rázináma usually implies an amicable adjustment.—*Wilson.*

This term is commonly used in revenue proceedings, as meaning an intimation of the relinquishment of a ryot's rights to hold land.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

A deed of consent, an acquittance; the settlement of a dispute.—*Mysore.*

A deed of compromise.—*Sindh* and *Oudh.*

A deed of amicable settlement of a dispute. Petition certifying compromise; memorandum of the terms on which a dispute is settled.—*Bengal.*

Deed of compromise, or attesting satisfaction of claim.—*N. W. P.*

A compromise.—*C. P.*

Reddi—A class of *Shudras* of the *Gentu* caste.—*Coorg.*

Reh—A saline efflorescence destructive to cultivation.—*N. W. P.*

Impure carbonate of soda used as soap, abounding in some soils, and rendering them unproductive; even grass will not grow where it impregnates the soil.—*Wilson.*

Reita—A ryot; a cultivator holding land from Government direct.—*Coorg.*

Reka—See *Rekha.*

Reka jurtee—See *Rekha jhaditi.*

Rékhá, Rekâ—The fixed standard assessment of the lands of Karnáta according to a survey measurement and classification of the soils, and a register of the money rates of payment drawn up by order of the Government of *Vijayanagar* in the reign of Krishna Ráya; the account was so arranged that the assessment of each spot of land was shewn on a separate line; whence the term *Rékhá*, a line or row; this assessment is also termed the *Ráya-rekhá*, or *Rekhi-már*, from *már*, a measure of land.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Rekhá jhaditi, Reka jurtee—An account prepared in *Fasli* 1210 (A. D. 1802), by order of Colonel Munro, of the total of the land cultivated in Kanara, shewing the assessment rated on each individual in kind or money, the proportion due to Government, and the amount of rent-free land, omitting the waste: the account was apparently made up from the record of Hyder's assessment, and not from inspection, nor was it brought down to the time of the Company.—*Bombay.*

Reri—Castor-seed.—*Bengal.*

Révati—A rain in some places commencing between 28th March and 11th April. The land is ploughed at this time.—*Mysore.*

Rsayati bírt—An assignment of land made by the owner at low or favorable rates.—*Oudh.*

Rinko—A term used in bonds to denote the borrower of money.—*H. A. D.*

Risáladár, corruptly *Rissaldar*—A native officer commanding a troop of irregular horse.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Native commissioned cavalry officer.—*N. W. P.*

Officer commanding a detachment.—*Mysore.*

Risálo—A detachment.—*Mysore.*

Rissaldar—See *Risaladar.*

Riváz—Rate of assessment, usage.—*Mysore.*

Roaja—The headman of a village among Eastern Hill tribes.—*Bengal.*

Roda—Fallow.—*Bombay.*

Rohini—A rain commencing between 22nd May and 4th June. Paddy, cotton, &c., are sown during this rain.—*Mysore.*

Rójinámá—Daily cash account of receipts and disbursements.—*Coorg.*

Rojkharda—See *Rojkird.*

Rojkird, Rojkhardá—Daily account of receipts and disbursements; a rough diary or day-book; one of the accounts formerly kept by the village accountant of money daily received from the ryots and paid to the Government officers.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Rojmel—A day-book.—*Bombay.*

A cash-book.—*Wilson.*

Rojnama—A day-book, a diary.—*Bombay.* See *Roznama.*

Rojnisee, Rojnishi—A diary. The diary of work done, kept by Carcoons in the Survey Department.—*Bombay.*

Rojnishi—See *Rojnisee.*

Rojunama—See *Roznama.*

Roobakar, Roobakari—A proceeding recorded.—*Bengal.*

Roobakari—See *Roobakar.*

Roocedád—Judgment.—*Bengal.*

Rora—Fragments of leaves and flowers of the *ganja* plant.—*Bengal.*

Rowanah—See *Rawana.*

Rowannah—See *Rawana.*

Roznáma, Roznámcha, Rojnámá, Rojunámá—A daily account-book, a diary, a journal.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Roznamcha—A diary.—*Bengal* and *Oudh.* See *Roznama.*

Roznamo—A day-book.—*Sindh.*

Ruadad—Facts of proceedings.—*Bengal.*

Rubakar—A proceeding.—*Bengal.*

Engaged in, intent on, proceeding with, before the constituted authorities, as in a court of justice.—*Wilson.*

Rúbakár akhír—Final proceedings.—*C. P.*

Rúbakár navís—Proceeding writer.—*N. W. P.*

Rubakari—A written record of a case.—*Bengal.*

An official memorandum.—*Coorg.*

Proceedings, a general order or communication addressed to anyone.—*C. P.*

A proceeding recorded in vernacular.—*Oudh.*

Rubbee—See *Rabi.*

Rúbkári—Proceeding; vernacular orders.—*N. W. P.*

A proceeding recorded in vernacular.—*Oudh.*

Proceedings of a Court or public officer.—*Bengal.*

Extract from a resolution or a letter addressed by an equal to an equal.—*Mysore.*

Rubikári—Proceedings.—*Punjab.*

Ruckbah—See *Rakba.*

Rui—Cleaned cotton.—*H. A. D.*

Rukba—See *Rakba.*

Rukh—Grazing or timber preserve.—*N. W. P.*

Rukha—A keeper or watchman. A cash payment to Kolees for protection against thieves.—*Robertson.*

Allowance given for protection from thieves.—*Bombay.*

Rukum—See *Rakam.*

Rumal—A towel. The cloth in which records are wrapped.—*Bombay.*

Runvadhioo—Land granted on account of the death of some one concerned in attacking any place,—see "*Hadrum*". "*Runvadhiyun*" and "*Hadrum*" are seldom enjoyed under any Sunad or writing, and the donors were sometimes Grashiyá chiefs, or sometimes Patels of villages, and they sometimes gave writings with the grant. No writings or Sunads were ever given by the

State or competent public authority, so that possession or tradition are almost the only rights by which the land is held —*Bombay*

Rusam—The allowances to hereditary "Pargana" officers —*H A D*

A kind of Hak —*Bombay*

Russuddee—See *Rasadi*

Ruttee—See *Rati*

Ruttul—A weight equal to 1lb —*Bombay*

Ruvee—The second or winter crop —*Bombay*

Ruza chithee—A permission, a pass —*Robertson*—*Bombay*

Ryat, Ryot—A tenant who is an actual cultivator of the soil —*Bengal*

A subject, a Government cultivator —*Bombay*

Ryot—See *Raiyat* also *Ryat*

Ryotwar—Ryot by ryot The present revenue system under which each Government cultivator deals directly with the State —*Bombay*

See *Raiyatwar*

Ryotwari—Settlement direct with tenants —*Bengal*

S

Sabilband—Village accounts —*H A D*

Sabracar See—*Sarbarahkar*

Sadabrt—Alms or food distributed daily to the poor, &c —*N W P* —See *Sadavartt*

Sadapani—Applied to a field which enjoys a supply of water all the year round —*Sindh*

Sadar—Head-quarters —*Punjab, Bengal,* and *N W P*

Chief, such as "Sadar Treasury" Synonymous with Hoozoor —*H A D* —See *Sadr*

Sadar Adalat—The chief Court of justice —*N W P*

Sadar Amin or *Sudder Ameen*—The title of a class of Native Civil Judges —*N W P* —See *Sadr amin*

Sadar Diwani Adalat—The chief civil court —*N W P*

Sadar jama—The sum total of revenue payable to the Government —*Bengal*

Sadar malguzar—Head of the landowning community through whom the others pay in their quotas of revenue —*N W P*

Village headman —*Punjab*

The chief revenue payer, one who pays it either into the Government Treasury, or to the Collector of a district, immediately, and not through any other agency, the headman or representative of a joint-tenancy village who engages for and pays the revenue due from the community to the Government —*Wilson*

Sadar Nizámat Adálat—The chief criminal Court —*N W P*

Sadavart—See *Sadavartt*

Sadavartt, Sadavart, corruptly *Sadabrt*—Distribution of provisions daily to passers-by, mendicants, and paupers, in Kamaon, a grant of land to provide for the distribution of food at certain fixed spots to pilgrims —*Wilson*

Charity A place from whence charity is distributed at stated periods —*H A D*

Sadhan—See *Utar adhan*

Sadiltaru—Contingent expenses, usually applied to money allowed for the purchase of stationery —*Coorg*

Sadilwar—Contingent allowance, petty supply —*Bombay*

Stationery contingent charges in an office —*Mysore*

Contingent expenses —*H A D*

Sadilwarid or *Sadilwar-patti*, blunderingly *Sadilputtee*—Extra assessment above the public revenue levied formerly by the revenue officers on the pretext of defraying local district charges, termed also *Mahal-Sadirwarid*, not provided for otherwise by the Maratha Government It also means a petty supply allowance —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Sadilwar-patti—See *Sadilwarid*

Sadilputtee—See *Sadilwarid*

Sadiyal—A village rent collector (used in Chota Nagpore) —*Bengal*

Sadr, Sudr, vernacularly *Sadar, Sudur,* corruptly *Sudder, Suddur*—Eminence, superiority, chief, supreme, the highest or foremost of anything, the chief seat of Government, the presidency, as opposed to the provinces or *mufassil*, but the term is most usually applied in India to denote establishments or individuals employed in the judicial and revenue administration of the State —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Head-quarters —*Oudh*

Chief —*C P*

Sadr Amin, Sadar Amin commonly, *Sudder Ameen*—A Chief Commissioner or arbitrator, the title of a class of Native Civil Judges under the British Government, distinguished as *Sadr Amins* and *Principal Sadr Amins* After various extensions of their jurisdiction, the *Sadr Amin* in Bengal was empowered to pronounce judgment in civil cases to the extent of Rs 1,000 and the *Principal Sadr Amin* to that of Rs 5,000, which was afterwards extended to an indefinite amount in suits referred to him by a city or zillah judge A limited criminal jurisdiction was also conferred upon both At Madras, *Sadr Amins* have civil jurisdiction to the extent of Rs 2,500, and criminal jurisdiction in referred cases The designation of a superior class of officers styled native judges was subsequently changed to that of *Principal Sadr Amins* At Bombay also, the designations of Native and Principal Native Commissioner were changed severally to those of *Principal Sadr Amin*, and *Sadr Amin* with similar powers —*Wilson*

This designation was formerly applied to subordinate judicial officers, but has lately been changed by law to "subordinate judges" —*Bombay*

Sadr Diwani Adalat—The chief civil Court —*Wilson*

This appellation is now changed to "High Court"—*Bombay*

Sadr Faujdari Adalat or *Sadr Nizamat Adálat*—The chief criminal Court —*Wilson*

This appellation is now changed to 'High Court"—*Bombay*

Sadr malguzar—Headman among or representative of the proprietors of a village —*C P*

Sadr misl band—All the records of a case bound up under a label with full particulars —*Oudh*

Sadr Nizamat adalat—See *Sadr Faujdari Adalat.*

Saer—See *ser*

Sag—Discovery of a portion of stolen property Trace by which property is found —*Sindh*

Sagar—A rough cart used for draught —*Bengal*

Sagunakula—Holder of land on *Sagu* tenure —*Coorg*

Sagoovelly—See *Sagubadi*

Sagually—See *Sagubadi.*

Ságu—The ordinary tenure on which lands in Coorg proper are held. The assessment is at the rate of Rs. 10 per 100 butties (*q. v.*). Land held by a jamma ryot passing into the hands of any of the unprivileged classes becomes liable to assessment at the *Ságu* rates. When portions of farms are in the hands of different holders, they pay *Ságu* rates; but if a whole farm comes into the possession of one of the privileged classes, he may obtain the farm on jamma tenure. *Ságu* lands can be mortgaged or sold subject to the right of pre-emption by the ryot who has held any portion of the farm for the longest time.—*Coorg.*

Sagubadi, Ságuvali, Sagoovelly, Sagwally, Sagually, Sakupadi—Cultivation, tillage, farming.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Saguvali—See *Sagubadi.*

Ságuvali-chítu.—Written permission to cultivate land given to a ryot on his application to take up land being accepted.—*Coorg.*

Ságuwalidár.—Cultivator.—*Mysore.*

Sagwally—See *Sagubadi.*

Saheb—See *Sahib.*

Sahi.—A sub-division or part of a village (used in Orissa).—*Bengal.*

Sáhib, Saheb.—A master, a lord, a companion. In Hindústani the usual designation and address of a respectable European.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Sahootra—See *Sahotra.*

Sáhotrá, erroneously *Sahootra.*—Six per cent., whether by the month or year; a fee or perquisite of six in a hundred given to a public officer; an item of the Maratha *Chauth*, or six per cent. of the balance of the collections, after setting aside one-fourth to the Peshwa, assigned to the *Pant Sachiva*, or minister so termed, to whose representative the *Sahotra* in certain cases is still granted.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Sáhu, also *Sáhukár, Savkar, Sáokár, Saukar,* whence the vernacular forms *Soucar, Sowkar, Saukar,* corruptly *Showkar*—A banker, a dealer in money and exchanges, a merchant in general.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Sahukar—See *Sahu.*

Sail—The same as "*aman.*"—*Bengal.*

A torrent or flood.—*Wilson.*

Sailab.—A flood or torrent, an inundation.—*Wilson—N. W. P.*

Natural overflow of water from floods or inundation.—*Sindh.*

Sailabi.—Land liable to inundation.—*N. W. P.*

Land watered by inundations.—*Wilson.*

Land watered by the natural overflow of water from floods or inundation, and rendered thoroughly moist and soaked. This is cultivated when the water drains off it.—*Sindh.*

Sair, Sáyer, Sáyar, Sáyaru, corruptly *Sayr, Sayre*—In its original purport the word signifies moving, walking, or the whole, or the remainder; from the latter it came to denote the *remaining* or *all other* sources of revenue accruing to the Government, in addition to the land-tax, from a variety of imposts, as customs, transit duties, licenses, fees, house-tax, market-tax, &c., in which sense the term is current throughout India—*Wilson.*

It is one of the two main heads of Revenue used in jumabundy reports. Anything which is not land revenue is *sayer*: its literal meaning is balance, or remainder.—*Bombay.*

Miscellaneous revenue not derived from land.—*Sindh.*

Miscellaneous receipts or dues paid to landed proprietors, not being rents of lands; manorial rights.—*N. W. P.*—See *Jalkar.*

Sais.—Groom.—*Bengal.*

Sajawal.—Administrator.—*Punjab.*—See *Sazawal.*

Sajje—Holcus Spicatus.—*Mysore.*

Sajji, Sajjimati, Sajjmún, incorrectly *Soojeemates.*

An impure carbonate of soda called *Sajji* earth, or *Sajji* salt, extracted from the soil in various parts of Hindústan, especially in the Doab: also the alkaline produce of a plant (*chlorozylon Griffithii*) obtained from its ashes when burnt. Three qualities are distinguished, *Choa-Sajji*, the purest; *Hátha-Sajji*, the next; and *Khára-Sajji*, the most impure: all three are varieties of the barilla or soda of commerce.—*Wilson.*

Barilla.—*Punjab.*

Sajjimati—See *Sajji.*

Sajjimun—See *Sajji.*

Sakupadi—See *Sagubadi.*

Sala—A wife's brother; a brother-in-law. To call a stranger by such an appellation is one of the most aggravated terms of abuse in Bengal.—*Bengal—Wilson.*

Salába—Land moistened by flood or by percolation.—*Punjab.*

Salámee—Tribute, quit-rent; a quit-rent to which every description of alienated land is more or less subject, and varying greatly in amount. It probably was originally intended as a simple acknowledgment of fealty to the superior, and its amount was often little more than nominal. It however eventually became a very important part of the assessment, and was found a useful method of taxing land illegally alienated or held by a doubtful tenure. Act VII of 1863, commonly called the Summary Settlement Act, imposes a *salamee* or quit-rent of 2 annas per rupee on all unadjudicated alienated lands. The Sanads given under this Act secure the holder against any further enquiry as to title.—*Bombay.*

Salámi—Capitation tax on rent-free land.—*H. A. D.*

Relating to compliments, or a salutation, especially a complimentary present, a douceur, the first receipts of an appointment tendered to the person through whom it has been obtained; a present to a superior upon being introduced to him; a gratuity or offering on receiving a lease or settling for the revenue, or on receiving any favour real or implied; a fee or fine levied annually on the holders of rent-free tenures as a quit-rent; applied adjectively to tenures so held.—*Wilson.*

Payments to Government out of *Inam* lands.—*Bombay.*

A complimentary present; a douceur. A present made in money.—*Bengal.*

Slope.—*Sindh. N. W. P.*, &c.

Saliánadár—A pensioner who is paid yearly.—*H. A. D.*

A pensioner, an annuitant, one who receives an annual allowance, stipend, or pension.—*Wilson.*

Salianah—See *Warshasan.*

Sális, corruptly *Sallis*—An umpire, an arbitrator.—*Wilson.*

Village arbitrator.—*Bengal.*

Saliyáná—Any annual cash allowance or stipend received from Government.—*Bombay.*

Salyháda—Annual return.—*Mysore.*

Saltis—See *Salse.*

Samar—Crop-ploughing.—*Wilson.*

A flat piece of wood about 4 feet long, 8 inches wide and 4 inches thick. This is attached to a yoke. It has an upright piece of wood in the centre. The driver stands on the "*Samár,*" holding on by the upright post, and the "*Samár*" is drawn over the soil after ploughing, to crush it and prepare it for the seed.—*Bombay.*

Samba, Sambanellu, also *Shambá, Chamba*—A superior kind of rice with white and well-flavoured grains; it is sown in July, transplanted in October, and reaped in February.—*Wilson*

A superior rice crop sown in July and transplanted in October, reaped in February.—*Madras.*

Sambala—Pay, salary, wages.—*Coorg.*

Pay, hire, wages; provender or stock for travelling expenses; provisions for a journey. —*Wilson.*

Sambanellu—See *Samba.*

Sambat—Era prevalent in Ramghur estate.—*Bengal.*—An era among Hindoos generally, whether of Vikramáditya, Sálivahana, or any other fixed period of time. The first is the one most used in Northern India.—*N. W. P.*—See *Samvatsara.*

Sambhawane—Collections received in kind by mendicant Brahmins.—*Bombay.*

Same—*Panicum frumentaceum.*—*Mysore.*

Samiliat talukdar—A talukdar holding directly from the zamindar.—*Bengal.*

Sampádane—A perquisite, allowance, gains not authorized.—*Coorg.*

Samvat—See *Samvatsara.*

Samvatsara, vernacularly also *Samvat, Sumvut, Sambat, Sumbut*—A year; but it is especially applied to the luni-solar years of the era of *Vikramáditya,* commencing with the year of the *Kali* age 3,045, or 57 years B.C., which latter number is to be added to any year A.D. to find the *Samvat,* as A.D. 1850 + 57 = 1907; and conversely to be deducted from the *Samvat* to find the A.D., as 1907—57 = 1850. The *Samvat* era is chiefly used in Telingana and Hindústan, occasionally in Bengal, rarely in the Peninsula.—*Wilson.*

San, Sun—A year. Like *Samvat* it is also applied to the years of an era, of which there are two varieties in use,—the Bengali and the Vilaiti, the former current in Bengal and very commonly quoted, the latter current more rarely in the Dakhin, but used and known as the *Amli-San* (or official year) of Orissa. To convert the former into the years A.D., 593 must be added to any period within the first nine months, 594 for the other three: to convert the latter, 592 within the first four months, 593 for the other eight; thus the Bengal *San* beginning on the first *Baisakh,* 963 + 593 = A.D. 1556. The *Vilaiti San* beginning on the first of *Aswin,* 963 + 592 = 1555. These eras were first established by the emperor Akbar. *San* is also used in speaking of the years of a king's reign as chronicled by his coins; a rupee of the 19th *San* is one coined in the 19th year of his reign.—*Wilson—Bombay.* The ordinary word for year, used in the case of all dates except those in which the Hindoo *Sambat* is the era. Thus "*san* 1150 *Hijri*" is equivalent to 1150 A.H. "*san* 1860 *Inawi*" is 1860 A.D.

Sana, vernacularly *San* or *Sun,* corruptly *Sunn*—A plant, the fibres of which are used for the manufacture of cordage, canvas, and the like; Indian hemp (*crotalaria juncea*), also the flax or fibres.—*Wilson.*

Hemp.—*C. P.*

Crotalaria juncea, the plant which yields the natives their best hemp.—*Oudh.*

Sánabhóga, corruptly *Shanabogue, Shanbogue, Shambogue,* also *Kulkarani-Sánabhoga*—The village clerk or accountant who keeps the accounts of the cultivation, and registers everything connected with it; he is paid by a grant of land and portions of the crop; a writer or clerk in general.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Sanad, Sannadu, Sunud, incorrectly or vernacularly *Sunnud*—A grant, a diploma, a charter, a patent, a document conveying to an individual emoluments, titles, privileges, offices or the Government rights to revenue from land, &c., under the seal of the ruling authority; deed of grant.—*Wilson—Bombay* and *N. W. P.*

Deed of grant.—*Punjab.*

Deed of grant, lease.—*Sindh.*

A grant, charter, title-deed.—*C. P.*

A grant, a diploma, a charter, a patent, a deed of grant.—*Bengal.*

A certificate, title-deed.—*Oudh.*

Authoritative patent, title-deed.—*H. A. D.*

Sanaddár—One who holds a written authority or *sanad* from the ruling power to hold land or office.—*Mysore.*

Sangharenija—A pawn or pledge to be surrendered to the mortgagee only in the event of the principal or interest not being paid according to the agreement.—*Bombay.*

Sángháro—Name of the season when the water subsides.—*Sindh.*

Sangirav, vulgarly *Sangiro*—A pledge for a loan which may be left in the hands of the borrower and is only surrendered in case of his failure to pay the principal and interest of the loan.—*Wilson.*

Mortgage without possession.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Sangiro—see *Sangirav.*

Sanhir—An implement to pulverise the clods of earth after the ground has been ploughed.—*Sindh.*

Sankat—A mortgage bond, or security bond, without possession of mortgaged property. Interest is payable on this kind of bond. (See "*Gharenesa*").—*Bombay.*

Sankhi-bandh-jameen—A system of security, under which a number of people entered into security for one another. Thus taking A. B. C. and D., A. stood security for B., B. for C., C. for D., and D. for A.—*Bombay.*

Sánkhu—Fallow land.—*Bombay.*

Sánklí—A measure of land equal to 33 feet.—*Bombay.*

Sannad—A grant, a patent, a document conveying to an individual emoluments, titles, privileges, offices, or Government rights to revenue from land, &c., under the seal of the ruling

authority. The Muhammadan Government had different forms of *sannads* according to the nature of the grant.—*Bombay.*

Sannadu—See *Sanad.*

Sannakki—See *Akki.*

Sanathána, corruptly *Sanvasthan, Suvusthan, Sowusthan*—A common abode, a place where many persons dwell together, a place, a monastery, a neighbourhood, a town, a royal town or capital, also a place supposed to be the scene of the manifestation of a deity, or sanctified by the residence of celebrated teachers or saints; a town or place made over for the especial maintenance of some deity or religious community, the site of any event considered deserving of religious commemoration. A collection of goods or money, stock, capital.—*Wilson.*

Its present meaning is a district or territory belonging to a native chief, or prince, a State, —*Bombay.*

Sant—See *Santa.*

Santa, Sante, Santai, Sant—A market, a fair, an assemblage for the sale of goods; also in Guzrat, land tax assessment.—*Wilson.*

Market or fair.—*Madras.*

Sántá—Sugarcane.—*Wilson—C. P.*

Santai—See *Santa.*

Sante—A fair, a market place.—*Coorg*—See *Santa.*

Santéyasaráyi—Market fees.—*Coorg.*

Sánth—Rent of land.—*Bombay.*

Sanud—A written order of the superior zamindars. —*Bengal.*

Sánwá—A kind of grain—*C. P.*

Sanwasthan—See *Sanathana.*

Saokar—See *Sahu.*

Sapurddár—Title of village headman in South Mirzapore.—*N. W. P.*

Sar, Sur—The head; also metaphorically, chief, principal, the head in general.—*Wilson.* —*Bombay.*

Sárá, corruptly *Sarra*—A tax on fields and enclosures, land tax.—*Wilson.*

Land tax.—*H. A. D.*

Sarabu—See *Sarraf.*

Sarada—Used in Orissa, the same as "*Aman.*" —*Bengal.*

Saráf—A money-changer, a banker; an officer employed to ascertain the value of different currencies.—*N. W. P.*

Banker, money-lender.—*Sindh*, vulgo, *Shroff* —See *Sarraf.*

Saráfa—An official employed in treasuries to test and count coins.—*Coorg.*

Saraff—See *Sarraf.*

Saráí—A building for the shelter and accommodation of travellers.—*N. W. P.*

Rest-house.—*Punjab.*

A palace, a large edifice, a building for the shelter and accommodation of travellers, usually a quadrangle surrounded by low chambers opening internally, and backed by a dead wall, the square, in the centre of which are the heavy luggage and beasts of burden, being entered by a gateway, the gate of which is closed at night; an inn; a caravanserai —*Wilson.*

Sarak—High road.—*Sindh.*

Sarakaru—See *Sarkar.*

Sarákati, corruptly *Shurakuttee*—A term applied to villages or estates, the revenues of which are shared by Government with others. —*Wilson—Bombay.*

Saram—*Bájra* stalk.—*Bombay.*

Saramín—A sub-magistrate.—*Mysore.*

Saran—Alluvial valley.—*Bombay.*

Saranjám, Surunjam, corruptly *Sarunjam, Serinjam, Surinjam*—Apparatus, provisions, furniture, materials, what is essential to any undertaking; amongst the Marathas it was applied especially to a temporary assignment of revenue from villages or lands for the support of troops or for personal military service, usually for the life of the grantee; also to grants made to persons appointed to civil offices of the State to enable them to maintain their dignity, and to grants for charitable purposes: these were neither transferable nor hereditary, and were held at the pleasure of the Sovereign.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Saranjámdár—The holder of an assignment for purposes specified.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

One holding land for a political service.—*Sindh.*

Saranjami—In Bengal, under the Muhammadan Government, the term was applied to allowances sometimes granted to zamindars or farmers, or admitted as deductions for the charges of collecting the revenue or other incidental expenses.—*Bengal.*

Sarape—See *Sarraf.*

Saraph—See *Sarraf.*

Sarapu—See *Sarraf.*

Sarásari—Average.—*Coorg.*

A summary, a mean, an average, an estimate. In Maratha, loosely, carelessly, roughly, as a rough statement or estimate. In Hindústani the more usual form is *Sarsari.*—*Wilson.*

Sarawaleen—Land mortgaged for a certain number of seasons or crops, the mortgagee receiving the crops, but no interest for his money.—*Bombay.*

Sárávi—Spirituous liquor of which there are two kinds, *Bellada Sárávi, Bhattada Sárávi.*—*Coorg.*—See *Bhattada.*

Sarbandi—See *Sibandi.*

Sarbarákkár, corruptly *Sabracar, Serbarrakar, Surberakar, Surburakar*—A manager, a steward, a factor, a trustee; the manager of an estate for minors, females, idiots, or disqualified proprietors; an officer appointed to such duty by the Court of Wards under the British Government; the manager on behalf of unseparated coparceners. In Cuttack the title was given to the village accountant when he was the general director and manager of the revenue affairs, being paid by a percentage on the collections of his village; in some cases the office had become hereditary but without the right of alienation, without the permission of the zamindar.—*Wilson.*

Manager.—*N. W. P., C. P.*, and *Bengal.*

Sardár, commonly but incorrectly *Sirdár*—A chief, a headman, a commander; the head of a set of palankin bearers.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

A chief; a headman; a valet.—*Bengal.*

Sar darakhti—Fruit from trees.—*Sindh.*

Sardeshmukh—See *Sardesmukh.*

Sardesmukh, Sardeshmukh, Sirdeshmukh—The head of the Maratha officers termed *Desmukhs* in an extensive district, and standing between them and the Government. In some places the title has become hereditary, and even a portion of the fees attached to the office subsists, without any authority being exercised.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

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Sardeshmukhi—An item in excess of the regular revenue demand.—*C. P.*

Sarfekhás—Crown lands.—*H. A. D.*

Sarhad, Surhud, corruptly *Serhud, Sirhad, Surrud*—Boundary, border, confines, limit.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Boundary.—*N. W. P.*

Sárhi or *Sári*—A long cloth worn by Hindú women, wrapped round the body and passed over the head; the only usual attire of the lower classes.—*Wilson, Bengal*, and *Bombay.*

Sárhia—Rapo seed (*Sinapis glauca*).—*Sindh.*

Sari—See *Sarhi.*

Sarishta—Record office.—*C. P.* See *Sarrishta.*

Sarishtadar—See *Sarrishtadar.*

Sarkár, Sarakáru, commonly, but incorrectly *Sircar* or *Sirkar*—The Government, the State, the supreme authority or administration; the governing authority or administrator of affairs; the ruler, the king; a landlord, a proprietor, a superintendent, a chief, a manager.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

The State.—*Punjab* and *N. W. P.*

In Bengal it commonly denotes a native servant who keeps the household accounts and receives and disburses money for his employer; a sort of house steward; Government.—*Bengal.*

Government.—*C. P.*

The State; land paying full assessment is so styled, in contradistinction to inam. Sometimes a province, as the "Northern Circars," *viz.*, the present districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari, and Kistna.—*Madras,* [This last is the sense in which the word was used in the Moghal administration. *A sarkár* then answered nearly to our *Division.*]

Sarkári, Sirkári—Relating or belonging to the Government, or to any superior authority.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Relating to Government.—*Bengal.*

Belonging to Government.—*H. A. D.*

Sarkárí-patit—Land left uncultivated for more than two years, and then claimable by the landlord or the Government; all lands lying waste, and not included in the assessment.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Sarkárkun—The chief officer of the Customs Department employed at a port to collect customs or port dues.—*Bombay.*

Sirkat—A coarse and reedy grass. It is used to make coarse chicks, the sides and roofs of small temporary huts. The Bheels make very good arrows from this reed.—*Bombay.*

Sarkhat, Surkhut, Sirkut—A written agreement, a receipt, a bill of sale, a deed of lease, a note of acknowledgment from the Government to payers of the revenue, bearing upon it the successive instalments paid into the treasury.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Sarki—Cotton seed.—*H. A. D.*

Sarpanch—Chief umpire or referee.—*N. W. P.*

The president of a *Panchâit.*—*Wilson—Bombay.*

The president of a body of arbitrators.—*Oudh.*

Sarpáv—The word *Sarpáv* is used a great deal in common parlance. Should any person have an occasion of rejoicing, such as a wedding, or should he have been very fortunate and made a good deal of money, he will call his friends together and make them presents of shawls, turbans, &c. These presents are called "*Sarpáv.*" There is a difference between this word and "*Inam*"; the one is only given as a matter of pleasure and at rejoicings, the other may be earned and is a reward for services. *Sarpáv* were also presents given to salt dealers, who frequented the works and made large purchases; also a present made to any naik or headman of Vanjárás who came to the salt works and brought a large number of traders with him. It further signifies a present or reward given at the Land Transit Mahals to traders passing through the Mahals with a large quantity of goods paying a heavy duty. Also presents formerly made to Patels and others on the completion of the jamabandee. Presents made by girashiyas and talukdars to the village officer as a gift upon collecting their haks, &c.—*Bombay.*

Sarra—See *Sara.*

Sarráf, commonly *Saraf*, vernacularly *Saráph, Sarápe, Sarápu, Sarábu*, corruptly, *Saraff, Skaráff, Shroff*—A money-changer, a banker, an officer employed to ascertain the value of different currencies.—*Wilson.*

Also used for a treasurer in Government or mercantile offices.—*Bombay.*

Sarrishta, Sarishta, Surishtu, corruptly *Serishta, Sherista, Sherishtah*—A record, a register, office, employment; an office of registry or record; it is sometimes but inaccurately used for the officer.—*Wilson.*

Office.—*Bengal.*

Sarrishtadár, or *Sarishtadár, Sirastedár, Siristedár*—A registrar, a record-keeper; applied especially to the head native officer of a Court of Justice or Collector's office, who has the general superintendence of the establishment and charge of the public records and official documents and papers.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Superintendent of vernacular office.—*N. W. P.*

The head native officer of a cutcherry or Court.—*Madras.*

Head of office.—*C. P.*

Chief record-keeper and court reader.—*Punjab.*

Sarso—Mustard oil seed.—*Bengal.*

Sarsón—An oil seed, mustard (*Sinapis dichotoma*), rape seed.—*Oudh.*

Sartál—Second test of measurement.—*Punjab.*

Retesting after the *partál.*—*N. W. P.*

Sarunjam—See *Saranjam.*

Sarvamánija—Land granted on entirely free tenure.—*Mysore.*

Sásave—Mustard.—*Coorg.*

Sástra, vulgarly *Shastra*, corruptly *Shaster*—An order or command, a scripture, a work of authority, especially one attributed to an inspired writer. When used with a word implying the subject treated of, it may denote either a single work of the class, or the writings collectively; the word is also used generally for any literary or scientific composition, or for any branch of investigation.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Sástrí, vulgarly *Shastree*—A man of learning, one who teaches any branch of Hindú learning, an expounder of Hindú law.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Sásuve—Mustard.—*Mysore.*

Satmi—A bill of lading.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Satha See—*Satta.*

Sathai—Shamzira. See "*Basmatee.*"—*Bengal.*

Sathi dhan—A rice which is ripe in 60 days after sowing, little appreciated, and little grown.—*Oudh.*

Sathwará—The Sathwárás are an inferior tribe, something similar in their habits and pursuits to the Kacheees.—*Bombay.*

Satram or *Chuttrum*—Same as *Chavadi*, except that food is also distributed to mendicants and Brahmins.—*Madras.*

Satta, Satha—An engagement to supply articles or grain, &c., on consideration of specified advances.—*Wilson.*

An agreement to deliver land produce.—*H. A. D.*

An agreement generally entered into by petty cultivators.—*Bengal.*

Satti—See *Seth.*

Sauhkár—A banker.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.* See *Sahu.*

Sáwá—*Panicum frumentaceum* or *miliaceum.*—*Bombay.*

Savádiyun—A tax formerly taken from cultivators who threw up Government land and cultivated the free or salámee land belonging either to themselves or other cultivators. An irregular extra tax levied in particular cases over and above the ordinary land tax when cultivators cultivate sugarcane, plantains, &c. "*Swadiyá*" though not unknown under the Maratha Government, was comparatively little employed by them, and in most cases was first imposed by the earliest British Collectors, in order not only to raise a direct revenue from alienated lands and thus prevent loss, when the management of the villages was taken out of the hands of the village community and assessed directly by the Collector, but also to avoid the risk of Government lands being thrown out of cultivation by the holders of alienated lands letting them for less than the Government rates of the village.—*Bombay.*

Sáve—A grain, *Panicum miliaceum* or *Panicum frumentaceum.*—*Coorg.*

Sávi or *Shavee*—Withered crops.—*Madras.*

Blighted corn, grain withered for want of moisture.—*Wilson.*

Savkar—See *Sahu.*

Sawái—Cesses fixed at the settlement over and above the Government revenue; assets of a village over and above the rent of the land including the sayer, bazar dues, &c.—*Oudh.*

Grain lent to be repaid by 25 per cent.—*C. P.*

A quarter more, an excess of a fourth, that which is more by a fourth; interest at a rate of 25 per cent.—*Wilson.*

Sáwán—July.—*Sindh.*

Name of very small millet belonging to the kharif harvest. *Panicum frumentaceum.*—*Oudh.*

Sawár, Suwár—A rider, a horseman or person mounted, one carried by any conveyance.—*Wilson.*

A horseman.—*N. W. P.* and *Bengal.*

A trooper.—*Mysore.*

A mounted policeman or horseman.—*C. P.*

Sawasthán—A native State.—*Bombay.*

Sawiní—Inundation.—*Sindh.*

Sáwiní pání—Applied to land which enjoys water during the annual rise of the river.—*Sindh.*

Sáyar—Transit duties, miscellaneous revenue.—*Mysore.*—See *Sair.*

Sayaru—See *Sair.*

Sáyer—Miscellaneous revenue.—*Punjab* and *C. P.*

Miscellaneous revenue not derived from land.—*Sindh.*

Miscellaneous. A revenue head of receipts which comprises every item not falling under the head Land Revenue. Duties on traffic.—*Bombay.*

Personal property in opposition to that land or lands called "mal."—*Bengal.*—See *Sair.*

Sáyerbáb—Revenue other than from land.—*Bombay.*

Sáyer kharch—Contingent village expenses.—*C. P.*

Sayr—See *Sair.*

Sayre—See *Sair.*

Sazáwal, Sazawal, Sajáwal—A native collector of revenue; an officer specially appointed to take charge of and collect the revenue of an estate, from the management of which the owner or farmer has been removed; a land-steward, a bailiff, an agent appointed by a landowner or lessor to compel payment of rent by tenants or leaseholders.—*Wilson.*

A tehsildar deputed to collect rents from ryots.—*Bengal.*

Manager, supervisor.—*N. W. P.*

Sazáwalkár—Canal supervisor.—*Sindh.*

Sebundee—See *Sibandi.*

Sebundy—See *Sibandi.*

Sedho—The boundary of a field.—*Bombay.*

Seeah—See *Siah.*

Seeaha—See *Siah.*

Seed-marakkál or *Seed-mercul*—The quantity of ground which a marakkál of seed will sow.—*Madras.*

Seed-mercul—See *Seed-marakkal.*

Seem—The fields or lands of a whole village.—*Bombay.*

Seemado—The boundary or extreme limit of the lands of a village.—*Bombay.*

Seer—See *Sir*, also *Ser.*

Seerbundy—A corps of peons.—*Bombay.*

Seha—See *Siah.*

Sehaddá—Junction of three boundaries.—*Oudh.*

Seham—A fraction of a seer.—*Bengal.*

Seja—A group or cluster of villages in charge of a village accountant or *talati.* Every village that is not held under the *narwa* or *bhagdaree* tenure is said to be "*Seja.*" This term is only used in the Ahmedabad and Khaira Collectorates.—*Bombay.*

Sejje—Bajri.—*Bombay.*

Sekdar—See *Shikkdar.*

Sekhdár—See *Tajvijdar*; the term is only employed in the Surat Collectorate.—*Bombay.*

Sendi, Shendi—The tuft or lock of hair on the crown of the head left at tonsure.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Sepi—A village servant.—*Punjab.*

Sepoy—A soldier.—*Wilson.*

A peon.—*Bombay.*—See *Sipahi.*

Ser—Commonly, but incorrectly *Seer*, corruptly *saer*—A measure of weight, varying in different parts of India, and for different articles, but generally reckoned in Bengal at eighty tolas sicca weight, or as one-fortieth of a man or maund. On the west of India the Surat ser is said to be equal to Avoirdupois weight 1 lb or 16 ozs., and the Bombay ser to 13 ozs. only.—*Wilson.*

A measure of capacity about a quart.

A weight about 2 lbs varying from 20 to 80 *tolas.*—*Bombay.*

A weight of 80 *tolas*, equals 2 lbs 1 oz. English Avoirdupois weight, nearly.—*Bengal.*

The old Madras cutcha *seer* was 80 gold *pagodas'* weight, or 8 *palams.* There is a pukka *seer* = 21 *palams.* When spoken of

as a measure of capacity it equals two-thirds of a "*padi*."—*Madras.*
A measure equal to 2 lbs —*C. P*
A weight of 80 *tolas* or 2 lbs —*Sindh* and *Oudh*
2 057 lbs —*Punjab*
Grain measure = Rs 84 in weight, or pints 1 68, a weight = 2¼ tolas —*Mysore.*

Sera—See *Shara*, also *Shark.*

Serae—An inn —*Bengal.*

Serburrakar—See *Sarbarahkar.*

Serkud—See *Sarkad.*

Seri, corruptly *Shairee, Sheyree*—Arable land originally excluded from the village assessment, either as fallen in consequence of neglect of cultivation or forfeiture into the hands of the Government, and managed for its benefit, or such land separated under some pretext by the great officers of the State, and managed for their own advantage alone. When the *seri* lands were appropriated by the Government, they were sometimes rented to the mámlatdárs at a favourable rate, latterly they were made over to the *pátels* and assessed along with the other lands of the village, from which they then ceased to differ, except in retaining their original appellations.
The same word in Telugu is explained in a similar manner to denote land cultivated by the ryots on account of the State, paying usually at the rate of half the nett produce of ordinary cultivation, or one-third of that of garden cultivation *Seri* land was considered to be of two kinds—(1) land lying waste and unclaimed, and (2) land respecting which disputes not admitting of decision had prevailed. *Seri* is elsewhere explained to signify the same as *batái*, or the partition of the produce between the state and the cultivator, and, again, to mean merely ploughed land, or cultivation in general —*Wilson*—*Bombay*
A small land grant for village service.—*Sindh*

Seri—One ser per maund, a cess levied like the *arhawa* to recompense the watchman of standing crops —*Oudh.*

Seridár—The holder of a small land grant for village service.—*Sindh*

Serinjam—See *Saranjam.*

Serishta—See *Sarrishta.*

Serishtadar—Judicial head munshi in a Collectorate.—*Sindh.*
Head ministerial officer —*Bengal.*

Servegára—A duffadar in charge of an ukkada, a chief herdsman.—*Coorg.*

Set—See *Seth.*

Seth, Set, Seti, Sethi, Setti, Shattee, Shuttee, Chitty Satti, Settiru—A merchant, a banker, a trader, a chief merchant, often used in connection with the name as a respectful designation, as *Jagat Seth.* In some places the *Seth* or *Sethi* is the head of the mercantile or trading body, exercising authority over them in matters of caste and business, and as their representative with the Government —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
Head of a banking house.—*Sindh.*

Seth, corruptly *Shetee*—The headman of a particular trade —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Sethi—See *Seth*

Sethaddi—A peon —*Mysore.*

Seti—See *Seth*

Setsanadi or *Shetsanadi*, less correctly *Shetgunnudee* and corruptly *Shetsundee, Shaitsundee*—One holding a *sanad* or grant of lands for military service, applied especially to a local militia acting also as police and as garrisons of forts, also an assignment or grant of revenue of land for certain services, the assignment, as well as the office, may be hereditary.—*Wilson* —*Bombay.*

Setti—See *Seth*

Settiru—See *Seth*

Setyá, Shetya—A particular officer in a mart or commercial town, having the superintendence and regulation of the traffic, in some places the headman of each description of traders —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Sewase—See *Swai*

Sewana—Boundary.—*Bengal.*

Shadiana—Illegal cess paid by the cultivators to their landlords at the time of the marriage of their sons or daughters.—*Bengal.*
Anything relating to marriages, music and other accompaniments, fees or presents made sometimes to the zamindar by the cultivators at marriages.—*Wilson*

Shahjehani bigha—Five-eighths of an acre —*Oudh.*

Shahna—Bailiff who looks after crops in behalf of the zamindar —*Oudh.*

Shaikdar—See *Shikdar.*

Shairee—See *Seri.*

Shattee—See *Seth.*

Shattsundee—See *Setvanadi.*

Shayra—Field map —*Punjab* and *N W P*
Genealogical tree.—*C. P*
A plan or map of a village —*Oudh*

Shálu—A variety of jawári (*holcus saccharatus*) —It ripens in the cold season —*Bombay.*

Shamba—See *Samba*

Shambogue—See *Sanabhoga.*

Shamianah—A pavilion, a canopy.—*Oudh.*

Shamil—Extending to, including, comprehending the term, less correctly written *Shamul*, or used in the plural as *Shámilát*, was applied in Mysore to the whole additional assessment on the land above the original standard rates made by the Muhammadan rulers Haidar and Tipú.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Shámilát—Lands held in common —*N. W P.*
Comprehensive or coparcenary concern, lands which have never been divided, but are part and parcel of an estate held in common or in partnership by the whole proprietary body of a village, the lands of such a village, which are not let out or severally appropriated, but which are cultivated in common, and of which the produce is divided amongst the proprietors according to recorded portions —*Wilson.*
Joint.—*C. P.*
Lands held in common —*Oudh*

Shanabhóga or *Shanbhog*—Village accountants, with hardly an exception they are of the Brahmin caste. The office is hereditary in common with all the other village officials In some places they hold land free of rent, and in others on light assessment. In some few places a fixed money allowance is given. In all instances there are certain fixed fees payable to them in money or in kind by the ryots —*Mysore.* In Coorg, a *Shanabhaga* is the accountant of a *Nad* or *Hobly*, and acts as a clerk to the *Parputtigar*, keeping the registers and records and preparing the returns for the *Nad* —*Coorg*

Shanabogue—See *Sanabhoga.*

Shanabu—Hemp used in making a coarse cloth called *goni.*—*Coorg.*

Shanbhog—See *Shanabhoga.*

Shanbogue—See *Sanabhoga.*

Shankallup—Land given often rent-free to a Brahmin (generally without consideration paid).—*Oudh.*

Shapraja—A cultivator who holds land rent-free directly from the landlord (used in Bancoorah.) —*Bengal.*

Shara, Shurra, Será, Sherá—The law; or the precepts of Muhammadanism as derived from the Kurán, sometimes classed under five heads—*Ilikádát*, articles of faith; *Ibádat*, religious worship; *Muamalat*, social transactions, civil law; *Muzajir*, punishment or criminal law; and *Ádáb*, good manners, moral conduct, propriety. Amongst the Marathas it means also an order, a warrant, especially that which is written on the foot of a petition or representation.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Sharaff—See *Sarraf.*

Sharah—Rate of rent.—*Bengal.*

Sharh, Será—Explanation, a commentary, a gloss; also pay, allowance; also rate, rate of assessment, &c.—*Wilson.*

Rate—*C. P.*

Shásana—A stone, brass or copper plate on which memorial inscriptions, grants to temples, &c., are recorded.—*Coorg.*

Shastar—A monastery in Assam.—*Bengal.*

Shaster—See *Sastra.*

Shastra—See *Sastra.*

Shastree—See *Sastri.*

Shatranji—A cotton carpet.—*Sindh.*

Shavee—See *Savi.*

Shay-nay—A pleader.—*British Burma.*

Shellotreedar—See *Shellotree.*

Shekdár—Revenue officer in charge of a hobli or division of a taluk.—*Mysore.* See *Shikkdar.*

Shekhdar—The district hereditary officer whose duty it was to preside over auction sales of occupancy, fruit trees, &c., to examine cultivation returns and ryots receipt books, and generally to do outside district work.—*Robertson*—*Bombay.*

Shellotree, Shellotreedar—A person who has reclaimed land from creeks by dams, and sub-let it to others from whom he receives certain dues on account of his keeping the dam in repair.—*Bombay.*

Shellotree—Owner of salt works.—*Bombay.*

Shendi—The juice of the date-palm, *toddy* which ferments and becomes intoxicating. See *Henda.*—*Coorg*—See *Sendi.*

Sheotur—Land granted rent-free to a man who is to devote the proceeds to the worship and service of Shiva.—*Bengal.*

Sher—A weight equals lbs. 2.—*H. A. D.*

Shera—See *Shara.*

Sherastadára—A superior officer who has charge of a department, such as "the Revenue *Sheristadar*," "the Judicial *Shersháhtadar.*" In the talooks the *Sheristadar* has charge of the talook office, subordinate to the *Soubedar*, and in the absence of the *Soubedar* carries on his duties in revenue matters, has charge of the sub-treasury, supervises the preparation of accounts, returns, &c.—*Coorg.*

Sherishtah—See *Sarrishta.*

Sherista—See *Sarrishta.*

Sheristadar—The head native official of the vernacular department of a Collector's or other office.—*Bengal.*

Vernacular Secretary.—*Bombay.*

Sheru—Commonly called a seer; 80 seers make a *Chatti.*

A measure of capacity containing 37 fluid ounces, or as much rice as is equivalent to 80 rupees' weight.—*Coorg.*

Shéru—A weight of 27½ rupees.—*Coorg.*

Shetee—See *Seth.*

Shetsanadi—See *Setsanadi.*

Shetsundee—See *Setsanadi.*

Shetsundi—A village police peon.—*H. A. D.*

Shetsunnudee—See *Setsanadi.*

Shetti—A title borne by merchants or traders.

The name of a caste generally traders, but used officially as a title of the principal man of a town or *pettah.* He, with the assistance of the *Putna Shetties*, and the *Potails* of the different quarters of the town, collects the *mohturfa* and other dues for Government, being himself exempt from such payments. He also exercises supervision in matters connected with revenue over the townsmen, and is the medium of communication between them and the superior officers of Government.—*Coorg.*

Shettijáti—A class of *Shudras* who conform to the mode of living and dress of the Coorgs, but are not allowed to eat with them.—*Coorg.*

Shetya—See *Setya.*

Shewatur—Rent-free land given for religious purposes in dedication to the god Siva.—*Bengal.*

Shewayajumá—Miscellaneous revenue.—*H. A. D.*

Shewla—A temple sacred to Siva.—*Bengal.*

Sheyree—See *Seri.*

Shijro—Field plan; genealogical tree.—*Sindh.*

Shikami taluka—An estate comprised within a zamindari and paying revenue through the zamindar or other revenue contractor or malguzar.—*Wilson*—*Bengal.*

Shikamkharch—Subsistence money.—*H. A. D.*

Shikár—Sport.—*N. W. P.*

Hunting.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Shikári—A sweeper.—*Sindh.*

Shikarmahi—Fisheries in rivers, streams, ponds, &c.—*Bengal.*

Shikast, Shikasta—Breaking, fracture, deficiency; broken, impaired, broken or carried away by inundation (land or the like); deficit in the collections, loss on the rent or farm of an estate; a broken or running handwriting.—*Wilson.*

Diluviation.—*Bengal.*

Shikasta—See *Shikast.*

Shikdar—See *Shikkdar.*

Shikimidár—Sub-cultivator.—*Mysore.*

Shikkdár, Shikdár, Sekdár, Shekdár, corruptly *Shaikdár.*—A revenue officer or collector appointed either by the Government or a zamindar to collect the revenue from a small tract of country, or from an estate; under the Mogul Government it was sometimes applied to the chief financial officer of a province, or to the Viceroy in his financial capacity; under the Marathas, an officer in charge of a few villages, collecting the revenue and superintending the cultivation subordinate to the officer in charge of the larger division, called *Taraf.*—*Wilson.*

Shikmi—Sub-tenant.—*N. W. P.*

Generally applied to under-tenures and under-tenants, called *Shikmi haqiat*, and *Shikmi raiyat.*—*Bengal.*

Shikmi ásámi—An under tenant —*Oudh*

Shikmidar—Holder of a subordinate tenure —*Bengal*

Shikmi sharik—A shareholder whose name is not registered in the register of Collectorate —*Bengal*

Shimpi—A tailor —*H A D*

Shinda—See *Sinda*

Shindban (corruptly *Sendhbund*)—A forest or wood of date-palm trees —*H A D*

Shindi—The juice of the date-palm —*H A D*
A sort of wild date tree —*Bombay*

Shingadia—The blower of the 'Sing"—*Bombay*

Shira—Juice of sugarcane, syrup —*N W P*

Shirastedar—Head of a revenue or judicial office —*Mysore*

Shist—See *Sistu*

Shistu—A register of lands compiled in the time of the Coorg Rajahs These books are very complete and wonderfully correct The class of soil in each field and its area are given A list of the *Bane* lands attached to each farm with a description of their position, is also added —*Coorg* See *Sistu*

Shitta—A sandy plain —*Bombay*

Shwayi jama—Miscellaneous receipts credited to Government —*Coorg*

Shwotra—Rent-free grant made for the worship of the god Shiva —*Bengal*

Shola—A grove, copse, phrase common on the Nilgiri Hills —*Madras*

Shor—Barren land —*N W P*
Salt, saline brackish —*Wilson*

Shorai—Saltpetre manufacturer —*Sindh*

Shotrium—See *Srotriyam*

Showkar—See *Sahu*

Shraddha—See *Sraddha*

Shradh—See *Sraddha*

Shraya—A description of assessment levied on waste lands brought under cultivation, periods varying from 3 to 11 years, according to the nature of the land and the time for which it has been previously uncultivated, are allowed before the full rate of assessment is charged Meanwhile lower rates, gradually increasing, are charged, and in some cases the lands are held rent-free for the first few years —*Coorg*
Progressive rental for improvement of land, or rent commencing at a low rate, and increasing gradually year by year, till the maximum limit is attained —*Mysore*

Shroff—A money-changer, a banker, an officer employed to ascertain the value of different currencies —*Wilson—Bombay*
An examiner and sorter of coins, money-changer —*Mysore.* See *Sarraf*, also *Saraf*

Shrotrium—See *Srotriyam* —*Madras*

Shrotriyandar—The holder of a village, or a certain extent of land granted on easy rent in perpetuity, or for a limited number of lives, generally as a reward for public service to Brahmins only —*Mysore*

Shuttee—See *Seth*

Shunthi—Ginger —*Coorg*

Shurakuttee—A term applied to villages the revenues of which are shared by Government with inamdars —*Bombay*

Shurakuttee—See *Sarakati*

Shurra—See *Shara*

Sia—See *Siah*

Siah, Siaha, Siyah, Siyáha, Seeah, Seeaha, incorrectly *Seha, Sia, Siha*—An account-book, an inventory, a list, it is especially applied in Hindustan to the daily ledger or account book of the receipts and disbursements of a village or estate, specifying all sums received, whether regular or miscellaneous, and all items of disbursement, whether customary or incidental, it begins with the day on which the *Punya* is performed, and closes with the current year The village account is kept by the village *patwari*, but a similar account may be kept in the office of the Collector —*Wilson*
An account-book —*Oudh*
Cash day-book —*Punjab*

Siaha—See *Siah*

Siah bahi—The ledger or day-book in which daily receipts and disbursements are entered, it is sometimes applied to a journal or diary in which the orders of a court of justice are recorded —*Wilson*
A day-book in which daily receipts and disbursements are entered —*Oudh*

Siaha Navis—Cash accountant —*Punjab*
An indexer —*Bengal*

Sibandi, Sibbandi, corruptly *Sebundee, Sebundy, Sibbendy,* also *Sarbandi*—Irregular soldiery, a sort of militia or imperfectly disciplined troops maintained for the garrisons of forts and guards in towns and villages, and for revenue and police duties, charges in the revenue accounts for the expense of such troops —*Wilson—Bombay*

Sibbandi—See *Sibandi*

Sibbendy—See *Sibandi*

Sidde—A weight equal to 96 tolas, in use in Canara —*Bombay*

Siddhi—A preparation of hemp —*Bengal*
The hemp-plant (*Cannabis sativa*) The name is also especially applied to the larger leaves and capsules, without the stalk, which are used for smoking, and in the preparation of an intoxicating drink and confection —*Wilson*

Sidha—An illegal cess in the shape of food levied by the landlord from the cultivators —*Bengal*

Siha—See *Siah*

Sihadda—Point where the boundaries of three villages meet —*N W P*
Junction of three boundaries —*Oudh*

Silahdar, vernacularly *Siledar*, corruptly *Silladar*—A soldier wearing armour A horse-soldier who provides his own horse and arms The term is applied also to the Marathas in general who profess arms as their employment although engaged in other avocations, and affect to be of a higher order than the mere *kunbi* or cultivator —*Wilson—Bombay*

Silakawan, Silakawani—Harrassing a cultivator and exacting money from him by a Government messenger sent to dun him for his revenue, a fine imposed upon subordinate officers for allowing work to fall into arrear —*Wilson—Bombay*

Silakawani—See *Silakawan*

Siledar—See *Silahdar*

Silladar—See *Silahdar*

Silottarapatsi—A person appointed to take charge of the gaps in embankments and keep them stopped, a name given to stones used for that purpose —*Wilson—Bombay*

Simado—Boundary of a field —*Bombay*

Sinda or *Shinda*—A particular tribe, or individual of it originally sprung from female slaves —*Wilson—Bombay*

Sing—A horn —*Wilson.*

Singa—Second class rice lands, inferior to Garha and superior to Bád —*Bengal.*

Singhára—A nut (*Trapa bispinosa*).—*C. P.*
Water chesnut (*Trapa bispinosa*) —*Oudh.*

Sini—Hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*).—*Sindh.*

Sipáhí, corruptly *Sepoy*—A soldier.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Sipái—A tripod, a trench.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Sipurd-náma.—A deed of trust, a deed of assignment, generally for an indefinite term.—*Wilson*
A deed of trust.—*Oudh.*

Sir, Seer—A name applied to the lands in a village which are cultivated by the hereditary proprietors or village zamindars themselves, as their own especial share, either by their own laborers and at their own cost, or by tenants-at-will, not being let in lease or farm; these lands were sometimes allowed to be held at a favourable assessment, or were unassessed so as to provide *Nánkár*, or subsistence for the proprietor; the term is also sometimes applied to lands cultivated on account of the state, or to those in which the revenue is paid by the cultivators without any intermediate agent.—*Wilson.*
Direct, applied to estates in which all collections are made direct from the cultivators by the proprietor —*Bengal.*
Land cultivated by the proprietor himself as his own, home farm.—*Oudh* and *N. W. P.*
Main channel of the river in the deep stream. —*Sindh.*

Sír—A weight of a little more than two pounds avoirdupois.—*N. W. P.*

Sirastedar—See *Sarrishtadar.*

Sircar—See *Sarkar.*

Sirdar—See *Sardar.*

Sirdeshi—Description of grant for money payments from village revenues.—*H. A. D*

Sirdeshmukh—See *Sardesmukh.*

Sir-dhéwri—Land granted by proprietors at favourable rates.—*Oudh.*

Sirhad—See *Sarhad.*

Sirrastadar—See *Sarrishtadar.*

Sirkar.—The Government —*Bombay* See *Sarkar.*

Sirkari—See *Sarkari.*

Sírkarkoon—Chief customs officer in charge of a taluka.—*Bombay.*

Sirkut—See *Sarkhat.*

Sirman—A peon who watches crops of *Bhowlee* land at the time of distribution of the same.—*Bengal*

Sir-mandloi—The chief *mandloi.*—*C. P.*

Sirpav.—A gift, a present; anything given as a favour by way of remuneration, as Mooglaee Sirpav, present made for collecting Mooglaee, Girass Sirpav, present made for collecting girass —*Robertson*—*Bombay.*

Sist—See *Sistu.*

Sistu, Shistu, Sist, Shist—Land-tax, assessment, especially revenue assessed in money; in Karnata it designates the standard assessment without additions, which was fixed originally by the Bidnur Government, or that which, under the Harihar administration, applied to revenue in kind as well as money; but the word always denoted the fixed or standard rate on the land, exclusive of other imposts —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
The land-tax, money assessment.—*Madras.*

Sítáphal—The custard apple —*C. P.*

Siwái, corruptly *Sewaee*—Besides, except, over and above, any addition to the standard or customary revenue, whether as an increase of the amount or in the shape of a new or additional cess or impost; profits from land other than those of cultivation, as the rent of fisheries, forest produce, and the like, some of which are included in fixing the assessment; dues claimed by the proprietors of a village from non-proprietary residents for houses, shops, and temples, in some cases recognised and recorded officially —*Wilson.*
Cesses engaged for apart from land revenue; manorial right —*N. W. P.*
Extra cesses.—*Punjab*
Extra or miscellaneous.—*C. P.*

Siwái-jama, Siwáy-jama—Extra revenue, extra or miscellaneous collections; in the South the term denotes the revenue derived from all taxes except those raised from land, and exclusive of customs and transit dues, comprising, under the native Governments, a vast number of petty and vexatious imposts. In Mysore it also applied to escheats; the effects of a person dying without heirs, which descended to the Government.—*Wilson.*
Extra demands, miscellaneous revenue.—*Madras*

Siway-jama—See *Siwai-jama.*

Siyah—See *Siah.*

Siyáha—Cash day-book —*N. W. P*
Daily ledger, account-book.—*C. P.*
A native ledger.—*Bengal.* See *Siah.*

Siyáha Navís—Cash accountant.—*N. W. P.*
Accountant.—*C. P*

Soastee—See *Susti.*

Sodho.—A tribe of Rajputs in Thar and Parkar. —*Sindh*

Soem—The third or lowest quality of assessed soil. (See *Aval* —*Bombay.*)

Sofeda—Inferior kind of rice —*Punjab.*

Sohala—A description of country vessel.—*Bombay*

Sokhá—A conjuror, a wizard.—*Wilson.*
A necromancer —*Bengal.*

Sonár—Goldsmith (Balutedar).—*H. A. D., Bombay*, and *Mysore.*
A village weigher in *danabandi* estimates —*Bengal.*
A goldsmith, a jeweller, a worker in the precious metals and in jewellery, applied also as a name of the caste which is said to have sprung from a Brahman father and Súdra mother, being in that case the Parasava of Manu, among the Marathas there are various sub-divisions of the *Sonár* caste, some of whom disclaim this origin, and pretend to be Upa-Brahmanas, minor-Brahmans, they wear the Brahmanical cord, and claim a right to have the Vedas performed in their families by their own priests, they are known as *Kanári, Panchala*, and *Kokanasth Sonars*; another tribe is designated *Rathakár Sonárs*, other classes are of inferior pretensions, and are termed *Nich*, or low *Sonars*, they eat animal food —*Wilson*

Sonf—Anise seed —*C P.*

Sonthal—A class of aborigines —*Bengal.*

Soobah—See *Subah*

Sood—The totals of different collections.—*Bombay*

Soodhund—The cash amount —*Bombay.*

Sooguy—See *Sugi.*

Soojee—See *Sugi.*

Soojsemalee—See *Sajji.*

Sookhdee—A fee; a perquisite. A small collateral remuneration.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Sooltani—Emanating from the ruling power. It is used in deeds, along with Asmani (emanating from Heaven or nature), in providing against unforeseen events.—*Robertson.—Bombay.*

Soonthia-girás—Native women use a great deal of dry ginger at confinements. A Giráshiyá female once happened to be confined at a village, the village people did her service, and supplied her with dry ginger; after that the Giráshiyás exacted a levy under the name of "*Soonthia-girás.*"—*Bombay.*

Soostee—See *Susti.*

Sootidár—A cultivator holding land under Government.—*Bombay.*

Sosti—A revenue term to designate rent on land long under cultivation.—*H. A. D.*

Sota—A small branch of a large navigable river.—*Bengal.*

Soucar—See *Saku.*

Sounput—Inferior kind of rice.—*Punjab.*

Sowdon—See *Chawdu.*

Sowkar—See *Saku.*

Sowusthan—See *Sansthana.*

Soyam—The third or lowest.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Sráddha, vernacularly *Srádh, Shrádh, Shráddha*—An obsequial ceremony in which food and water are offered to the deceased ancestors of the sacrificer, or to the *Pitris* or manes collectively. These ceremonies are observed on occasions of rejoicing as well as of mourning, and hence various *sraddhas* are enumerated.—*Wilson.*

A ceremony in which food and water are offered to the deceased ancestors of the sacrificer.—*Bengal.*

Sradh—See *Sraddha.*

Sraya—Depreciated land; land let at a rate below its original value, to which it is expected gradually to rise again.—*Wilson.*

Srimati—A title of respect prefixed to the name of Hindú ladies.—*Bengal.*

Srotriyagrama—See *Srotriyam.*

Srotriyam, Shrotriem, corruptly *Shotrium*, also *Srotriyagráma*—Lands, or a village, held at a favourable rate, properly an assignment of land or revenue to a Brahman learned in the Vedas; but latterly applied generally to similar assignments to native servants of the Government, civil or military, and both Hindús and Muhammadans, as a reward for past services. A *Srotriyam* grant gives no right over the lands, and the grantee cannot interfere with the occupants as long as they pay the established rents.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

A village held on easy rent for so many lives or in perpetuity, as a reward for public service.—*Madras.*

Suba—A province comprising several zillahs.—*Bengal.*

Súbah, Soobah, Subhá—A province, a government; one of the larger sub-divisions of the Mogul dominions, such as Oudh, Bengal, Behar, &c.; among the Marathas it is sometimes applied to a smaller division comprising from five to eight *tarafs.*—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Súbahdár, Subhedár—The governor of a province; a viceroy under the Mogul government; a native officer in the Company's army holding a rank equivalent to that of Captain under the European officers.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Sébédár—A native collector in charge of a taluk.—*Mysore.*

Subha—See *Subah.*

Subhedar—See *Subahdar.*

Subhedára—The chief officer of a taluk, subordinate to the superintendent of the province; a *Subedar* is charged with the management of all matters connected with revenue in his taluk, is also a sub-magistrate, and has jurisdiction in civil suits, in some cases involving the value of Rs. 300.—*Coorg.*

Sudder—See *Sadr.*

Sudder ameen—See *Sadr amin*, also *Sadar amin.*

Suddur—See *Sadr.*

Sudi—The bright half of a lunar month, from new to full moon.—*Wilson.*

Fortnight of the growing moon.—*Bengal.*

Sudr—See *Sadr.*

Sudur—See *Sadr.*

Sufedposh, choudhri—Rural notables.—*Punjab.*

Suggar—A hackery.—*Bengal.*

Saggi, corruptly *Soogay*—Spring harvest, the second crop of rice.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Harvest time.—*Coorg.*

Suja—The group of villages in charge of one Tulati. The whole salt work under one officer.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Sujadanishin—Head of a family of *Pirzadas*, a Muhammadan priest.—*H. A. D.*

Sújí, Soojee—The flour ground from the heart of the wheat; the *Simola* of the Italians.—*Wilson.*

A species of flour.—*Bengal.*

Sukáliga, Sukáligaru—A tribe resembling Gypsies; carriers, who wander about and earn a livelihood, as sometimes called *Brinjaries.*—*Coorg.*

A class of Hindús in Karnáta leading a vagrant life, trading in wood, bamboos, grain, and salt, and acting as the chief inland carriers; they have a peculiar dialect, and are considered in many respects analogous to Gypsies; in other places the *Sukáli* is an itinerant dealer in grain, and is considered, perhaps incorrectly, the same as the *Banjára.*—*Wilson.*

Sukaligaru—See *Sukaliga.*

Sukanı—The steersman of a vessel.—*Bengal.*

Súkdee—A fee, a perquisite; a kind of sweetmeat; a small remuneration derived from villages by *Desáes, Mazmundars*, and *Patels.* See *Amin Sukhdi.*—*Bombay.*

Sulami—Anything given by way of *salam* or salutation. A quit-rent levied by the State on alienated lands.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Sulamia—Lands paying *sulami* to Government.—*Bombay.*

Sulat—A mason.—*Bombay.*

Sulgidár—A tenant to whose charge full-grown trees are made over, and who receives a third of the produce for his labour.—*Bombay.*

Suluk—A remission of ordinary grain, rates of rent.—*Punjab.*

Sumbut—See *Samvatsara.*

Sumvut—See *Samvatsara.*

Sun—See *San*, also *Sana.*

Sunka—Toll, octroi.—*Coorg.*

Sunkhla—An ear of wheat. See "*Dunda.*"—*Bombay.*

Sunn—See *Sana.*

Sunnud—See *Sanad.*

Sunud—The document conveying or confirming a grant by the State.—*Bombay.* See *Sanad.*

Supari, Supari—Betelnut, the fruit of the *Areca catechu* —*Wilson*
Areca nut —*Mysore*
Supari—See *Supari*
Sur—See *Sar*
Surberakar—See *Sarbarahkar*
Surburakar—See *Sarbarahkar*
Surguja—A sort of oil seed —*Bengal*
Surguja—A kind of crop —*Bengal*
Surhud—See *Sarkhad*
Surinjam—See *Saranjam*
Surishtu—See *Sarrishta*
Surkat—A coarse and reedy grass It is used to make coarse chics, the sides and roofs of small temporary huts The Bheels make very good arrows from this reed —*Bombay.*
Surkhi—Brickdust —*Bengal*
Surkhut—See *Sarkhat*
Surpunch—The chairman of a committee or court of arbitrators or jurors, foreman —*Bombay*
Surrud—See *Sarkhad*
Surtirupáyi—A Surat rupee (silver) —*Coorg*
Surunjam—See *Saranjam*
Susti, Soostee, Swasti, Swasthi, Soastee—A tenure by which land is held of a proprietor by a tenant paying the full Government assessment —*Wilson—Bombay*
Sut—Revenue remission —*H A D*
Remission, abatement (of a debt or just claim), also the amount remitted, release from bondage or slavery —*Wilson*
Sutar—A carpenter (Balutedar) —*H A D*
A carpenter, the village carpenter and wheelwright —*Wilson—Bombay*
Sutmi—A manifest —*Robertson—Bombay*
Suvadesoo—See *Savadiyun—Bombay*
Suvusthan—See *Sansthana*
Suwar—A horse-sepoy or peon —*Bombay* See *Sawar*
Suza—A subordinate salt work, a small range or group of salt works This word has been introduced from the Konkan In Gujerat, however, "*Suja*" signifies the whole salt work under one officer "*Sajá*" also means the charge under one *Talatee*, when he has more than one village under him —*Bombay*
Suzádar, Suzedar—The head carcoon at subordinate salt works This word has only lately been introduced into Gujerat from the Konkan Subordinate officer in charge of a group of salt works and responsible for the issue of salt —*Bombay*
Suzawal—See *Sazawal*
Suzedar—See *Suzadar*
Swámi-bhogam—The landlord's rent In Mirási villages, what is payable to the Mirásidár by the cultivator over and above the Government demand —*Madras*
The proprietor's or landlord's right In the Tamil country it means the share of the produce or the rent which is paid to the *Mirásidár* or hereditary proprietor by the tenant cultivator holding the land in farm for a fixed period In Malabar and Kanara it is the fee or acknowledgment paid by the mortgagee or tenant, often no more than a peppercorn rent, to the Janmkar or birthright proprietor, it also signifies any grant or contribution for an idol —*Wilson*
Swasthi—See *Susti*
Swasti—See *Susti*
Syer—Extra receipts other than land revenue —*Bombay.*

T

Ta—A fathom —*British Burmah*
Taalluk, Taallukah, or *Taallukat, Taluka*, commonly *Taluk, Talook*, corruptly *Tualloog Tualloogaa*—Connexion, dependence possession, property a dependency, a district, a division of a province, an estate, applied to a tract of proprietary land usually smaller than a Zamindari, although sometimes including several villages, and not unfrequently confounded with a Zamindari, held in Bengal at least at a fixed amount of revenue, hereditary and transferable as long as the revenue is paid —*Wilson—Bombay*
Taallukah—See *Taalluk*
Taallukat—See *Taalluk*
Taallukdari, Tálukdári, corruptly *Talookdarry, Taalluqadari* —The tenure office, or estate of a Talukdar —*Wilson* Profession of a Taalluqadar —*Bengal*
Taalluqadari—See *Taallukdari*
Taalluqah—Manor, estate —*Bengal*
Taccavi—Advance of money made by Government to poor cultivators to assist them in carrying on their cultivation —*Bombay*
Advance made to zamindar or ryot for the improvement of their estates —*Bengal*
Tacksal—See *Tankasala*
Tadad—See *Taidad*
Tadagan—Pulse (*Dolichos catiang*)—*Coorg* and *Mysore*
Tadi—See *Tari*
Taela—Cleared or unclaimed land (used in Orissa) —*Bengal*
Tafrig rol—Separation of rent in the Government register —*Bengal*
Tag—A plant from which a kind of hemp is obtained, Sunn plant, or *Crotalaria juncea*, also the hemp obtained from it —*Bombay*
Tagada—See *Takaza*
Tagade—See *Takaza*
Tagadi—See *Takaza*
Tagai—See *Takavi*
Tagakey—See *Takavi*
Tagavu—See *Takaza*
Tagayi—See *Takavi*
Tagidgir—A servant employed by money-lenders in securing payments from their debtors, or by indigo-planters in looking after the cultivation —*Bengal*
Tahabandi—A written agreement made amicably —*Coorg*
Tahanámá—An agreement —*Coorg*
Tahasilmát—Money drawn in advance for certain purposes and accounted for afterwards —*Bombay*
Tahry—Abstract of fields grouped according to property —*Punjab*
Tahrir, corruptly *Tuheeer, Tereer*—Writing, writing correctly, a written statement, a fee for writing the manumission of a slave —*Wilson*
Fee for writing —*H A D*
Illegal cess paid by the cultivators to zamindar's clerk or writer, or accountant —*Bengal*
Tahsil, Tahseel, less correctly *Tehsil, Teheeel, Tehsil*—Collection, especially of the public revenue derived from the land, the revenue collected, in the Dakhin, a statement prepared and kept by the village accountant of the persons from whom the revenue is receivable, and the amount due by each —*Wilson—Bombay*
Collection, especially of the public revenue

derived from the land; the revenue collected; the area under one sub-collector or *tahsíldár*. —*N. W. P.*

A revenue sub-division of a district.—*C. P.*

Collection.—*Bengal.*

The head-quarters of a revenue sub-division. —*Punjab.*

Collection of public revenue; a tahsíldár's jurisdiction.—*Oudh.*

Tahsíldár—Designation of the official presiding over the division of a district called *talook*. —*H. A. D.*

A native collector of revenue, a native officer collecting the revenue from a given tract under a zamindar, or the European Collector; in the Madras territories, he acts also as an officer of police.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

A native officer employed for the collection of revenue.—*Oudh.*

A subordinate collector of revenue; title of the chief revenue officer in the district under the Collector.—*N. W. P.*

A sub-collector, an officer in charge of a tahsíl.—*C. P.*

A native officer collecting the revenue from a given tract under a zamindar or the European Collector; a collector of rents.—*Bengal.*

Tahsíldárí—The jurisdiction of a subordinate Collector, the area of which he collects the revenue, usually consisting of one or more parganas.—*N. W. P.*

Office of tahsíldár.—*Oudh.*

The office, duty, or jurisdiction of a native collector; the district of which he collects the revenue, usually consisting of one or more *parganas*, and yielding revenue to the extent of two or three *lakhs* of rupees. A tax levied under the Moghul Government to pay the allowances of the *tahsíldárs*.—*Wilson.*

Tahsílí—Building in which the business of a tahsíl is conducted.—*C. P.*

Ta-hsoung—An open edifice with a graduated or many-storied roof connected generally with places of religious buildings.—*British Burma.*

Tahvíldár—Cashier.—*Punjab.*

Treasurer.—*C. P.*

Tahsil treasurer.—*Oudh.*

A cashier, a treasurer; in Sindh a collector of revenue.—*Wilson.*

Tahwíldár—Cashier.—*N. W. P.*

Tai—A temporary shed.—*British Burma.*

Táíd—Aid, assistance; corroboration; an extract from a public register or other document of authority in confirmation of a claim.—*Wilson.*

Apprentice or assistant.—*Bengal.*

Taidád, Tadád.—Number, numbering, computation, estimate; a list, a specification or enumeration; registry of an estate in the collector's office; annual calculation or requisition of the produce of an estate.—*Wilson.*

A list or enumeration; annual calculation or specification of the produce of an estate.—*Bengal.*

Tajvíjdár, Tajwijdár—Hereditary officers similar to *Desaes, Ameens, Patels*, &c.; they are employed in the districts in examining the cultivation returns, the ryot's receipt book, selling fruit and dead trees, making estimates, &c. These men will now, under the Watan Summary Department, be employed as ordinary revenue *karkuns*.—*Bombay.*

Tajwijdar—See *Tajvíjdar*.

Tak—Weighing scales.—*H. A. D.* See *Tuka*.

Taká, Ták—A land measure, varying in different places; it is sometimes considered equal to a *cháwar* = 24 *rukas*, or 120 square *bighás*: according to a different statement it is a seventy-second part of a *cháwar*, and to another it is any division of a *cháwar* into equal parts, as a half, a fourth, a twentieth, &c.; others make it 4 *bighás*, others again 48 *bighás*. In Kumaon it is half a *bis*.—*Wilson.*

A large tract of land.—*Sindh.*

Takavi, Tagái, Tagávi, corruptly *Tuckavy, Tuccavy Tuckay, Tuckavi, Tagakey*—Advances of money made by the Government to the cultivators at the time of sowing, especially in the south of India, where the ryotwari settlement prevails, to be repaid when the crop is gathered; similar advances are made in bad seasons, and the like, or sometimes made to the cultivators to enable them to extend their cultivation.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Recoverable advances of money to ryots to enable them to cultivate.—*Mysore.*

Advances of money made by the Government to landholders and tenants for improvement of their land. Money advanced to the cultivator at the time of sowing.—*Bengal.*

Loans or advances to agriculturists by landlords or Government.—*Oudh.*

Repayable advances made to cultivators to help them.—*H. A. D.*

Advances for agricultural purposes or improvements.—*C. P.*

Advances formerly made to assist ryots to cultivate.—*Coorg.*

Agricultural advances.—*N. W. P.* and *Punjab.*

Takázá, Tagádá, Tagádi, Tagáde, Tagavu—Importunity in urging the settlement of a claim or payment of a debt, dunning; in the south of India, formerly, enforcing payment by various modes of annoyance, as by stationing persons at the house of a debtor from morning to night at his expense for their daily hire; obstructing the conveyance of water into the debtor's dwelling, or cooking in it; the creditor sometimes took his station himself at his debtor's door, threatening to do himself personal injury; also suing a creditor in a court of law, whence it comes to signify any suit at law, or the prosecution of any claim by legal means.—*Wilson.*

Takbast—See *Thakbust*.

Takhta, Taktá—A plank, a platform, also tabular statement, the heading of such statement.—*Wilson.—Bombay.*

Allotted section on Batwara map or plot.—*Bengal.*

Takiá—The residence of a professional mendicant. —*Punjab.*

A pillow; the stand or seat of a *Fakír*; the spot where he usually abides, whether it be open or enclosed.—*Wilson.*

Tákíd—Reminder; an injunction; an order from a superior to an inferior officer enjoining strictly the execution of an order.—*N. W. P.*

Injunction, warning, direction, an order from a superior.—*Wilson.—Bombay.*

An order.—*Madras* and *Mysore*.

A reminder.—*Oudh.*

A communication calling attention to an unanswered letter.—*Bengal.*

Takka—A headman. There are three descriptions of *Takkas, Uru Takka*, or headman of the village, *Nádu Takka*, or headman of the *nad* or sub-district; *Déva Takka*, or manager of the temple. The office of *Takka* is hereditary in certain Coorg families. He is the head of the punchayet, who settle disputes about matters connected with caste. He inflicts fines for misdemeanour, and can pass sentence of expulsion from caste.—*Coorg.*

Takorí—Tribute, lump assessment on large zamindaries.—*C. P.*

Táksál—A mint.—*C. P.* See *Tankasala.*

Taksím, Tukseem, corruptly *Tuckseem*—Division, dividing, partition, sharing, distribution of the assessment of the revenue upon the several sub-divisions of an estate or district. Contributions raised amongst the inhabitants of a village to defray the village expenses.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Dividing the share of a part-owner in a survey field.—*Sindh.*

Taksímdár—A sharer, the holder of a share, either of land perquisites or privileges; one who receives a portion at a division of property.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Takta—See *Takhta.*

Táknukár—A mason.—*H. A. D.*

Tal—Low grounds; in Maratha, also the site of an encampment, a camp.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Lowland submerged during the rains.—*Bengal.*

Táláb—A pond, a reservoir of water.—*C. P.*

Talabána—Sheriff's fees.—*Punjab* and *N. W. P.*

Process fees.—*Oudh.*

Daily pay or fees to a subordinate officer of the Court charged with serving process, issuing summonses or writs, payable by the parties on whom they are served.—*Wilson.*

Talaband—See *Taleband.*

Tálabdeh—The village peon.—*C. P.*

Talao—See *Talaw.*

Talári, corruptly *Tallary, Tullary, Talaryári, Talliar, Tolli, Tolliar*—The village watchman, one of the subordinate officers of a village.—*Wilson.*

The village watchman.—*Madras.*

Village watchman and scout, whose duty is to give information to officers, &c., to guide travellers, &c., his only remuneration being the grant of a small extent of rent-free land. In some villages where there is no Talári the duties are performed by the Toti, his deputy.—*Mysore.*

Talaryari—See *Talari.*

Talathi—See *Talati.*

Taláti, Talátki—Collection of revenue from the cultivators; the officer collecting it.—*Wilson.*

The village accountant. An officer appointed and paid by Government, whose duty it is to keep the village accounts, to superintend the internal economy of the village collections, and conduct the minor details of the revenue duties; he has no hereditary rights. Before any person can be appointed a *Taláti*, he must pass an examination before the Collector or Assistant Collector. These examinations are held periodically every two years, and before any person can be appointed a Carkoon on a district or Huzúr establishment he must have served as *Taláti.* The difference between a Kulkarni and a Talati is that the former is a Wuttundar, while the latter is not.—*Bombay.*

Talav—A tank. This word is, at the salt works, applied to the large reservoir, which is filled with salt water at high tides. It is afterwards drawn off from this into the smaller reservoirs called "*Tapamanee.*"—*Bombay.*

Talavár—Village watchman and scout, whose duty is to give information to officers, &c., to guide travellers, &c., his only remuneration being the grant of a small extent of rent-free land. In some villages where there is no *Talavár*, the duties are performed by the *Toti*, his deputy.—*Mysore.*

Talavára—A village watchman paid for his services by a grant of land at a quit-rent.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

A village watchman or servant similar to a *Kulvadi.*—*Coorg.*

Talav-dharam—A fee levied for the purpose of constructing and repairing the tanks from each vessel that anchors in certain ports in the Gulf of Cambay. This fee is paid at the ports of Taukaria and Gogo. It is only vessels taking water from the tanks that are bound to pay; the fee at both Gogo and Taukaria amounts to 4 annas, and is levied by the municipality at Gogo, and by the customs authorities at Taukaria. The fee originated in there being a scarcity of sweet water for the supply of the shipping. The merchants agreed that if Government would dig a tank, a fee of 4 annas for each vessel taking water should be paid to keep up and repair the tank.—*Bombay.*

Talávor Talão—Tank.—*N. W. P.*

Talbáná—A demand by Government upon one from whom money is due.—*Bombay.*

Peon's fee.—*Bengal.*

Process money.—*C. P.*

A fee to peons for serving process, &c.—*Oudh.*

Táleband, commonly *Talaband*, corruptly *Tullaband, Talibund*—A treasury account shewing the correspondence between the balance in hand and that which should be left on a comparison of receipts and disbursements; an abstract of the ledger or general account-book; as a financial account, the monthly Táleband, forwarded by the district revenue officers to the Government, exhibits the receipts and disbursements of the preceding month, and the balance at its close; the similar account furnished at the end of the year contains a complete detail of the actual receipts and disbursements of the year, as well as of the outstanding balances at its beginning and at its close.—*Wilson.*

The village and *taluka* general abstract of revenue.—*Bombay.*

Talekatta—An anicut or dam for keeping back water.—*Coorg.*

Tali—A tract of ground between two hills.—*Sindh.*

Talibund—See *Táleband.*

Tallary—See *Talari.*

Talliar—See *Talari.*

Taloku—See *Taluku.*

Talook—See *Taalluk.*

Talookdarry—See *Tuallukdari.*

Talpad—The Government share in certain villages, as opposed to the *wanto*, or alienated portion. Portions of the Talpad land have at times been alienated and are now held under different denominations.—*Bombay.*

Talpad-chákriyú—Alienated *Talpad* service lands. —*Bombay.*

Talpad-ghareniyú—*Talpad* lands alienated by mortgage.—*Bombay.*

Talpad-nakrú—Alienated rent-free *Talpad* lands. —*Bombay.*

Talpad-pasaetú—*Talpad* lands alienated by gift.—*Bombay.*

Talpad-vechaniyú—*Talpad* lands alienated by sale. —*Bombay.*

Talpat—Land paying full rent or assessment, or a half or other proportion of produce to the Government, as distinguished from lands held as private property, or at a quit-rent, or rent-free.—*Wilson.*

Vesting in Government, a term used to express Government land as opposed to *wanta* lands.—*Bombay.*

Taluk—See *Taalluk* also *Taluka.*

Táluká or *Tálluk*—A division of a district.—*H. A. D.*

A division of a district under the management of a Tahsildár or Amildár.—*Mysore.*

An estate or an extensive permanent undertenure. The title applied to many different classes of estates and subordinate tenures of land.—*Bengal.*

A district or division of a province.—*C. P.*

Tract of land.—*Punjab.*

The estate of a *Talukdar*—*N. W. P.* and *Oudh.*

Connection. The sub-division of a Collectorate under a Mamlatdar. An estate.—*Robertson.*

A division of a district.—*Bombay.* See *Taalluk.*

Táluko—A district, a dependency, a sub-division of a province or of a zillah; a pargana; jurisdiction; authority; an estate, applied to a tract of proprietary land, usually smaller than that belonging to a Thakor, although sometimes including several villages.—*Bombay.*

Sub-division of a division of a district.—*Sindh.*

Tálukadár, Tálukdár—Owner of a superior right in land; also large zamindár.—*N. W. P.*

A landed proprietor in North Guzerat.—*Robertson.*

A magistrate, and revenue officer (in the Nizam's dominions). A landholder, the proprietor or holder of a taluka village. The talukdars shared the revenues with Government; at first they received 20 per cent.; in 1821 this was increased to 30 per cent.; and now they receive 50 per cent. or one-half share.—*Bombay.*

Holder of superior right of property.—*Punjab.*

A superior landholder, a person who holds land under the "sanad" of the British Government.—*Oudh.*

A landholder. Holder of a Government estate, or of a tenure; proprietor of a *taluk.* —*Bengal.*

The holder of a *taluka, i.e.*, a district or division of a district.—*C. P.*

Tálukawár—*Taluka* by *taluka.*—*Bombay.*

Talukdar—See *Talukadar.*

Tálukdárí—Of or belonging to a *talukdar.*—*Bombay.* See *Taallukdari.*

Tálukdáree gám—Villages held on a perpetual and hereditary lease, the holders of which are entitled to a certain percentage on the Government revenue, so long as they regularly discharge the payments and perform the services required of them as to the internal management of their villages and the collections. But if the Government be dissatisfied with the *Talukdar*, it can attach the village, making all the collections through the agency of its own officers, and handing over to the *Talukdar* the portion which is his right. The *Talukdaree* villages are situated chiefly in the Ahmedabad Collectorate, and are held by Rajputs, Kolees, and Mussalman Kusbatees. —*Bombay.*

Táluku, Taloku—Taluk, sub-division of a district. —*Coorg.*

Tumassuk, corruptly *Tummasook, Tumussook, Tumsook Tomsook*—A bond, a note of hand, a written acknowledgment or engagement.—*Wilson.*

A promissory note or bond.—*Bengal.*

A bond, a deed.—*C. P.*

Tambi—Used in measuring ghee, equal to 1·4 lb avoirdupois.—*Bengal.*

Tamboli, Támbúli, Tamolí—A caste, or member of it, whose occupation is selling betel leaves. —*Wilson.*

Pan or betel seller.—*C. P.*

Támbra shásana—Grant, or inscription on copper plate.—*Mysore.*

Tamilaru—People from Madras and southern portion of the Indian Peninsula who speak the Tamil language.—*Coorg.*

Tammádi—The officiating priest of a pagoda.—*Mysore.*

Tamoli—See *Tomboli.*

Tánáh—A police station.—*H. A. D.*

Tanchun—A memorandum of account.—*Bombay.*

Tánd—High and poor soil (Chota Nagpur).—*Wilson.*

High lands.—*Bengal.*

Tandel—See *Tandelu.*

Tandelu, Tándel, vulgarly *Tindal*—The head or commander of a body of men; in ordinary use, a petty native officer employed on board ship, or in the ordinance and tent departments on shore; also in buildings and public works; the head of a gang of laborers.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Tandkar—A peon employed in collecting rent (used in Orissa).—*Bengal.*

Tanká—Revenue assessed (an old Moghul term). —*C. P.*

Tanká bandi—Assessment.—*C. P.*

Tankasála, vernacularly, *Taksál*, corruptly *Tacksal, Taknasarlee, Tunkisal, Tanksall*—A mint.—*Wilson.*

Tankasále—A mint.—*Coorg.*

Tankasarlee—See *Tankasala.*

Tankidar—Holder of land at a quit-rent (Orissa). —*Bengal.*

Tanksall—See *Tankasala.*

Tannah—See *Thana.*

Tanr—Up-land.—*Bengal.*

Tapál—The post; the carriage and delivery of letters, &c.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Tapasnar—See *Tapasnis.*

Tapásnís, corruptly *Tapposnuvees, Tupusneese*, also *Tapásnár*—An officer under the Maratha Government whose duty it was to inquire into, and report upon, robberies and other crimes committed in his district; he was also authorised to apprehend offenders, or to compel the village authorities to apprehend them, and, upon their failure, to impose upon the village a fine in proportion to the value of any

property stolen; a sort of inspector of police. —*Wilson—Bombay.*

Tupedár—Stipendiary accountant and collector of the revenues of a group of villages.—*Sindh.*

Tapo—Sub-division of a taluko containing one or more *dehs.*—*Sindh.* See *Tappa.*

Tappá, Tappálu, Tappe, Tapo, Tappo—A stage, a halting place, a place where relays of letter-carriers or palanquin-bearers are posted, also the relay itself; also in Tel. and Karn. the post; more usually *Tappal.*—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Tappa, Tuppa—A small tract or division of country, smaller than a pargana, but comprising one or more villages; a division of country for the revenue of which only one engagement is entered into with the Government; a small estate. In some parts of the North-West provinces a *Tappa* denotes a tract in which there is one principal town, or a large village, with lands or villages dependent upon them; or a cluster of villages acknowledging the supremacy of one amongst them, and forming a sort of corporate body, although not otherwise identical.—*Wilson.*

A tract or division of a country smaller than a pargana, but comprising one or more villages; a small estate.—*Bengal.*

A group of villages.—*C. P.*

A sub-division of a pargana.—*N. W. P.*

Tract of land.—*Punjab.*

Tappál—Post.—*Coorg.*

Tappalu—See *Tappa.*

Tappáwár—Tappá by tappá.—*Bengal.*

Tappe—Relay or set of bullocks or bearers posted for travellers.—*Coorg.* See *Tappa.*

Tappo—See *Tappa.*

Tapposuvvees—See *Tapásnís.*

Taqavee, Taqqavi—An advance of money made by Government to poor cultivators, for the purchase of seeds, bullocks, and agricultural implements, to be repaid with interest from the period of the harvest.

These advances are entered in the Taqávee book, and the cultivator has to give security. The party receiving the advance enters into an agreement to repay the money in certain fixed instalments. Government have now dropped the practice of giving Taqávee advances.—*Bombay.*

Tuqavi—An advance for improvement of lands.—*Bengal.*

Tuqqavi—See *Tuqavee.*

Tara—Law.—*British Burma.*

Taraf, Turuf, Taraph, Teref, Turruf, Turueff—Literally side, part; also a tract of country, a sub-division of a *pargana*, including several villages. In some places it merely designates the lands or estate belonging to an individual which is named after him, as *Taraf Jaynáráyan Ghosál.*—*Bengal.* In Marathi it signifies also a portion of village lands.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Part of divided village.—*Punjab.*

Taráfá—A ferry-boat employed in crossing men and animals, carts, &c., over a river, &c.—*Bombay.*

Tarafdár—An officer of Government in charge of a *Taraf*, collecting the revenue and exercising chief revenue and police authority in his district; the holder of a *Taraf*, or portion of village lands; also generally, one who takes a side or part, an assistant, an ally, a partisan.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Turái—Low moist land, such as lies along the banks of rivers or the foot of the Himalayas. —*N. W. P.*

Marsh, meadow, marshy ground; it is applied especially to the moist and jangli tract running along the foot of the first range of the Himalayas for several hundred miles, varying in breadth from two to fifteen; low moist land lying along the banks of rivers.—*Wilson.*

Tarakhan—Defendant.—*British Burma.*

Tarál—A man of a low caste attached sometimes to the village establishment, who acts as a porter, carrying burdens for Government or travellers as far as the nearest village; he officiates also as a sort of beadle. The term is derived from the office, as the duty is discharged and the fees are received for a given time by each of the village Mahárs in rotation.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Taralo—Plaintiff.—*British Burma.*

Taram, Taramu, corruptly *Terrim*—Sort, kind, class. It is especially applied in the south of India to designate the different classes of village lands, and the heads under which they are arranged in the village accounts. —*Wilson—Bombay.*

Sort, rate, classification.—*Madras.*

Tarama—Civil, judicial.—*British Burma.*

Tarama thoogyee—Head judicial officer.—*British Burma.*

Taramu—See *Taram.*

Taraoband—In Berar, a document specifying the terms of a settlement.—*H. A. D.*

Taraph—See *Taraf.*

Tárban, Tárbund—A plantation of palm trees. —*Wilson.*

Tárband—Forest of Palmyra palms.—*H. A. D.*

Tarbund—See *Tarban.*

Tareej—See *Tirij.*

Taree-jakát—See Customs.—*Bombay.*

Tareje—See *Tirij.*

Tári, Tádí, vulgarly *Toddy*—The juice or sap of the Palmyra tree and of the cocoanut, which is drawn off by incisions made in the bark, and the exudation received by small earthen vessels fastened over the wounds in the bark. When first drawn the juice is sweet, somewhat insipid and harmless, but when allowed to stand for a day or more it undergoes spontaneous fermentation and becomes a fiery and highly intoxicating spirit.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Juice of the Palmyra tree.—*C. P.*

Juice of the *tar* or palm tree.—*N. W. P.*

The juice of the palm tree; toddy.—*Bengal.*

Tari—Wet, that is to say, irrigated land.—*Coorg.*

Land under irrigation.—*H. A. D.*

Moisture. Marathi, wet or rice-lands. Uriya, alluvial deposit.—*Wilson.*

Ta'rif, Táriph, Tariphu—Determination, ascertainment, a table of rates of export and import duties, in which sense the word has been adopted in English and other European languages.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Tárij—Summary or abstract of accounts.—*Sindh.* See *Tirij.*

Tariph—See *Tarif.*

Tariphu—See *Tarif.*

Tarkárí—Vegetables.—*Bengal.*

Turop (pronounced *Talop*)—A Chinaman.—*British Burma.*

Tasar, less correctly *Tussur*—An inferior sort of silk, the produce of a worm found wild in many parts of India (*Bombyx paphia*) *Wilson—Bengal*

Tasdik—Verifying attestation, a countermark attached to documents passing through the hands of Government officers or clerks, especially on petitions to the Muhammadan Government for assignment of revenue, specification of establishment and expenses, fixed amount or scale of expenditure for any special purpose —*Wilson—Bombay*
Allowance to temples, chhuttrums, &c —*Mysore*

Tasdiku—An allowance granted to a temple by Government —*Coorg*

Tasu, Tusun—A measure of length, the 20th or 24th part of a *gaz* It is known in the North Western Provinces as the sub-division of a *gwa—Wilson—Bombay*
Two fingers'-breadth —*C P*

Tasun—See *Tasu*

Tati—See *Tatti*

Tatti, Titi—A matted screen, a frame of wicker-work filled with the roots of the fragrant Andropogon grass, and placed before the open doors and windows of a house, where it is kept constantly sprinkled with water, by the evaporation of which the air that passes through into the interior of the house is kept much below the temperature of the external air, also from its being inclosed with mats a privy —*Wilson*
A frame work —*Bengal*

Taufir—New or omitted land liable to assessment of revenue, savings —*N W P*
Excess land —*Bengal*
Savings —*C P*
Increase, applied in revenue language to an augmentation of the revenue, either from extended cultivation or the lapse or resumption of alienated assignments, excess above an intended amount of assignment which, when realised in a Jagír, was considered to be the right of the State, although rarely acknowledged or paid Kasim Ali Khan, in order to cover the loss arising from concealment of surplus, assumed its realisation universally and imposed an Abwáb, or cess upon assigned lands, in its stead which was thence also called *Taufir* The term is applied also to the surplus on a Jágír or an assignment of rent-free land, which is discovered on either being resumed —*Wilson*

Taufir mauza—A village not originally included in the assessment, a village in excess —*Wilson*
A hamlet —*C P*

Taufir-zamin—Lands in addition to, or excess of, an original grant or measurement —*Wilson—Bengal*

Tauzihe (vulgarly *Towzee, Touzee, Towzee*)—A revenue account shewing, under the name of each payer of revenue, the total amount as it falls due by monthly instalments, the portion actually paid, and the balance outstanding —*Bengal*

Tauzih—Return shewing demand and collection of revenue —*N W P*
Collection of the first kist of the year —*Bengal*
Revenue account —*C P*
An account shewing, under the name of each payer of rent or revenue, the total amount as it falls due, the portion actually paid, and the balance outstanding —*Oudh*

Taw-myay—Jungle land —*British Burma*

Tazait daw-bo—A signet, seal, stamp fees —*British Burma*

Tazeit—A seal or stamp —*British Burma*

Tazeit daw-tsekkoo—Stamp paper —*British Burma*

Tazia—A representation or model of the tomb of Hasan and Husain carried in procession at the Muharram by Muhammadans —*N W P*

Teeckadar—See *Thikadar*

Teel—See *Til*

Teelat—The eldest son or heir of a talúkdár or chieftain —*Bombay*

Teerva—See *Tirvat*

Teerwa—See *Tirvat*

Teerwah—See *Tirvat*

Tehadda—Synonymous with "*Sekadda*"—*Oudh*

Tehesil—See *Tahsil*

Tehseel—See *Tahsil*

Tehsil—Used firstly to denote revenue receipts, secondly, the office where revenue is paid —*H A D*
The revenue collections —*Bombay*—See *Tahsil*

Tehsildar—A revenue collector —*Punjab* and *Bombay*
A collector of rent —*Bengal*

Teldan—A rate on oil mills —*C P*

Telhan dana—Sorts of oil seed —*Bengal*

Teli, Telio—An oilman, one whose caste and occupation is expressing oil by mills from different sorts of seeds, and selling it considered as a low and impure caste —*Wilson—Bombay*
Oil-maker (caste) —*C P*
An oilman —*H A D*

Telio—See *Teli*

Tendal—Subordinate officer of a vessel —*Bombay*

Teng—The larger Burmese basket measure, a bushel —*British Burma*

Tentkenadar—An under farmer —*Bengal*

Teppa—A raft —*Coorg*
A float or raft of timber on which the natives go out to fish at sea, also the float attending the embarkment boats at Madras, commonly called *kattamaran —Wilson*

Tereer—See *Tahrir*

Teref—See *Taraf*

Teridge—See *Tirij*

Teriy—Abstract in which the fields of each tenant are grouped together —*N W P*
Abstract of fields grouped according to property —*C P* See *Tirij*

Teriy Asamiwar—Abstract of the khatoni shewing total land held by each person in each thok or patti —*C P*

Teriju—See *Tirij*

Terrim—See *Taram*

Tesi—Linseed —*Bengal*

Tevari—Division between the fields, a border or small bank of grass bounding a field, commonly called *bund* —*Coorg*

Teyrij—See *Tirij*

Thag, Thug, Thak—A cheat, a knave, an impostor, latterly applied to a robber and assassin of a peculiar class who, sallying forth in a gang of larger or smaller numbers, and in the character of wayfarers either on business or pilgrimage, fall in with other travellers on the road, and having gained their confidence take a favorable opportunity of strangling them by throwing their turbans or handkerchiefs round their necks, and then plundering them and burying their bodies It has also been

applied to child-stealing and robbery not amounting to dakaiti —*Wilson—Bombay*

Thal—See *Thag*

Thakar—Zamindar —*Bengal*

Thakbast—The demarcation of the conjunction of three or more boundaries —*Oudh*
Settlement of boundaries of zamindar's estates —*Sindh*
Survey boundary of land made by natives, not by professional surveyors
Demarcation before the survey by Government. Revenue survey —*Bengal*

Thakbust, Takbast—Laying down a boundary, fixing the limits of estates by a native surveyor, preparatory to a professional survey by a European officer —*Wilson*

Thakoor—See *Thakur*

Thákur, Thakoor—An idol, a deity, any individual entitled to reverence or respect, whence it is generally applied to persons of rank and authority in different parts of India, as a lord, a chief, a master, a spiritual guide, the Bhat or genealogist, the head of a tribe the head of a village, and the like In the west it is commonly given to the great feudal nobles of Rájputana —*Wilson*
Petty native chief A large landed proprietor in Guzerat —*Bombay*
The third son of the Chief holding a pergunnah or a number of villages for maintenance —*Bengal*
Title of a headman amongst Sodhas —*Sindh*

Thakurdwara—A Hindu temple —*Punjab*
A temple, a building in which the village idols are kept —*Wilson*

Thal—Grazing ground —*Punjab*

Thali—A brass dish —*Bengal*

Tha-manay—A probationer for the priesthood —*British Burma*

Thammadee—Arbitrators, also assessors —*British Burma*

Thana, or *Thánah, Thane*, corruptly *Tannah*—A station, a military post, a police station, under the native governments it was a military post or garrison, a place sometimes with a small fort where a petty officer with a small irregular force was posted to protect the country, preserve the peace, and to aid in making the collections, under the present system it properly applies to a police station, also a village or station assigned to invalid sipahis The head station of a district —*Wilson*
A police outpost —*Bombay*, and *C P*
A police station —*Bengal, N W P, Oudh*, and *Coorg*

Thanadar, Thanedar—An officer in charge of a *Thana*, formerly an officer under the Faujdar, employed, with a small irregular force, in protecting the country and enforcing payment of the revenue, a petty police officer subordinate to a *dároghe* —*Wilson—Bombay*
An officer in charge of a *thana* —*N W P*
Head police officer at a *thano* —*Sindh*

Thanah—See *Thana*

Thandar—Holder of service lands (used in Beerbhoom) —*Bengal*

Thane—See *Thana*

Thanedar—See *Thanadar*

Thani—Stationary, resident, a permanent cultivator, a proprietor —*Wilson—Bengal*

Thano—A police station —*Sindh*

Than-ta-man—Ambassador —*British Burma*.

Tharáoband—A paper of instructions furnished to a native revenue officer on his going to take charge of a district, a document specifying the terms of a settlement or decree, or conveying instructions for their being carried into effect —*Wilson*
Another name for *Talebund* —*Bombay*

Thay-dan-tsa—A will —*British Burma*

Thein—A building set apart for certain ceremonies connected with the Buddhist priesthood, such as ordination, &c —*British Burma*

Thek—A fine kind of grass growing on salt wastes the roots are ground and used as flour —*Bombay*

Theladár—A lessee —*C P* and *Oudh*

The nat—A musket —*British Burma*

Theng-ghan—A monk's robe —*British Burma*

Thet-thay—A witness —*British Burma*

Thika—A lease, a farm lease —*Bengal*

Thikádár, corruptly *Teeckadar, Tuckadar, Teccadar* —A farmer, a lease-holder, a middleman, one who receives the rents from the cultivators and pays a stipulated amount to the proprietor, one who farms a license for the sale of spirituous liquors, or the like —*Wilson*
Farmer —*N W P*
A contractor —*Sindh*.
A lessee —*Oudh*
A farmer, a lease-holder, a middleman, one who receives the rents from the cultivators and pays a stipulated amount to the proprietor. A lessee —*Bengal*

Thok, incorrectly *Thoke, Toke*—A share, a portion, a secondary or inferior share of the lands of a coparcenary village Authorities differ as to its relative value, and it probably varies in different places, according to some it is smaller than a *patti*, which contains, it is said, a variable number of *Thoks*, and each *Thok* a varying number of *Bekrís* —*Wilson*
A sub division in a coparcenary estate, usually containing two or more *pattis* —*Oudh*
Sub-division of village —*Punjab* and *N W P*
A large sub-division of an estate —*C P*

Thoka—A pillar erected where three boundary lines meet —*C P*
A point where three or more boundary lines meet —*Wilson*

Thoke—See *Thok*

Thoo-gyee—A headman, generally denotes the revenue official at the head of a circle —*British Burma*

Thoo-gyee-tsa —A *Thoogyee's* commission on his collections —*British Burma*

Thoo-kho—A thief —*British Burma*

Thopats—A flat wooden tool, 10 inches long, 6½ broad, and 2½ thick. It is used at the salt works like a bricklayer's trowel, in smoothing salt when piled up in heaps, with the view of compressing it, as also of giving the mass a conical shape —*Bombay*

Thug—See *Thag*

Teccadar—See *Thikadar*

Tske—A field —*H A D*
A revenue circle under a Thoogyee, a masonry house —*British Burma*

Tikur—Arrowroot —*C P*

Til, corruptly *Teel*—The seed of the Sesamum, extensively used in the making of oil, and as an ingredient in offerings to idols the term is also applied in Bengal to a small division of land measure, one-twelfth of a *krant*, or in account, to one-eighteth of a *kani*.—*Wilson. —Bombay*

Sesamum seed —*H A D*
A crop of Sesame, a seed from which oil is made —*Bengal*
Good Sesamum, or Gingelli oil-seed,—*Mysore*
Oil-seed —*C P*
An oil seed plant, Sesamum —*Oudh*

Tindal—See *Tandelu*

Tip—A kind of letter of credit —*Bengal*
A note of hand, a promissory note or bill, a bond, a cheque Besides these meanings, which are common to all the dialects, it has special applications in some, as in Marathi, taking a list of the number of houses, trees, cattle, &c, preparatory to a tax upon them, Guzrathi, a list, an inventory, a catalogue, a roll or register, *Tipu*, Telugu, a grant or assignment of revenue to a capitalist who has advanced money to the Government —*Wilson*

Tipan—A note, a memorandum, also a memorandum paper —*Wilson—Bombay*

Tipkar or *Tipnis*—The officer who numbers the houses, &c, of a village in order to tax them. —*Wilson—Bombay*

Tipkhurda—A note-book —*Bombay.*

Tipnis—See *Tipkar*

Tipri—A measure of capacity containing 2 lbs —*Sindh*

Tir—Oil-seed (*sesamum indicum*).—*Sindh.*

Tiraj—See *Tiry*

Tirghati—Mark where three boundaries join —*Sindh*

Tiry or *Tiraj*, *Téryu*, *Terý* corruptly *Téry*, *Tury*, *Tareje*, *Tary*, *Tareej*, *Teridge*, *Teyry*—An abstract account completed from other detailed accounts, an item in a number of items to be added together, a paper or list of items to be added together, also a register of official documents in the Collector's office —*Wilson — Bombay*
Account of each ryot's land seriatim compiled on the khusra —*Bengal*

Tiry—See *Tiry*

Tirji—See "jama-wasilbaki"—*Bengal*

Tirni—Grazing tax levied by enumeration of cattle —*Punjab*

Tirva—See *Tirvai*

Tirvai, *Tirwai*, *Tirva*, corruptly *Teerva*, *Teerwa*, *Teerwah*—Tax, duty, custom, a cess or impost, a money assessment of revenue on land, or on its produce, rate of assessment according to the quality of the land, money-rent, also a decision, a sentence —*Wilson—Bombay*
Money-rent, assessment or tax on land —*Madras*

Tirvai-jasti—An additional assessment on inferior land when made to produce crops, usually limited to land of superior quality, as garden crops, or those raised from wet or irrigated land —*Wilson*
The additional *teerwah* levied on land assessed as "dry" when it has been irrigated by Government water —*Madras*

Tirwai—See *Tirvai*

Tivar—A religious festival —*H A D*

Todagrás or *Toragras*—Cash composition levied by the Grasiyas from villages in lieu of other claims, or of plunder —*Wilson—Bombay.*

Toddy—See *Tari*

Togari—Dhall —*Coorg.*
Pigeon pea —*Mysore*
Pigeon pea (*cytisus cajan*) —*Bombay*

Toke—See *Thok*

Tola—A weight equal to one rupee —*H A D* — *Oudh.*
A rupee's weight=$\frac{1}{10}$th part of a pound avoirdupois —*Coorg.*
A certain weight especially of silver, containing, under the old want of system, a varying number of *mashas*, but usually regarded as equivalent to the weight of the sicca rupee, or 179 666 grains, Troy —*Wilson*
One-eightieth of a seer —*Bombay*
One-fifth of a chittack, one sicca weight, one-sixtyfourth part of a seer —*Bengal.*
A weight containing 12 *mashas*, equal to 180 grains, Troy —*C P*

Tolá—The suburb of a town or village, the part of a town inhabited by persons of any particular occupation, as *kasaitola*, butcher's town —*Wilson—Bombay*

Tolat—One who weighs, a weigher, the karkun who weighs the salt at the salt works —*Bombay*

Tolkhurda—A weigh-book —*Bombay*

Tolli—See *Talari*

Tolliar—See *Talari*

Tolo—A weight of one rupee, equals 180 grains Troy —*Bombay*
A rupee weight —*Sindh*

Tomtom—A country drum.—*Bengal.*

Tomvoi—See *Tamasuk.*

Tope—A cluster of trees —*Bengal*

Tópu—A grove of trees, properly of those that bear fruit, as mango, tamarind, cocoanut, &c, commonly termed Tóp or Tope —*Wilson*

Tor—A kind of pulse (*cajanus indicus*) —*C P.*

Toradawdar—In Canara, mortgagee without possession —*Bombay*

Tora grass—Cash grass They were originally levied by the grassias direct from the villages. They are now paid from the Government treasury —*Bombay*

Toragras—See *Todagras.*

Torai—A kind of pumpkin —*Bengal.*

Toreya—A class of bearers —*Coorg*

Tori—Low moist lands in estates bordering on rivers —*Bengal*

Tosha-khana—A store-room, a wardrobe, chambers in which objects of curiosity or value, not in daily request, are kept, less correctly Toshakkhána —*Wilson—Bombay*

Totacul—See *Tottakal*

Totakal—Land cultivated with garden produce — *Madras*

Totí—A term sometimes applied to a *Kulavadi* — *Coorg*
A menial among the village servants, a deputy talari, who is employed to watch the crops from the growing crop to the granary —*Mysore* See *Totti*

Totical—See *Tottakal.*

Totiga—See *Totti*

Toto—Loss, deficit —*Sindh.*

Tottakal, corruptly *Totacul*, *Totical*, *Tottykal*, *Totycaul*—Land appropriated to the cultivation of garden produce, as various kinds of fruit, betel, edible vegetables and other articles of value, and therefore subject to a higher rate of assessment —*Wilson*

Tótti, *Tóti*, *Totiga*—A village servant, a man of low caste who waits upon the villagers generally, discharges the offices of police, is set to watch the crops, and assists in measuring them, &c, he appears, however, to be different from the menial domestic servant who bears the same name, or *totti*, and does the dirtiest work of the house.—*Wilson—Bombay*

A village scrub servant, always a Pariah; sometimes styled, always in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, the *Bárik* or *Barky*.—*Madras.*

Totty kal—See *Tottakal.*

Totycaul—See *Tottakal.*

Toufir—Land in excess of settlement.—*Punjab.*

Toujee—See *Tanjih.*

Toung—A hill, cubit.—*British Burma.*

Toung-gya—Literally "hill-garden." The wasteful method of cultivation pursued in Burma and other adjacent countries by cutting down forest, burning it and planting in the ashes.—*British Burma.*

Toung-min—Ruler of a hill; a term applied in the hill tracts of Arakan to the headman of a village.—*British Burma.*

Touzi—Monthly collection report.—*Punjab.*
Rent-roll. Number on the rent-roll.—*Bengal.*

Towjee—See *Tanjih.*

Towzee—See *Tanjih.*

Toyo—One-fourth of a káso, about four seers.—*Sindh.*

Tsá—A letter, a document, a sparrow.—*British Burma.*

Tsa-daik—Post Office.—*British Burma.*

Tsa-ga-byan—Interpreter.—*British Burma.*

Tsa-gyoon—A Government order.—*British Burma.*

Tsaik—One anna, or the sixteenth part of an acre.—*British Burma.*

Tsa-lay—A pint.—*British Burma.*

Tsan-da-gyee—A place built in the river or at its mouth where fish is caught on a large scale.—*British Burma.*

Tsan-dah—A large fishing stage extending about half a mile from end to end.—*British Burma.*

Tsan-da-ngay—A place built in the river or at its mouth where fish is caught on a small scale.—*British Burma.*

Tsan-kai—Karen officer.—*British Burma.*

Tsa-ra-gyee—Head clerk.—*British Burma.*

Tsa-rin—Inventory, list.—*British Burma.*

Tsa-tsa-reit—Subsistence money.—*British Burma.*

Tsaw-bwa—A Shan Chief.—*British Burma.*

Tsa-yai—A writer.—*British Burma.*

Tseet-kai—Originally a military title. It has now come to mean in British Burma one of the upper grades of native judicial officers.—*British Burma.*

Tsein-yay—An intoxicating decoction of herbs, jaggery, &c.—*British Burma.*

Tshwai-pike-gyee—A large drag-net worked by six men.—*British Burma.*

Tshwai-pike-ngay—A large drag-net worked by four men.—*British Burma.*

Tshwai-pike-touk-ngay—A large drag-net worked by two men.—*British Burma.*

Tsoung—A covering for the body, a wrap.—*British Burma.*

Tualloog—See *Tualluk.*

Tualloога—See *Tualluk.*

Tubu—The sluice of a tank or water reservoir.—*Coorg.*

Tuccavy—See *Takavi.*

Tuckadar—See *Thikadar.*

Tuckavy—See *Takavi.*

Tuckay—See *Takavi.*

Tuckeeem—See *Takeim.*

Túdo—A mound of earth or rubbish (in canals).—*Sindh.*

Tugavee—See *Takavi.*

Tuhereer—See *Tuhrir.*

Tuhseel—See *Tahsil.*

Tukadi—District.—*Coorg.*

Tukhamzadi—Applied to land in which the seed has germinated but withered from drought shortly afterwards.—*Sindh.*

Tukka—Percentage.—*Bombay.*

Tukkadi—A district, a division.—*Bombay.*

Tukseem—See *Takeim.*

Tulari—See *Jaglya.*

Tullabund—See *Taleband.*

Tullary—See *Talari.*

Tullati—The stipendiary village accountant.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Tulpud—The Government share in the lands of certain villages as opposed to *wanto* or alienated portion.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Tulu—The language spoken by the people on the Western Ghâts.—*Coorg.*
The northernmost division of the Malayalam country, or, in more modern times, the country of Viziapur between Kanara and the Konkan; the language of the province.—*Wilson.*

Tuluvaru—People residing in the Western Ghâts who speak a peculiar language called *Tulu.*—*Coorg.*

Tummasook—See *Tamassuk.*

Tumsook—See *Tamassuk.*

Tumussook—See *Tamassuk.*

Tundu—A piece of land on which food-grains, oil-seeds, &c., are grown without irrigation; a *tundu* may be of any size, and is, in other words, a dry field. Such lands are assessed as follows, according to class, the rate fixed for a square, each side of which is 10 poles, being—

	On lands measured by the *Veruvander* pole		On lands measured by the *Langaraja* pole	
	Class of soil.	Rate of assessment per square	Class of soil.	Rate of assessment per square
		Rs. A. P		Rs A. P
In *Meraara* .. .	...	...	1st 2nd	0 8 0 0 6 0
In *Yedenalknad* ..	...	.....	2nd	0 6 0
In *Nunjrayputtun*	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th	1 8 0 1 0 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 6 0	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th	1 0 0 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 6 0
In *Yelooomeepasemi* ...	1st 2nd 3rd 4th	0 12 0 0 8 0 0 7 0 0 6 0	1st 2nd 3rd 4th	0 9 6 0 8 0 0 6 0 0 5 0

—*Coorg.*

Tungri—A small hillock.—*Bengal.*

Tunkisal—See *Tankasala.*

Tunteea—A disease which attacks and withers up the tobacco plant. The name among the villagers for cramps, and for cholera.—*Bombay.*

Tupámanee—The small tank or reservoir at the saltworks into which the salt water is let in from the larger tank or reservoir. The salt water is left here to evaporate and get strong, previous to being let into the regular evaporating pans.—*Bombay.*

Tuppa—A fiscal division of the country, less than a *pargana*, same as *patti.*—*Bengal.* See *Tappa.*

Tupuneese—See *Tapaseia.*

Túr—A pulse (*cytisus cajan*).—*H. A. D.* and *Bombay.*

Turanj—Citron.—*C. P.*

Turbuz—Marsh melon.—*C. P.*

Turj—See *Tiruj*.
Turruf—See *Taraf*.
Turuf—A tract of country, a sbu-division of a pargana including several villages, a division of country composed of an indefinite number of villages. Several turufs make a pargana.—*Bombay*. See *Taraf*.
Tusaur—See *Tusar*.
Tusulmat—Money paid in advance.—*Bombay*.
Tutti—Fines levied on stray cattle.—*Coorg*.
Tuvar—Pigeon pea.—*Mysore*.
Tyke-kyun—Revenue circle called *Tike* in Burma, *Kyun* in Arakan; *Kyun* means literally an island.—*British Burma*.

U

Uarija—See *Aorja*.
Ubári—An estate held at an abatement of the full land revenue.—*N. W. P.*
Ubáridár—Holder of a *ubári* estate.—*N. W. P.*
Ubhárí—Quit-rent holdings.—*C. P.*
Ubhun—Standing grain in the fields that has not been cut.—*Bombay*.
Uchao—Annual festival ceremony in a temple.—*H. A. D.*
Udalut—See *Adalat*.
Udave—Jungly tract fit for coffee plantation, a term used in Nagar and Hassan.—*Mysore*.
Udbastu (*land*)—Homestead land —*Bengal*.
Uddami—See *Udimi*.
Uddhara—See *Uttara*.
Uddu—Pulse *(Phaseolus mungo.)*—*Coorg, Mysore*, and *Bombay*. See *Adda*.
Udkad—A fixed sum paid to Government for land, without reference to the number of veeghas or value and description of cultivation.—*Bombay. (e.g. Udkar.)*
Udkar, Oodkur—In the gross, in the lump.—*Wilson—Bombay*.
Udkar-hal—A fixed amount or payment for plough.—*Bombay*.
Udharjamábandí—Assessment in the lump; assessing the total revenue of a village upon the chief proprietor, and leaving it to him to distribute the proportions.—*Wilson*.
A fixed unalterable revenue settlement, either for a whole village or villages, without reference to the extent or nature of cultivation, and without any right on the part of Government to interfere in the internal management. —*Bombay*.
Udhar-salámi—Rent collected in the gross on private land without reference to any details —*Wilson*.
An unvarying quit-rent, fixed either on a particular field or on the whole property of the proprietor. This is not a cess, but an assessment on lands partially alienated; these lands are mostly "*wántá*" lands. This differs from *udhad jamabundee*, which is a fixed annual rental for a whole village.—*Bombay*.
Udhelee—See *Adheli*.
Udher-vero—Fixed invariable sums, levied in the gross on certain trades, occupations, or castes. —*Bombay*.
Udid—See *Oorud*.
Udimi, incorrectly *Udmí, Uddamí*—A shop-keeper, a dealer.—*Wilson*.
A trader, a petty dealer.—*H. A. D.*
Udmi—See *Udimi*.
Uduve—See *Uru*.
Ughrát—Collection of revenue.—*Wilson—Bombay*.
Ughrátdár—A collector, a tax-gatherer.—*Wilson*. Revenue patel. The patel appointed for the collection of the revenue. In some cases, however, the Ughrátdár is appointed to carry on the police as well as the revenue duties, in which case he is called *Mukhee*, or Police Patel. The Ughrátdár is generally a Watandar Patel, but sometimes he is paid by Government.—*Bombay*.
Ugranadava—See *Ugrani*.
Ugranapuvadu—See *Ugrani*.
Ugráni, Ugránapuvádu, Ugranik. Ugránadava—A store-keeper, a steward, a butler, a treasurer, a collector of revenue.—*Wilson—Bombay*.
Ugranik—See *Ugrani*.
Ugruharum—See *Agraharum*.
Ujad—See *Ujar*.
Ujár, Ujád—Desolate, desert, uninhabited, uncultivated, waste; the reverse of *ábád*. Beng. a wilderness, a deserted place.—*Wilson*.
Deserted—*H. A. D.*
Desolate, uninhabited, deserted, depopulated, laid waste—*Bombay*.
Ukardo—See *Ukaydo*.
Ukaydo—A dung-heap. Sometimes written "*Ukardo*."—*Bombay*.
Ukh—Sugar-cane (*saccharum officinarum*).—*Wilson —Bengal*.
Ukkada—A station at the side of a road where tolls are collected.—*Coorg*.
Uktá, Ukte, incorrectly *Ukti, Ooktee*—In the gross, in the lump, in the mass, said of goods purchased, land assessed, &c.—*Wilson—Bombay*.
Ukte—See *Ukta*.
Ukti—See *Ukta*.
Ulame—Land given to a sub-cultivator.—*Mysore*.
Ulamedár—A sub-cultivator.—*Mysore*.
Uláukká—Wearing a skin or hide when the boundary between two villages is disputed or made the subject of troublesome litigation. The parties frequently enter into a mutual agreement to submit the decision to some person of character who shall walk clad in the hide of a newly-killed cow or buffaloe over what he conceives to be the right and proper line of boundary, and this line they undertake to unalterably and religiously observe for the future. The ceremony of the hide, however, is usually dispensed with, and the "*Dupato*," or roll of cloth worn over the body, is substituted. This cloth must first be well soaked in water, and is thrown loosely over the shoulders. The wearer should be barefooted, and should previously bathe in any convenient place that may be near; while walking, no person should be allowed to communicate with him.—*Bombay*.
Ulema—A village priest.—*Punjab*.
Ulugadavaru—A peon.—*Mysore*.
Ulkudi, Oolkoody, Ulkudi-payirkáran, Ul-payirkudi, Ul-parakudi, corruptly *Oolcoody-payaarny, Ool-pyakoody, Ool-paracoody*—A permanent cultivating tenant; one who, by himself or his forefathers, has been settled in a village and carried on cultivation in it for a considerable time, although not one of the original coparceners; he cannot be dispossessed as long as he pays the stipulated rent to the proprietor or proprietors, usually a quit-rent, and his proportion of the Government assessment; he has the right of hereditary succession and independent cultivation, but cannot mortgage or sell the land, and is not

entitled to the emoluments and privileges considered as the right of the *Mirásidárs*; —*Wilson.*

A resident ryot; in Mirási villages cannot be disturbed by the proprietors while he pays his customary rent.—*Madras.*

Ulkudi-payrkaran—See *Ulkudi.*

Ul-parakudi—See *Ulkudi.*

Ul-payir-kudi—See *Ulkudi.*

Umal—See *Amal.*

Umanut—See *Amanat.*

Umbali—A description of tenure in which lands have been granted at rates varying from 1 to 3 rupees for 100 *kutties*, on account of services rendered to the State.—*Coorg.*

Subsistence, a grant to an individual for his subsistence.—*Wilson.*

Umbalidára—Holder of land on *Umbali* tenure.—*Coorg.*

Umedwár—An expectant, a candidate for employment, one who awaits a favorable answer to some representation or request.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Candidate.—*N. W. P.*

Umeen—See *Amin.*

Umsa—Ameen's fees.—*Bengal.*

Unul—Authority, shares of revenue.—*Bombay.*

Uns—See *Us.*

Upádhiá—Family priest.—*H. A. D.*

Upar vadio—A cultivator who resides at one village and cultivates land at another.—*Bombay.*

Upo bhogdár—A tenant who enjoys only a right to the produce of fruit trees.—*Bombay.*

Uppára—Salt-maker.—*Coorg.*

Uprohit—Family priest.—*Oudh.*—See *Purohita.*

Upurvaria-vero—A tax formerly levied on "*Uparvádiá*" cultivators.—*Bombay.*

Urad—A pulse (*Phaseolus radiatus*).—*H. A. D.*

Urd—A description of grain (pulse) *Phaseolus radiatus.*—*Sindh.*

Another name for *Másh.*—*Oudh.*

Urdú—The mixed language current in the North-Western Provinces, and composed of Hindi and Persian, in which court business is generally transacted.—*Oudh.*

A camp, a royal encampment; applied more commonly to the Hindustani language as spoken at the courts of Delhi and Lucknow, and by the Muhammadans of India generally, being formed by a copious though not preponderating influx of Arabic, Persian and Turkish words upon a basis of Hindi and Sanscrit, and following the grammatical inflexion of the former occasionally slightly modified.—*Wilson.*

Urid—A kind of pulse.—*Bengal.*

A pulse (*Phaseolus radiatus*).—*Bombay.*

Urj—See *Arz.*

Uru, Uduve—Jungle allotted to a village for pasture, fuel, &c.—*Coorg.*

Urud—A kind of pulse (*Phaseolus radiatus*). —*C. P.*

Urugasira—A rain commencing between 5th and 18th June. Paddy, cotton, &c., are sown at this season.—*Mysore.*

Urús—A fair held in honor of a Muhammadan saint.—*H. A. D.*

Urz—See *Arz.*

Urzee—See *Arzi.*

Us, Úns—Sugar-cane.—*Wilson*—*H. A. D.*

Usar—See *Ushara.*

Ushar—See *Ushara.*

Ushara, Ushar, Usar—Saline, as soil; land impregnated with alkaline particles, and unfit for cultivation.—*Wilson.*

A stiff soil impregnated with reh, or saline efflorescence, and unculturable.—*Oudh.*

Úsna—Rice husked by heating.—*Bengal.*

Usree—A tenure by which land is held of Government by persons not inhabitants of the village. Such land was generally held at an easy rate on consideration of the disadvantages the holders labored under. The survey has of course abolished this.—*Bombay.*

Utár-adhan, Sádhan—A deed of mortgage with possession, stipulating that the net produce should be carried to the liquidation of the mortgage money, and when the whole amount of the mortgage is thus liquidated, the property should be restored to the mortgager. —*Bombay.*

Utbandi-jama—A settlement in some parts of Bengal where the cultivator pays rent only for the land actually cultivated in each year. —*Wilson—Bengal.*

Utera—A supplementary crop grown amongst the principal crops, and sown in rice after its transplantation.—*Bengal.*

Utkar—Lands held from year to year at will.—*Bengal.*

Uttára, Uddhára, corruptly *Oothur*—Deduction, remission; land given by Government to an individual as a reward for services, at a quit-rent or rent-free; land given to a temple.—*Wilson.*

Remission of land rent on account of imperfectly ripened crops grown, from inclemency of season and failure of rain. In Nagar it is used for Inámti.—*Mysore.*

Uvul—First, highest; when applied to land it means land of the first class, as opposed to Doyam, second or middling, and Soyam, last or inferior.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Uwariju—See *Awarija.*

Uwuriju—See *Awarija.*

V

Vádá vero—A tax on milkmen and *Rahárees.*—*Bombay.*

Vadda—A tank-digger, worker in stone.—*Coorg.*

Vagil—See *Wakil.*

Vahi—An account book.—*Sindh.*

Váhi—A watchman for crops, also a small piece of garden by a well.—*Sindh.*

Vaily—See *Vali.*

Vajeepho (Properly *Wazifa*)—Land granted rent-free, or at a quit-rent, by the Muhammadan Government to pious persons for past services and to Kazis. It now in many instances pays salámee to Government. Some of the *Pádsháhee* and other grants are still forthcoming. When Gujerat was subordinate to the Court of Delhi, the Emperors of Hindustan and their subordinate Governors gave many grants, even of entire villages, under the term "*Wajeephá*," signifying a deduction, that is, an authorised deduction from the gross revenue on account of alienations. In addition to the above there are lands which are called *Wajeephá*, that were obtained by purchase or gift from the late Governments, and for which many of the proprietors hold vouchers, while with regard to others the plea of long possession is all

that they can urge in support of their claims. —*Bombay.*

Vajyfa—A kind of grant in land either rent-free or on payment of quit-rent, made during the Muhammadan Government for service rendered —*Bombay.*

Vakálatnama—Power of attorney —*Coorg.*
Written authority given to a pleader.—*Bengal* See *Wakalatnama.*

Vakil—Public pleader in a court of justice, or ambassador.—*N W P.*
A pleader.—*Bengal.*
Advocate —*Punjab*
Attorney.—*Coorg.*
Pleader's agent—*Oudh.* See *Wakil.*

Valaga Utthra—Rent-free land granted to musicians.—*Coorg*

Valakdányo—A kind of mortgage under which the produce of the land goes towards the payment of the principal and interest, the land being redeemed as soon as the debt is cleared —*Bombay.*

Valavoo—Fees paid for guarding vessels, &c.—*Bombay*

Valee—See *Veli.*

Valie—See *Veli*

Valleyallu—Good sesamum or gingelli oil-seed —*Mysore.*

Valy—See *Veli.*

Vancharái, Wancharai—Price paid for the grazing of cattle in forests or on waste lands.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Vándi—A tenant-at-will living in another village. —*Punjab.*

Váno—Shop-keeper, bania —*Sindh.*

Vanjara—A tribe of Hindus similar in habits to the wandering and trading Chárans. They come down from Rajputana and Central India with large droves of cattle laden with grain and other produce, and take back with them return loads, chiefly of salt They have no fixed place of dwelling, but in the rains generally encamp at some place where they can get good forage for their cattle Their women dress in a peculiar kind of long petticoat, and they invariably carry about with them all their wealth in the shape of heavy gold and silver ornaments. These men are not, as might be supposed, mere carriers in the employment of others, but are themselves the actual buyers and sellers of the produce and salt they carry from place to place upon their own resources and at their own risk. They come in large bodies under a leader, whom they term *Náek.* They pay the price required and all duties with ready money, and depart with the utmost regularity and order They seldom or never are engaged as dacoits —*Bombay.*

Vanta—See *Wanta.*

Vánto—A portion, an allotment. A description of land held rent-free, although much of it pays salámee to Government Prior to the Musalman conquest the Rajputs and others had possession of the country. The Musalmans dispossessed these people, who then took to plunder. The conquerors were unable to stop this A compromise was effected, the Musalmans keeping three-fourths of each village under the name of *Talpad,* and the remaining one-fourth was allotted to the original holders under the name of *Vanto;* for this they agreed to cease plundering and to keep order and peace in their villages. The holders of *Vanto* land are amongst the most noble and ancient families in the country. This land has in some cases been given away, in some sub-divided, and in some sold, in some cases the holders of *Vanto* were too strong for the Government authorities holding the *Talpad,* and they seized the *Talpad* and annexed it to their *Vanto,* the whole still being held by them under the term *Vanto.* There are also cases in which the Government has been strong enough to do without the assistance of the old proprietors. In these cases the *Vanto* has been resumed, and is now held and known as *Vanto juptee.*—*Bombay.*

Vánto-gharenio-nakro — Mortgaged *Vánto-nakro* land —*Bombay.*

Vanto-japtee—*Vanto* land that has at some time or other been resumed by the Government.—*Bombay.*

Vánto nakro—*Vánto* land held entirely free of any rent or tribute —*Bombay.*

Vánto salámyo—This is *Vánto* land, and only differs from *Vánto-nakro* in that the holder has to pay a certain *salamee* or quit-rent per *veegha* or *kumbha* —*Bombay.*

Vánto údhad salamsyo—This land is *Vánto,* and only differs in that the holder pays quit-rent upon the whole of the land held —*Bombay*

Vánto-vechan-nakro—*Vánto* rent-free land which has been disposed of by sale.—*Bombay.*

Vaqueel—See *Wakil.*

Vár—A yard —*Bombay*

Vára—Tenure of land, the half of the produce of which is given to the landlord instead of rent —*Coorg.*
A share of the crop or of the produce of a field: in Kanara, whether it be that of the cultivator or of the Government as landlord, in Malabar it usually designates the rent or landlord's share of the produce, and in some districts is limited to the landlord's share of the produce of fields bearing hill-paddy and sesamum only, or to fields of the wet cultivation —*Wilson*

Váragara—A sub-lessee who gives half the produce of the land he cultivates to the owner.—*Coorg.*

Varatanio—See *Vartanio.*

Varga—A ledger —*Coorg*

Varga—A farm or holding having a separate number in the revenue accounts There are sometimes two or three or even more holdings in one *Varga* —*Coorg.*
A class, a tribe, a multitude of similar persons or things: in *Karnata,* an ancestral hereditary estate.—*Wilson.*

Vargadár, vulgarly *Wurgdár*—The proprietor of a hereditary estate, and in that capacity sometimes the representative of a whole village, collecting and paying the assessment of the whole, although others may have portions of the village lands as separate property; the title is also, though laxly, assigned to lessees under the original proprietor, who are known as "Sub-wurgdárs"—*Wilson—Bombay.*
A leaseholder (in Nagar), in other parts of the province the term means a transferee.—*Mysore*

Varúm—A tenant who has cultivated for several years —*Punjab.*

Varkhasan—See *Varshasan.*

Varkharun—See *Varshasan.*

Váro—A cattle pen, also a melon bed.—*Sindh.*

Varsan—See *Varshasan.*

Varsáro—Rainy season.—*Sindh.*

Varshásan, Varkhásan, Varkhárun, Varsán, vulgarly *Wurshasun*—An annual allowance, a salary, a pension paid either by the public treasury or by assignment on the revenues of a village or district, and entered upon the village expenses; also an assignment or a charge on an estate made by the proprietor in favor of another person.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Relating to the rainy season, produced in it &c., annual, occurring or celebrated yearly.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Vartamána—Information, news.—*Coorg.*

Vartanio, Varatanio, Bartanio, corruptly *Bhurtuneea*—A term used in Broach and corresponding with the *Jeevaseddr* of Ahmedabad and the *Ravaneeo* of Kaira. The *Vartaneeá* is the village guard or watchman. The Vartaneeas are maintained as a kind of local police. They are armed either with a bow and arrow, or with a sword, but they never have fire-arms. They are for the most part Kolees, but sometimes Talávias and Bheels. Sums of money are often sent by them from the village to the mamlatdar's treasury. In some villages there are as many as fifteen or twenty, and in others only three or four. They in some cases receive fixed yearly payments, but generally enjoy land rent-free. They are wretchedly paid: those receiving fixed money payments receive from one to two rupees a month; and those holding land, hold generally about six kumbas of land worth about Rs. 18 a year. They form part of the village establishment.—*Bombay.*

Várushdshana—Annual allowance.—*Mysore.*

Vasel—Fallow.—*Bombay.*

Vaselá—Fallow (as land left for a year uncultivated).—*Wilson.*

Vási—A resident cultivator.—*Punjab*—See *Vasti.*

Vasiatnámo—Will, deed of gift.—*Sindh.*

Vasti, Vasi—A village or hamlet.—*Sindh.*

Vasúl—Collection, receipts.—*Coorg.*

Vasulí—Collection of money.—*Sindh.*

Vatav-vero—In former times the Talátees were in the habit of taking a small exchange of an anna or less upon changing a rupee for the ryot; this at last advanced a step and the Talátee took an extra anna or less from the ryot upon every rupee paid to the then Government. When this at length came to the knowledge of the Government officials, an order was given to levy this extra anna wherever the Talátees had hitherto levied it, but that instead of the Talátee being allowed to keep it himself, it was to be paid to the Government account. "*Vatav-vero*" is similar to "*Ano-vero.*" This item of revenue has of course been abolished by the British Government.—*Bombay.*

Vaun—Cotton plant.—*Sindh.*

Vauns-dar-vauns, Vauns-param-para—Hereditary; from generation to generation.—*Bombay.*

Vávalá—This land is similar to Passetá and is land assigned, exempt from revenue in lieu of service, to village officers, of which they enjoy the usufruct, but are not vested with the property. Large quantities of such lands have been alienated by village officers and others and given to their relations. The amount of these alienations exhibited considerable fluctuation, and Government therefore directed that enquiry should be made and a register kept of "*Vávalá*" claims. Mr. W. Stubbs states:—"The difficulty in respect to Vávalá land is the want of sanads or some written evidence to prove the extent of each person's claim. This is land enjoyed exclusively by the servants of the village, and is granted in lieu of other remuneration for services to the community, but the title is seldom or never supported by a deed or writing, and in ordinary cases is only to be ascertained by actual enquiry in the village."—*Bombay.*

Vechaneea—Land that has been sold. A tenure under which much of the alienated land in Gujerat is held. These alienations were originally unauthorised alienations by the village community. Most of them originated under the former Governments, but not a few since the introduction of the British rule. In most cases the Desaes and Patels sold the Government land as private property. Under the Maratha Governments the parganas were farmed out, and the village managers often sold the Government lands to enable them to pay the required assessments. So long as the Government did not interfere it was a matter of perfect indifference to the farmers of the revenue how the funds were raised to enable the village managers to make good the proportion payable by each.—*Bombay.*

Vechántá—Saleable, applied to lands properly belonging to the State, but which have been sold by the *Patéls* and have been excluded from the assessment.—*Wilson.*

Veeghotee—The revenue system now commonly in force. Formerly the Government revenue was collected chiefly in kind, and *veras* or taxes of different descriptions were levied. This has, however, been changed for fixed money payment per *veeghá*,—that is, every cultivator pays a certain sum for every *veeghá* of land he cultivates, and consequently the revenue is in exact proportion to the quantity of land under actual tillage. The *veeghotee* is fixed not only with reference to the classification or real nature of the soil, but also with regard to its capability of being irrigated, its vicinity to the village, the advantages or disadvantages of its particular situation, and the nearness of the villages to a market, &c. The assessment being permanent for the term of the survey settlement, the whole risk of the season is thrown on the cultivator. The introduction of this system has greatly simplified the revenue management, abolished vexatious petty taxes, and has freed the ryot on the one hand from the oppression and extortion of the Government servants carrying out the *Bhágbatái* system, and on the other, has saved Government much loss from the dishonest practices which existed under that system.—*Bombay.*

Veeghu—The land measure of Gujerat. The *veeghu* is divided into *vasás* and *veesvasees.* 20 *veesvásee* =1 *vasá,* 20 *vasá* =1 *veeghu.* The *veeghu,* like the English acre, is an entirely square measure. The "*Gúntha*" or rod, by which the measurements are made, is computed

at five "*Hathis*," and twenty such "*Gunthas*," or one hundred "*Hathis*," is the length of one side of a "*Veeghu*" The standard length of the *Guntha* is 96 inches or 8 feet The standard length of the *Hath* is 19¼ inches The *veeghu* therefore contains 25,600 square feet, the *vasa* 1,280 square feet, and the *veesvasee* 64 square feet As an English statute acre contains 43 560 square feet, it follows that one standard *veeghu* is equal to 5876 parts of an acre, or that one acre is equal to one *veeghu*, fourteen *vasa*, and sixty-two decimal parts of a *veesvasee* —

Long Measure

Inches	Feet	Hathis	Gunthas	Side of a veeghu
19 2	1 7½	1		
96 0	8 0	5	1	
1920 0	160 0	100	20	1

Square Measure

Sq inches	Sq feet	Sq yards	Vees vasee	Vas	Veeghu	Acre
9 216	64	7 11	1·00	—		
184 3·0	1 280	142 28	2 00	1 00		
5,898 240	25 600	2844 44	400 00	20·00	1 00	
6 272 640	43 560	4840 00	680 62	34 03	1 70	1

Bombay

Veera—See *Vero*

Veesum—See *Visa*

Vegro-mal—Property given in exchange or in lieu of that stolen —*Sindh*

Veheto—The field or portion of land burdened with a heavy assessment in *khátá bandee* holdings, and opposed to the *khoteea*, which is taxed with little more than a nominal rent The pure "*Veheto*" system, like the *Narwa* or *Bhágdaree*, was a mode of joint village management by a proprietary community Under both systems the proprietary body, or *Pateeddrs*, had to make good the difference between the amount produced by all the regular sources of revenue in the village, except Government lands which they kept in their own hands, and the lump sum assessed in any year upon the village Under the "*Narwadaree*" or more perfect form of the village community, each member of the proprietary body contributed towards this deficiency a sum proportionate to his hereditary share in the village But in villages in which, owing to misfortunes or oppression, the means of each proprietor no longer corresponded to his hereditary rights, the "*Veheto*" system was adopted Out of the lands of each sharer, a small portion, varying in amount according to his circumstances, was assigned as "*Veheto*," and upon it was assessed each his contribution to the lump assessment of the village Thus if the "*Veheto*" lands belonging to the community amounted to 50 *veeghas*, and in any year, after collection of revenue from all other sources, the sum required to make up the lump assessment of the village was Rs 500, each *veegha* of "*Veheto*" would that year be assessed at Rs 10 He who held half a *veegha* would pay Rs 5, he who held two *veeghas* Rs 20, and so on Under this system the sharers or *Pateedars* usually called all their own lands (except the assigned '*Veheto*"), alienated, generally by the name of "*Vechanees*" and "*Gharenees*," and paid directly for these only the "*salamee*" rates of the village And if a man's circumstances became better, and he was able to take up fresh lands, he paid for them not usually at the Government rates of the village, but by the extent of his "*Veheto*" being increased, and sometimes by a personal cess —*Bombay*

Véli, corruptly *Valee*, *Valee*, *Valy*, *Vaily*, *Veli*— A measure of land containing five *kanis* or six acres and six-tenths a field of that extent —*Wilson*

A Tanjore land measure equal to 5 kanis or 6 6 acres —*Madras*

Vellala—*Shudras* of the Tamil country —*Coorg*

Vero, incorrectly *Veera*, *Veyrah*—Tax impost, duty, any tax or cess levied in addition to that on land, as upon trades, professions, goods, and the like, a particular tax levied upon the land, or upon ploughs, in addition to the standard assessment, also a tax levied on the Grasia tenures paying no other revenue to the State —*Wilson*

A tax, a cess —*Robertson*

A local cess Taxes imposed under various denominations upon trades and employments exercised, as well as upon articles of property belonging to cultivators Those upon trades and employments were abolished under Act XXX of 1844, while the greater portion of those upon the property of cultivators were abolished upon the introduction of a Veeghotee assessment Those that were still retained have since been abolished upon the introduction of the revised survey settlement —*Bombay*

Veskar, *Weskar*—The porter or gate-keeper of a village, usually a *Máng* and employed in other menial offices for the village —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Vesno—Twentieth part of a *bigo* —*Sindh*

Veth or *Weth*—Labor or service exacted by Government, or a person in power, without paying for it, a load carried by a person or animal impressed, also, but superfluously, *Vethbegar* —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

Vetti or *Vettiyan*, or *Vetty* or *Vettyun*—People employed to do the hard work in measuring and storing Government salt —*Madras*

Vettiyan—See *Vetti*

Vetty—See *Vetti*

Vevastha—See *Vyavastha*

Veyrah—See *Vero*

Viga—A land measure, nearly one-half of an acre —*Bombay*

Vighaliga—The sixtieth part of a *Ghaliga* —*Coorg*

Villedele—Betel leaf —*Mysore*

Vilyadele—Betel leaf —*Coorg*

Visa, *Visamu*, corruptly *Vissum*, *Veesum*, *Visam*—The sixteenth part or fraction of anything, a weight of gold equal to one grain of rice-corn, a measure of land equal nearly to two acres, a share, a portion —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

A sixteenth part of anything —*Coorg*

Visai, *vise*—A weight in use at Madras, commonly called *Vise*, one eighth of a Madras *Maund*, or 3lbs 2ozs avoirdupois —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

The eighth of a Madras manugu or maund, actually 3lbs 1 oz 6 drs, but generally taken as 3⅛lbs —*Madras*

Visam—See *Visa*

Visamu—See *Visa*

Vishwasi—The twentieth of a *vusea* —*Bombay*

Viss—See *Visaí.*

Vissu-a—See *Vísa.*

Visvasee—The four hundredth part of a *veeghu*, and the twentieth part of a *vasá* See *Veeghu.* —*Bombay*

Visvási, corruptly *Wiswussa*—A land measure, one-twentieth of a *vasá*, $\frac{1}{400}$th of a *bighá*; a nominal coin of the lowest value, one-thousandth of a rupee —*Wilson*

Viswás—Twentieth part of a *vesno.*—*Sindh.*

Vittyun—See *Vetti.*

Vivastha—See *Vyávastha.*

Vrittidár—Proprietor of small grants of land free of rent, or on a light rent, to Brahmins only —*Mysore*

Vukeel—See *Wakil.*

Vuno—A kind of cess or fee levied by jageerdars in Mandvee on people who remove wood from their villages. A fee levied upon each cart-load of grass cut in the Bháto land in villages near Dhollerá. An import duty levied at Bhownuggur upon each boat-load of grass imported into that place.—*Bombay*

Vurun—A vow, a leather rope. The leather rope which is attached to a "*kos*" to draw it up —*Bombay.*

Vuso, Vussa—The twentieth part of a *veeghu* —*Bombay.*

Vussa—See *Vuso.*

Vyápára, vernacularly *Byápára*—Business, affairs, trade, occupation, profession.—*Wilson.*
Trade —*Coorg*

Vyavastha, Vivasthá, Vevasthá, Wiwasthá, corruptly *Bywustah, Bywuster*—Separating, setting apart, settlement, arrangement, a written opinion on points of law, with citation of the original texts on which it is based, given by Hindu law Pandits.—*Wilson.*

W

Wad—*Ficus indica.*—*Bombay.*

Wadára, Wadári—A low caste, or a member of it, whose chief occupation is killing rats and vermin —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Wadari—See *Wadara.*

Wadero—Headman of a village, or of a tribe. Large landed proprietor —*Sindh.*

Wadí—A hamlet. (See *Mazra*).—*Bombay.*

Wagat—Bamboo tiles made by platting flattened pieces of bamboo —*British Burma.*

Waguzasht—Release of land, crops, &c, attached or distrained. Land exempted by Government from all further payment of revenue.—*Bengal*

Wáguzáshta—Released from attachment or distraint, relieved from assessment, remitted.—*Wilson.*

Wáh—A canal —*Sindh.*

Wahí, corruptly *Wyhee*—A stitched book for accounts, of which several are kept by bankers and merchants, as the *kachcha-wahi*, rough cash or day book; *pakka-wahi*, daily cash book or journal, shewing receipts and disbursements, *nakl-wahi*, a register of *hundis* or bills drawn, accepted and paid, *jarigar-wahi*, in which an account is kept of goods given to a broker for sale, *chiththa-wahi*, a letter-book; *vyáj* or *wajuk-wahi*, interest account-book, &c. It is the *bahí* of Bengal —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Wahisonapatra—Conveyance.—*Bombay.*

Wahiwat—Administration, management.—*Wilson* —*Bombay.*

Wahiwátdár—An officer entrusted with the conduct of any important business, as the government of a province or collection of the revenue, the representative or manager of the affairs of an individual, especially in his absence —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Wáhur—A branch of the Indus, which again rejoins it, or a branch canal.—*Sindh.*

Wáidá—Rent, revenue —*C P*
A fixed term for payment of money, an instalment —*Wilson*

Wairán, Wirán—Desolate, depopulated, waste, a village under the headman of a different village.—*Wilson.*
Waste land.—*C. P.*

Wájib-ul-arz—Administration paper.—*Punjab.*
The administration paper, or record of the village customs and usages and of the rights and privileges of the proprietors and tenants.—*Oudh.*
Village administration paper prepared at time of settlement.—*N: W. P.*
Village administration paper —*C. P.*
Literally, fit for, or worthy of, representation, a petition, a written statement or representation, a written agreement; in the North-West Provinces it designates what is considered to be the most important of the documents relating to the village administration, describing the established mode of paying the Government revenue, the actual shares or holdings, whether held in severalty or in common, and how separation or re-allotment takes place, the powers and privileges of the lambardárs, and how elected, what extra items of collection are recognised; the rules regarding fruit and timber trees on the estate, and how irrigation is maintained; the appropriation of waste lands, the village servants and their fees, and the pay of the village watchmen; it should be in fact a complete view of the organization of the village, and is to be attested by the signatures of all the lambardárs, and as many of the shareholders as choose to sign, and by the signatures of the Patwárí and Kánungo, it should be read aloud in open court in the hearing of the subscribing parties and the settlement officer, and be approved and signed also by him

Wájibularzám—General administration paper.—*C. P*

Wájibularz-khás—Special administration paper of the village.—*C. P.*

Wakálatnáma, Vakálatnáma—Credentials, letter of authority, power of attorney.—*Wilson*—*Bombay.*

Wákdán-patra—Promissory note —*Bombay*

Wakf—A Muhammadan religious endowment —*Bengal.*
A bequest for religious or charitable purposes, an endowment, an appropriation of property by will or by gift to the service of God in such a way that it may be beneficial to men, the donor or testator having the power of designating the persons to be so benefited —*Wilson*

Wakíl, Wukeel, often read *Vakíl, Vukeel, Vagíl*, corruptly *Vaqueel*—A person invested with authority to act for another, an ambassador, a representative, an agent, an attorney, in India an authorised public pleader in a court of justice; amongst the Marathas also the hereditary assistant of the Desmukh, a cess imposed to meet the expense of entertaining a wakíl —*Wilson*—*Bombay*

A pleader—*C P.*
(See *Vakil*) —*N W P.*
Wakilpatra—Credentials, letter of authority, power of attorney —*Bombay.*
Wakkaliga—In Dharwar, cultivator —*Bombay*
Wakla, Wukla—A bullock-load of grain —*Wilson* —*Bombay*
Wál—*Lablab vulgaris* —*Bombay.*
Walagra—Home produce.—*Mysore*
Walandedár—Cultivator of land situated in other than the village in which cultivator resides. —*H A. D*
Wálá-ságuwalidár—Sub-cultivator —*Mysore.*
Wancharai—Grazing tax.—*H A. D.* See *Vancharai*
Wando—A square enclosure at the back of a house, consisting of a raised mud or brick wall, but without any roof —*Bombay.*
Wangi—Water-course taken from a hill stream, or an auxiliary irrigational cut or channel to a large water-course —*Sindh*
Wánolá—Prescriptive right of Government or proprietor to a share of fruits —*H A D.*
Wansával—A genealogical tree —*Bombay*
Wansee A bill-hook —*Bombay.*
Wantá, or *Wátá*, corruptly *Waunta*—Share, part, portion, division, also *Vantá* In Guzerat it denotes lands either exempt from assessment or held at a quit-rent, chiefly by Rajputs, the tenure is prescription of remote antiquity without any deeds or grants —*Wilson*—*Bombay*
Wantige—A subscription for religious purposes.—*Bombay*
Wanto—A portion, an allotment, a description of alienated lands originally held by powerful Rajput families —*Robertson.*
Literally, a portion, an allotment Thus, a portion of land set apart for the maintenance of the original holder on his being deprived of his possession during former Governments, is called a Wanto —*Bombay*
Wappa-chitti—Re-conveyance —*Bombay.*
Warra—A portion of land assigned to each member of a *Koli* village at—a quit-rent. *Wilson*—*Bombay.*
Warár Pandiá — Equivalent of "*Kánungo*"—*C P*
Warát—A marriage procession, an assignment on the revenues —*Wilson*—*Bombay*
Wari—Cultivation of musk, and water melons, &c —*Sindh.*
Wári—Sand —*Sindh.* See *Aran.*
Warkas—Common denomination for the inferior grains for all except rice and the kinds of pulse, it is also applied to the dry cultivation, and to the lands on which it is carried on.—*Wilson*—*Bombay*
Warkas-jamin—Land suited to the cultivation alone of the inferior grains —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
Warsashan—An annual allowance.—*Bombay*
Warshásan or *Sálianah*—Money grant payable annually —*H A D*
Warti—A washerman (Balutedar).—*H A D*
Wasanun—Drugs, generally all the larger kind of drugs and of grocery, such as sugar, sugar-candy, dates, &c. See *Karianun.*—*Bombay*
Wasí—A hamlet —*H A. D*
Wásil-bákí—The current account kept by the putwaris, of demand, collections and balance of rent of each ryot; collections and balances, payments made and outstandings due.—*Bengal*
Collections and balances, an account shewing the amount of revenue realized, and the remainder outstanding —*Wilson*
Wásil-baki-navis—Revenue accountant —*Punjab* and *N W P.*
A clerk who keeps accounts of revenue paid, and revenue arrears —*C P.*
Wasiyat-namá—Will —*C P.*
Wasul—See *Wusul*
Wasúl-bakí—Collection and application or administration of the revenues —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
Wata—See *Wanta*
Watan, Wutun, incorrectly *Wuttun*—Country, native country, place of residence, home, amongst the Marathas it has come to import any hereditary estate, office, privilege, property, or means of subsistence, a patrimony. —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
A hereditary right or office —*C P*
Watandar—The holder of a hereditary right, property, or office, with the privileges and emoluments attached to it.—*Wilson.*
A native, the hereditary holder of Government service land or allowance, a holder of a service *inam* —*Bombay*
The holder of an ancestral and a hereditary right, property, or office. The word is scarcely used except in connection with the Nimar district —*C P.*
Waunta—See *Wanta.*
Wavloo—The service lands of the village inferior servants —*Robertson*—*Bombay*
Wáyade-chitthí, Wáyade-rokhá—A written engagement, especially with a specified term for its fulfilment —*Wilson*—*Bombay.*
Wayade-rokha—See *Wáyade-chitthí.*
Wazífa—A pension, a stipend, a grant of land, rent-fee, or at a quit-rent, to pious persons, or for past services, revenue collected at a stipulated or fixed rate for a certain quantity of land —*Wilson*—*Bombay* See *Vajeepho* A stipend, a stipulated allowance. —*N W P*
Waz kham—Account containing every item of receipt and disbursement.—*C P*
Wechania—Lands sold —*Bombay*
Weitea, Wethea, Wethia,—An unpaid laborer, or Bigari —*Bombay.*
Weli—See *Veli.*
Weskar—See *Veskar.*
Weth—See *Veth.*
Wethea—See *Weitea.*
Wethia—See *Weitea.*
Wihirhunda—Cess on wells —*Bombay*
Wimo patra—Policy of insurance —*Bombay.*
Wiran—See *Wairan.*
Wiswussa—See *Visvasi*
Wittalpanta mari—A land measure equal to 60 acres (in use in Dharwar).—*Bombay.*
Wiwastha—See *Vyavastha*
Woon—An officer in charge of some department of Government —*British Burma.*
Woondouk—Assistant to an officer in charge of Government department.—*British Burma.*
Wúdid—*Phaseolus mungo* —*Mysore.*
Wukeel—See *Wakil.*
Wukla—See *Wakla.*
Wurgdar—See *Vargadar.*
Wurshasan—A cash allowance for religious and charitable purposes, *e g*, for the service of a temple god.—*Bombay.*

Wurshasun—See *Varshasan.*

Wurtinia—The village policeman, synonymous with the Jeevaidar of Ahmedabad and with Ravunia.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Wussara—A Bheel.—*Bombay.*

Wussool-bakee—*Wussool*, collections; and *bakee*, outstanding balance. Wussool-bakee, a statement shewing collections and the balances outstanding.—*Bombay.*

Wusúl, Wasúl—Collections, revenue, rent, &c., money annually realized by Government, proprietors, or bankers.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Wuttun—A hereditary tenure.—*H. A. D.*
Native place; patrimony; home; hereditary office; the hereditary emoluments of a hereditary office; hereditary property.—*Robertson.*
Hereditary office or privilege.—*Bombay.*

Wuttondar—A native; a hereditary officer.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Wuttun—See *Watan.*

Wutun—See *Watan.*

Wuzeefa—Lands granted rent-free or at a quit-rent by the Muhammadan Government to pious persons for past services, and to Cazees.—*Robertson—Bombay.*

Wykee—See *Wahi.*

Y

Ya—See *toung-gya—British Burma.*

Yád—Remembrance. In Marathi, memorandum, a scrap, a little account, a note addressed to an equal on official subjects.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Yadagei—A worker in leather, a cobbler.—*Coorg.*

Yáddásht, Yádástu—A note, a memorandum, a memorial, a petition, a certificate.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
A memorandum.—*H. A. D., Coorg,* and *Madras.*
A list.—*Sindh.*

Yadastu—See *Yaddasht.*

Yadi—Memorandum, a scrap, a little account, a note addressed to an equal on official subjects.—*Bombay.*

Yakdálo—Literally for one year, applied to one-year leases.—*Sindh.*

Yála, Yálakki—Cardamoms.—*Coorg* and *Mysore.*

Yalakki—See *Yala.*

Yan-daik—Magazine.—*British Burma.*

Yarava—A wandering tribe who came originally from Wynad in Malabar. They speak their own language and live chiefly in Kiggutnad with the Coorgs, to whose mode of life and worship they have conformed. They eat no beef, and therefore rank higher than the *Holeyas* and *Medas.*—*Coorg.*

Yátrá, vernacularly *Játrá*—Going about, travelling, but especially travelling to places of reputed holiness; pilgrimage; a periodical festival in honor of some idol to which its worshippers resort; a company of pilgrims; in Bengal, a dramatic representation.—*Wilson—Bombay.* See *Jatra.*

Yaumiá, corruptly *Yeomiah, Yeomea*—A daily allowance to pensioners of any kind.—*Wilson.*
A money grant payable daily.—*H. A. D.*
An allowance to pensioners.—*Madras.*

Yay-gyaw—Water-course uniting creeks or rivers.—*British Burma.*

Yay-tha—Native soldier.—*British Burma.*

Yazadan-khap—Whipping.—*British Burma.*

Yazadan tat—Criminal file.—*British Burma.*

Yaza-that—Code of criminal law.—*British Burma.*

Yazawool-oke—Head constable, inspector.—*British Burma.*

Yaza-woot—Criminal, magisterial, police, used adjectively.—*British Burma:*

Yaza-woot-ghoung—Headman of circle or portion of circle in police matters.—*British Burma*

Yaza-woot-mhoo—A criminal case.—*British Burma.*

Yedagái—Currier and shoemaker.—*Mysore.*

Yedaru chitu, corruptly *Yedroonoody chit*—A counterpart agreement, an engagement given by the tenant of an estate held under lease or mortgage to pay a consideration annually for its occupancy; also a writing given by the purchaser of land to the proprietor, engaging to give it back on receiving his money again within a stipulated period.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Yedroonoodychit—See *Yedaruchitu.*

Yele ambu—Betel leaf vines.—*Mysore.*

Yeomea—See *Yaumia.*

Yeomiadár—Holder of money grant payable daily.—*H. A. D.*

Yeomiah—See *Yaumia.*

Yerandi—Castor-oil seed.—*Mysore.*

Yerí—Black soil.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Yiláchi—Cardamoms.—*Mysore.*

Yoa—A village.—*British Burma.*

Yon—Court or office.—*British Burma.*

Yó-yá—Hereditary.—*British Burma.*

Ywa-goung—Head police officer of a number of villages.—*British Burma.*

Yway—One-eighth of a *pay.*—*British Burma.*

Z

Zabani—See *Jabani.*

Zabit—A person employed to measure lands and crops.—*Sindh.*

Zábita, in the Indian dialects *Jábitá* or *Jábatá*—A rule, a statute, a law, established practice, usage. A list, a roll.—*Wilson—Bombay.* See *Jabta.*

Zabti, vernacularly *Zapti, Zafti, Jabti, Jafti, Japti*, corruptly *Zebty*—Sequestrated, attached; applied to lands taken possession of by the Government officers, or to rent-free lands which have been subjected to assessment; in Bengal, lands were so designated which had been resumed from *jágir* grants by *Jaffar Khan;* in the North-Western Provinces the term is applied to the assessment in money on lands in which the more valuable products are raised, as sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, esculent vegetables, and the like.—*Wilson.*
Cash rates on crops (as opposed to *batái* payment in kind).—*N. W. P.*
The most valuable crops and money rates on them.—*Punjab.*

Zafti—See *Zabti.*

Zamánat—Security.—*C. P.*

Zamánat-náma—A deed of surety by which a person makes himself answerable for the debts of another.—*Wilson.*
Security deed.—*Bengal.*

Zamín, Zumeen, vernacularly *Jamin, Jamí*—Earth, the earth, land, ground, soil, &c.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

Zámin—Surety.—*C. P.*

Zamíndár, Zumeendár, vernacularly *Jamíndár, Jamídár*, corruptly *Zemindár*—An occupant of land, a landholder.—*Wilson—Bombay.*
Holder of lands of any description.—*Bengal.*
A holder or occupant of a village or landed estate.—*C. P.*

Landed proprietor; landowner.—*Sindh.*

A landlord.—*Oudh.*

The holder of an estate on a fixed assessment under a *Sanad-i-milkiat-i-istimrar*, or deed of permanent ownership granted by the British Government.—*Madras.*

A cultivating proprietor.—*Punjab.*

Landowner.—*N. W. P.*

Zamíndárí, vernacularly *Jamíndárí*, corruptly *Zemindarry*.—The office and rights of a zamíndár; the tenure of zamíndárí, whether individual or coparcenary; the tract of land constituting the possessions of a zamíndár or of coparcenary zamíndárs; it more usually designates the former.—*Wilson.*

Landed property generally; (in a more restricted sense) an undivided estate held in joint tenure.—*N. W. P.*

An estate belonging to a single proprietor, or one belonging to several in which the whole land is held and managed in common.—*Oudh.*

An estate held by one person, or by several persons jointly, when the profit, and not the land, is divided.—*Punjab.*

Zamín-la-málik—Land ownerless.—*Punjab* and *C. P.*

Zámin-patra—Security bond.—*Bombay.*

Zanána, vernacularly *Janána*, incorrectly *Zenana*—The female apartments, used sometimes for their inhabitants; the females of a family.—*Wilson—Bombay.*

The female apartments; the females of a family.—*N. W. P.* See *Jenana.*

Zaptí—See *Zabti.*

Zaráit—Cultivated land.—*Sindh.*

Zarbharná—Landed property leased for satisfaction of debt; usufructory mortgage.—*Bengal.*

Zarbharnádar, Zarbharnídar—Lessee occupying landed property leased for the satisfaction of debt; usufructory mortgagee.—*Bengal.*

Zarbharnidar—See *Zarbharnadar.*

Zaripeshgi—See *Zarpeshgi.*

Zaripeshgidar—See *Zarpeshgidar.*

Zarlagan—Rent.—*Bengal.*

Zarpeshgí, Zarpeshgí—Payment in advance, a deposit or engagement to advance money; a bonus or premium on a lease; an advance of money upon the farm of the revenue; money lent upon a usufructuary mortgage.—*Wilson.*

A lease obtained by the advance of a fixed sum, the lessor having the right of re-entry on repayment of that sum. Money paid in advance to landholders by tenants, or to the lessor by the lessee.—*Bengal.*

Zarpeshgídár, Zaripeshgídár—One who holds a village, having lent money to the proprietor. A lessee who has advanced money to his lessor.—*Bengal.*

One who has advanced money.—*Wilson.*

Zarzáminí—Surety for money payment.—*Wilson.* Money security.—*Bengal.*

Zat-thana—An actor.—*British Burma.*

Zaurak—A large boat.—*Sindh.*

Zayat—A serai or building erected by charitable persons for the benefit of travellers, pilgrims, and pagoda visitors on worship days.—*British Burma.*

Zebty—See *Zabti.*

Zelah—See *Zila.*

Zeldár—A chief man in a circle of villages.—*Punjab.*

Zemindar—See *Zamindar.*

Zemindarry—See *Zamindari.*

Zenana—See *Zanana.*

Zer darakhti—Vegetables and produce of land, as opposed to the fruit of trees.—*Sindh.*

Zeroyet—See *Zarayet.*

Zila, corruptly *Zillah, Zelah*; plural, *Zilaját*—Side, part, a division, a district; under the British administration, a province, a tract of country constituting the jurisdiction of a Commissioner or Circuit Judge, and the extent of a chief Collectorate.—*Wilson.*

The part of a presidency in charge of a Collector of land revenue. A Collectorate.—*Bombay.*

A district under the British administration; a tract of country consisting of the jurisdiction of a Commissioner or Circuit Judge, and the extent of a chief Collectorate.—*N. W. P.*

A district.—*Punjab.*

A revenue district. In opium and indigo cultivation, a tract of cultivation under the supervision of a single officer.—*Bengal.*

Zillah—See *Zila.*

Zilo—A district; a Collectorate.—*Sindh.*

Zirá—Carraway seed.—*C. P.*

Ziráat, vernacularly *Jirát, Jráyat*, corruptly *Zarayet; Zeroyet*—Agriculture, cultivation, farming; a cultivated farm or field; sometimes land not artificially irrigated; also Karn, a pension.—*Wilson.*

Cultivation.—*C. P.* See *Jrait.*

Zumeen—See *Zamin.*

Zumeendar—See *Zamindar.*

STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES CURRENT IN BENGAL

(1) —*Bazar Weight*

5 Sikas	make	1 Kancha
4 Kanchas	„	1 Chhatak
4 Chhataks	„	1 Poa
4 Poas	„	1 Ser
5 Sers	„	1 Pasuri
2 Pasuris	„	1 Chauk
8 Pasuris	„	1 Mân

(2) —*Measure of Capacity*

(a)—Grain measure

5 Chhataks	make	1 Kunika or Khunchi
4 Kunikas	„	1 Rek
4 Reks	„	1 Pali or Pasuri
20 Palis	„	1 Sali
16 Salis	„	1 Kahan equal to 40 Mâns

(b)—Grain measure used in Southern Bengal.

4 Palis or Reks	make	1 Dron or Pasuri
4 Drons	„	1 Adi
5 Adis	„	1 Sali
4 Salis	„	1 Bis
16 Bises	„	1 Pauli

(3) —*Liquid Measure*

The same as the Bazar weight

(4) —*Land Measure.*

16 Chhataks	make	1 Katha
20 Kathas	„	1 Bigha

(5) —*Lineal Measure*

3 Jabs	make	1 Anguli
4 Angulis	„	1 Musti
3 Mustis	„	1 Bighat
2 Bighats	„	1 Hat
4 Hats	„	1 Dhanu
1000 Dhanus	„	1 Kros
4 Kroses	„	1 Jojan

(6).—*Gold and Silver Weight*

4 Dhans	make	1 Rati
6¼ Ratis	„	1 Ana.
8 Ratis	„	1 Masa
12½ Masas	„	1 Bhari

(7) —*Apothecaries' Weight*

4 Jabs	make	1 Rati
5 Ratis	„	1 Dhan
2 Dhans	„	1 Masa
2 Masas	„	1 Tola.

Superficial Measures used in Chittagong.

(a)—The Magi Superficial Measure

122 880	Square	Hats	make	1 Dron
7 680	„	„	„	1 Kani
380	„	„	„	1 Ganda
96	„	„	„	1 Kora
32	„	„	„	1 Kanta
5 33	„	„	„	1 Danta
0·76	„	„	„	1 Dhuli
0·02	„	„	„	1 Renu

(b)—The Shali Superficial Measure.

491,520	Square	Hats	make	1 Dron
30 720	„	„	„	1 Kani
1,520	„	„	„	1 Ganda
384	„	„	„	1 Kora
128	„	„	„	1 Kanta
21 32	„	„	„	1 Danta.
3 04	„	„	„	1 Dhuli
08	„	„	„	1 Renu.

A

Abakárı—See *Abkárı*
Abkaree—See *Abkarı*.
Abkarry—See *Abkarı*.
Abkary—See *Abkarı*
Adawlut—See *Adálat*
Adhkar—See *Adhıkárí*
Adıkarı—See *Adhıkárı*
Adkarı—See *Adhıkarı*.
Adolee—See *Adholí*
Adoly—See *Adholí*
Agaram—See *Agraharum*
Aghan—See *Agrahan*
Agraghrah—See *Agraháram*
Agraharamah—See *Agraharum*
Agraharamu—See *Agraharam*
Agraháravádaı—See *Agraharum*.
Agráram—See *Agraharum*
Ainjamá—See *Ain*.
Ahur—See *Ákár*
Ámánattu—See *Ámánat*.
Amrat—See *Ambaraı*.
Amshom—See *Anvam*
Anamat—See *Amanat*
Anamatu—See *Amanat*
Annasatra—See *Annachhatra*.
Á oot—See *Áut*.
Áoothundee—See *Autbandı*.
Aootputtí—See *Áutpattı*.
Ary—See *Arz*
Aryí—See *Arzı*.
Ashám—See *Ahahám*
Aubkaury—See *Abkárı*
Audvcarei—See *Adhıkarı*.
Aumeen—See *Amín*
Aumın—See *Amín*.
Autı—See *Avatı*
Awarya—See *Awárıya*.
Awerya—See *Awárıya*
Awuzza—See *Awarıya*.
Awwal—See *Aval*
Ayacut—See *Ayakattu*
Ayam—See *Aya*.
Ayen—See *Aın*

B

Babtee—See *Babatı*
Babtı—See *Babatı*
Babu—See *Bab*
Babur—See *Babul*
Bachh—See *Bachha*
Badıga—See *Badagı*.
Bagait—See *Baghayat*.
Bagárah—See *Begar*
Bagáyat—See *Baghayat*.
Bageer—See *Bargır*
Bahangy—See *Bhangı*
Baıpárı—See *Beoparee*
Bairaggıe—See *Bairagí*.
Bıyar—See *Bazar*
Bajrı—See *Bajra*.
Baky—See *Bakı*.
Ballae—See *Balaı*
Ballutay—See *Baluta*.
Balootee—See *Baluta*
Balote—See *Baluta*
Baloteh—See *Baluten*
Baloten—See *Baluten*.
Balotyá—See *Baluta*
Balowtay—See *Baluta*.
Balute—See *Baluta*
Baluteh—See *Baluten*
Balutyá—See *Baluta*.
Bang—See *Bhung*
Bangy—See *Bhangı*
Banjarı—See *Banjárá*
Banjaru—See *Banjar*.
Banjo—See *Banjar*.
Banjh—See *Banjar*
Banjur—See *Banjar*.
Baqee—See *Bákı*
Bargeer—See *Bárgír*.
Barıy—See *Bery*.
Barız—See *Bery*
Barnees—See *Barnıs*
Bartanıo—See *Vartanıo*
Bastoband—See *Bandobast*.
Batta—See *Bhata, Bhatta*
Battu—See *Bhat*.
Baub—See *Bab*.
Baublee—See *Babatı*
Baugdar—See *Bhagdar*.
Bazyaftı—See *Bayyaftı*.
Beega—See *Bıgha*.
Beegah—See *Bıgha*, also *Bıgaı*
Beegar—See *Begar*.
Beegarah—See *Begár*.
Beegha—See *Bıgha*.
Beeghaı—See *Bıghatı*.
Beegotee—See *Bıghatí*.
Beer—See *Reed*
Begah—See *Bıgha*.
Begarı—See *Begár*.
Begarı—See *Bıttı*
Begehree—See *Bıghatí*.
Benjary—See *Banjara*.
Beriyu—See *Bery*.
Berız—See *Bery*.
Betay—See *Balaı*.
Betí—See *Batta*
Bewaraı—See *Bewarıs*
Bhagdarı—See *Bhagdaree*
Bhagıdar—See *Bhagdar*
Bhaınt—See *Bhet*
Bhamal—See *Bhaubkla*.
Bharata—See *Bhát*
Bhaten—See *Bhata*
Bhatrayu—See *Bhat*
Bhatta—See *Bhata*
Bhattu—See *Bhat*
Bhatyamu—See *Bhata*.
Bhent—See *Bhet*.
Bhete—See *Bhet*.
Bhoee—See *Bhoı*
Bhoı—See *Bhoee*
Bhooda—See *Bhur*
Bhoodhee—See *Bhudkı*
Bhoor—See *Bhur*
Bhowlee—See *Bhoolı*
Bhoyee—See *Bhoı*.
Bhud—See *Bhur*
Bhuda—See *Bhur*
Bhuduk—See *Bhur*
Bhugwuttee—See *Bhagbatée*
Bhung—See *Bhang*
Bhungee—See *Bhangı*

Bhurtuneea—See *Vartanio.*
Bhutlye—See *Butai.*
Bhutu—See *Bhata.*
Bigag—See *Begár.*
Bigári—See *Begár.*
Bighóti—See *Bighati.*
Bighari—See *Bighatí.*
Bigharni—See *Bighati.*
Bigribaru—See *Bigi.*
Bigihagga—See *Bigi.*
Bigipatti—See *Bigi.*
Boodar—See *Bhur.*
Botilla—See *Batelá.*
Brinjaree—See *Banjara.*
Bubool—See *Babul.*
Buboor—See *Babúl.*
Budah—See *Bhur.*
Bullace—See *Balai.*
Bullah—See *Balla.*
Buloota—See *Baluta.*
Bulootee—See *Balutá.*
Bullooteh—See *Baluta.*
Bullotee—See *Baluta.*
Bulooten—See *Baluten.*
Buloten—See *Baluten.*
Bulowteh—See *Baluta.*
Bundh—See *Bándh.*
Bundobust—See *Bandobast.*
Bundur—See *Bandar.*
Bungalow—See *Banglá.*
Bunjaree—See *Banjara.*
Bunjary—See *Banjara.*
Bunjur—See *Banjar.*
Burrud—See *Barad.*
Burud—See *Barad.*
Butaee—See *Batai.*
Buttaee—See *Batai.*
Buttai—See *Batai.*
Buttaye—See *Batai.*
Buttei—See *Batai.*
Byapara—See *Vyapara.*
Byragee—See *Bairagí.*
Byraghee—See *Bairagi.*
Bywustah—See *Vyavastha.*
Bywuster—See *Vyavastha.*

C

Caboolcat—See *Kabuliyat.*
Callum—See *Kalam.*
Candy—See *Khandi.*
Canongeo—See *Kanungo.*
Canoongo—See *Kanungo.*
Carbaree—See *Karbari.*
Carcoon—See *Karkun.*
Cauzee—See *Kazi.*
Cauzy—See *Kazi.*
Cawney—See *Kani.*
Cazi—See *Kazi.*
Chákriá—See *Chákariá.*
Chaku—See *Chak.*
Chamhar—See *Chamar.*
Chaprow—See *Chhappar.*
Charkh—See *Charak.*
Chaughula—See *Chaughala.*
Chaugula—See *Chaughala.*
Chaupar—See *Chaupal.*
Chauthai—See *Chauth.*
Chautı—See *Chawati.*
Chawadi—See *Chawati.*
Cheku—See *Chak.*
Chellaun—See *Chalan.*
Cherrus—See *Charas.*
Chhapar—See *Chhappar.*
Chhata—See *Chhatr.*
Chhatar—See *Chhatr.*
Chhatra—See *Chhatr.*
Chhuppur—See *Chhappar.*
Chhutr—See *Chhatr.*
Chhutra—See *Chhatr.*
Chhutur—See *Chhatr.*
Chillare—See *Chillar.*
Chillaru—See *Chillar.*
Chillaun—See *Chalan.*
Chiller—See *Chillar.*
Chilre—See *Chillar.*
Chilta—See *Chillar.*
Chita—See *Chittha.*
Chitnis—See *Chitnavis.*
Chitniss—See *Chitnees.*
Chitta—See *Chittha*
Chitty—See *Seth.*
Chokee—See *Chauki*
Chokeedar—See *Chaukidar.*
Choky—See *Chauki.*
Choltry—See *Chawati.*
Chopeddi—See *Chopdi.*
Chopper—See *Chhappar.*
Chot—See *Chauth.*
Choudhri—See *Sufedposh.*
Chougulla—See *Chaughala.*
Choukee—See *Chauki.*
Choultry—See *Chavadi*, also *Chawati.*
Chout—See *Chowthai*, also *Chauth.*
Chouth—See *Chauth.*
Chowkeydar—See *Chaukidar.*
Chowky—See *Chauki.*
Chuck—See *Chak.*
Chuk—See *Chak.*
Chukbundee—See *Chakbandi.*
Chulan—See *Chalan.*
Chullaun—See *Chalan.*
Chumar—See *Chamar.*
Chunnam—See *Chuna.*
Chupper—See *Chhappar.*
Chuppra—See *Chhappar.*
Churee—See *Chari.*
Churree—See *Chari.*
Churrus—See *Charas.*
Chuttrum—See *Satram.*
Cibalch—See *Qibala.*
Classie—See *Khalasi.*
Coballa—See *Qibala.*
Comaveesdar—See *Kamavisdar.*
Combly—See *Kambala.*
Comli—See *Kambala.*
Conkar—See *Kankar.*
Coodeevarum—See *Kudivaram.*
Coodumbon—See *Kudava.*
Coolee—See *Kuli.*
Coolkurny—See *Kulkarani.*
Coombee—See *Kunbi.*
Coomery—See *Kumari.*
Coonby—See *Kunbi.*
Coos—See *Kos.*
Cowl—See *Kaul.*
Cowle—See *Kaul.*
Cubalat—See *Kabuliyat.*
Cullum—See *Kalam.*
Cumbly—See *Kambala.*
Curnum—See *Karanum*, also *Karanamee.*
Cutcha—See *Kachcha.*
Cutcherry—See *Kachahri.*
Cuteean—See *Khatauni.*
Cutty—See *Kathi.*
Cutwal—See *Kotwal.*

D

Dacoit—See *Dakait.*
Daee—See *Dai.*
Daespaundee—See *Despande*
Dakhil-kharj—See *Kharj-dakhil.*
Dakhla—See *Dakhala.*
Dalwa—See *Daluva.*
Damasai—See *Damasahi.*
Damashai—See *Damasahi.*
Danda—See *Dand.*
Danubundee—See *Danabandi.*
Dao—See *Da.*
Daphtardar—See *Daftardar.*
Darbar—See *Durbar.*
Darkhast—See *Darkwast.*
Daroga—See *Barogha.*
Dastaway—See *Dastawez.*
Dastaveju—See *Dastawez.*
Dastawej—See *Dastawez.*
Dattrima—See *Dattaka.*
Daul—See *Doul.*
Daum—See *Dam.*
Deewan—See *Diwan.*
Deostan—See *Devasthana.*
Desae—See *Desai.*
Deshmookh—See *Desmukh.*
Desmook—See *Desmukh.*
Desmookh—See *Desmukh.*
Despandeah—See *Despande.*
Despandya—See *Despande.*
Despondeah—See *Despande.*
Despondee—See *Despandi.*
Dessye—See *Desai.*
Deul—See *Devala.*
Devadayamu—See *Devadaya.*
Devadow—See *Devadaya.*
Devadoyam—See *Devadaya.*
Devadyen—See *Devadaya.*
Deval—See *Devala.*
Dewal—See *Devala.*
Dewan—See *Diwan.*
Dhaba—See *Dhabe.*
Dhair—See *Dher.*
Dharekari—See *Dharakari*
Dharmsala—See *Dharmasala.*
Dhed—See *Dher.*
Dheda—See *Dher.*
Dhekoodyat—See *Dhekoodsat.*
Dhenp—See *Dhepa.*
Dhep—See *Dhepa.*
Dherh—See *Dher.*
Dheyr—See *Dher.*
Dhurkast—See *Darkwast.*
Dhurmadow—See *Dharmadao.*
Dhurumshala—See *Dhurumsalla.*
Dirgast—See *Darkwast.*
Dwalige—See *Dipavali.*
Diwan—See *Diwan.*
Doabasha—See *Doasta.*
Dol—See *Dal.*
Doomalla—See *Dumala.*
Duffadar—See *Dafadar.*
Duftur—See *Daftar.*
Dufturdar—See *Duftardar.*
Dumalgaon—See *Dumala.*
Dumree—See *Damri.*
Dund—See *Dand.*
Dunda—See *Dand.*
Dung—See *Dang.*
Durbar—See *Darbar.*
Durgah—See *Dargah.*
Durga st—See *Darkwast.*
Dustawez—See *Dastawez*

E

Ejar—See *Ijara.*
Ijara—See *Ijara.*
Ijarahdar—See *Ijaradar*
Ilakeh—See *Ilaka.*
Inam—See *Inam.*
Inaum—See *Inam.*
Izafa—See *Izafa.*
Izafut—See *Izafa.*
Izaput—See *Izafa.*
Izara—See *Ijara.*

F

Falachas—See *Phatechas.*
Farash—See *Faras*, also *Farrash.*
Farigh-khuttee—See *Farigh-khatti.*
Farikhn—See *Farigh-khatti.*
Farughuttee—See *Farigh-khatti.*
Fasuly—See *Fasli.*
Firagh-khuttee—See *Farigh-khatti.*
Fuqeer—See *Fakir.*
Furash—See *Farrash.*
Furnavees—See *Pharnivasi.*
Furnees—See *Pharnivasi.*
Fuslee—See *Fasli.*
Fusly—See *Fasli.*
Fusul-jasti—See *Fasl-jasti.*
Fysul-teerwah—See *Faisal-tirvai.*

G

Gaddi—See *Gadi.*
Gavran—See *Gayran.*
Gay—See *Gaz.*
Gam—See *Gram.*
Ganjha—See *Ganja.*
Ganw—See *Gram.*
Gaolee—See *Gauli.*
Gaon—See *Gram.*
Gaoton—See *Gaonthan.*
Garee—See *Garisa.*
Gari—See *Gadi.*
Gatkuli—See *Gatkul.*
Gauda—See *Gaud.*
Gaum—See *Gram.*
Gaur—See *Gaud.*
Gaut—See *Ghat.*
Gauuda—See *Gaud.*
Geregadu—See *Gerekadu.*
Ghaut—See *Ghat.*
Ghee—See *Ghi.*
Ghera—See *Gher.*
Ghutkool—See *Gatkul.*
Golladu—See *Golla.*
Gollar—See *Golla.*
Gollaru—See *Golla.*
Gollavadu—See *Golla.*
Gollavandlu—See *Golla.*
Gomasta—See *Gumashta.*
Gomastka—See *Gumashta.*
Goolee—See *Guli.*
Goonta—See *Gunta.*
Gooshwarah—See *Goshwara.*
Gosbara—See *Goshwara.*
Gosera—See *Goshwara*
Goshuara—See *Goshwara.*
Goshupara—See *Goshwara.*

Goshwara-khalanji—See *Khatauni.*
Goswara—See *Goshwara*
Gowda—See *Gaud*
Gowdo—See *Gaud*
Grama—See *Gram*
Gramajyotishi—See *Gramjoshi*
Gramam—See *Gram*
Gramamu—See *Gram*
Gramdebta—See *Gramadevata.*
Gramdeo—See *Gramadevata*
Guddee—See *Gadi*
Guj—See *Gur*
Gullee—See *Galli*
Guny—See *Ganj.*
Gunya—See *Gunj.*
Gunye—See *Ganj*, also *Guny*
Gunji—See *Guny*
Gunnacharee—See *Ganachari*
Gumasta—See *Gumashta*
Gurao—See *Gurav*
Gurava—See *Gurav*
Gurow—See *Guray*
Guz—See *Gaz.*

H

Hackikut—See *Hakikat*
Haddaka—See *Hari*
Hadika—See *Hari*
Hajam—See *Hajjam*
Hajur-zamin—See *Hazir-zamin*
Hak—See *Hakk*
Hakam—See *Hakim*
Haphta—See *Hapta*
Haqeequt—See *Hakikat*
Harbare—See *Chana*
Harika—See *Hari*
Harraka—See *Hari*
Hasalu—See *Hasil*
Hasham—See *Asham.*
Hath—See *Hat*
Hatta—See *Hath*
Haut—See *Hatk*
Havildar—See *Havaldar*
Havridar—See *Hawaladar*
Hawaldar—See *Hawaladar.*
Hazur—See *Hazur*
Hejam—See *Hajjam*
Hisedar—See *Hissadar.*
Holeyanu—See *Holiya*
Holeyaru—See *Holiya*
Holeyer—See *Holiya*
Holleeroo—See *Holiya*
Hoondee—See *Hundi.*
Hoondy—See *Hundi*
Hoozoor—See *Huzur*
Hudjam—See *Hajjam.*
Hudolee—See *Hadola*
Hug—See *Hakk*
Hugdar—See *Hakdar.*
Hujam—See *Hajjam*
Huk—See *Hakk*
Huptee—See *Hapta*
Huq—See *Hakk*
Huqdar—See *Hakdar*
Huth—See *Hat*
Huzoor—See *Huzur*

I

Ijapha—See *Izafa*
Ijaphat—See *Izafa*
Ijaphat-jama—See *Izafat-jama*
Ijaradar—See *Ijaradar*
Ilakha—See *Ilaka.*
Ilakke—See *Ilaka*
Ilambadi—See *Lambadi*
Imambarah—See *Imambara*
Ishtiyara—See *Ishtihar*
Istahar—See *Ishtihar*
Istihar—See *Ishtihar*
Istiharu—See *Ishtihar*
Izafat—See *Izafa*
Izara—See *Ijara*

J

Jabti—See *Zabti*
Jaegheer—See *Jagir*
Jafti—See *Zabti*
Jagheer—See *Jagir*
Jaghire—See *Jagir*
Jagla—See *Jagalya*
Jagli—See *Jagalya*
Jahagir—See *Jagir*
Jahgir—See *Jagir*
Jaigir—See *Jagir*
Jakati—See *Jakat*
Jakayati—See *Jakat*
Jame—See *Jama*
Jami—See *Zamin*
Jamidar—See *Zamindar*
Jamin—See *Zamin*
Jamindar—See *Zamindar*
Jamindari—See *Zamindari*
Jamma—See *Jama*
Janana—See *Zanana*
Jatara—See *Jatra*
Jatra—See *Yatra*
Japti—See *Zabti*
Jawari—See *Jawar*, also *Jawara*
Jemadar—See *Jamadar*
Jemidar—See *Jamadar*
Jhadata—See *Jhadti*
Jhadti—See *Jhadti*
Jharti—See *Jhadti*
Jhertee—See *Jhadti*
Jhudtee—See *Jhadti*
Jirat—See *Jirait*
Jirayat—See *Jirait*
Jirayati—See *Jiraiti*
Joar—See *Jawar*
Jowar—See *Jawar*
Jumadar—See *Jamadar*
Jumma—See *Jama*
Jummadakulu—See *Jammagara*
Jummadareta—See *Jammagara*
Jungle—See *Jangal*
Jungul—See *Jangal*
Junri—See *Jundri*
Juwar—See *Jawar*
Juwaree—See *Jawara*
Juwaru—See *Jawara*

K

Kabala—See *Qibala*
Kabooleat—See *Kabuliyat*
Kabulat—See *Kabuliyat*
Kabulayat—See *Kabuliyat*
Kacha—See *Kachcha*
Kacheli—See *Kachahri*
Kacheri—See *Kachahri*
Kachhahari—See *Kachahri*
Kachhari—See *Kachahri*